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# THE TIMES

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## Right-wing coalition in El Salvador

The five right-wing parties that jointly won nearly 60 per cent of the vote in the El Salvador election have announced that they will form a government of national unity. Their declaration did not exclude the possibility of the Christian Democrats' joining the five. However, the latter were seen as having been placed in an impossible position




## British film wins four Oscars

The British film *Chariots of Fire* won the highest Oscar award and three others in Hollywood. It was the first British film to win the best picture trophy since the musical *Oliver* in 1968. Henry Fonda and Katharine Hepburn won awards for *On Golden Pond*. Back page

## Aerospace jobs warning

British Aerospace gave warning that a further 2,000 jobs were at risk after announcing a trimmed profit of £70.6m for last year which it blames on the collapse of Laker Airways in January Page 13

## Training boards move criticized

The abolition of 16 industrial training boards with no detailed check on what is to replace them has been criticized in the Commons by Mr Barry Jones, an Opposition spokesman Page 3

## Wages and output rise

Average weekly earnings for manual workers rose by just 10 per cent last year to £123.60p for men and £76.40 for women. A reduction in jobs raised productivity in manufacturing by 10 per cent per worker Page 13

## French recipe for calamity

A French crew in the Whitbread Round the World Yacht Race faced severe food and water shortages after, in an effort to increase speed, they had jettisoned 300 litres of supplies Page 18

## War on IRA

Mr Phillip Callanan, president of the Association of Garda Sergeants and Inspectors, made an unprecedented declaration of war on the IRA and the Irish National Liberation Army. Page 2

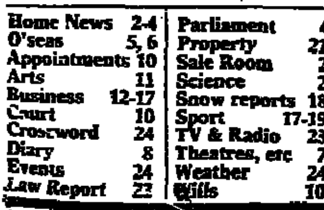
## Vatican caution

The Vatican has cautioned Roman Catholics against believing that unity with the Anglican Church is just around the corner as a result of the report this week of a joint committee of theologians Page 2

## Swansea Beaten

Aston villa2, West Bromwich1; Ipswich 3, Brighton 1; Liverpool 3, Birmingham 1; Swanse 0, West Ham 1; Cardiff 2, Grimsby 1; Shrewsbury 1, Leicester 1; Huddersfield 2, Newport 0; Colchester 1, Crewe Alexandra 1; Scunthorpe 0, Stockport 0; Sheffield Unted 1, Brasford City 1; igan 2, Blackpool 1; Queen's Park 2, Kilmarnock 3; Clyde 3, Stirling Albion 3; Stenhousemuir 0, Alloa Athtic 1; Luton 2.







# Compromise by Labour on abolition of Lords

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Labour Party cannot agree on a fixed deadline for the abolition of the House of Lords. It is therefore expected to fight the next election on a compromise, which could include the interim creation of enough new peers to give it an in built majority.

This is the recommendation which is to go to a Labour Party sub-committee on the machinery of government early next month, as a possible compromise between the positions of Mr John Silkin, shadow leader of the Commons, and Mr Wedgewood Benn, chairman of the Labour national executives home policy committee.

The recommendation reads: "The next Labour Government will take steps to abolish the House of Lords. This will not be achieved quickly and in the meantime it will be necessary to ensure that the Lords do not frustrate our policies.

"The next Labour Government will therefore recommend to the Queen the creation of as many peers as are necessary to ensure a Labour majority in the Lords."

A considered paper, to be discussed by the committee, explains: "We do not believe it is practically possible to give a firm commitment to effect the early abolition of the House of Lords."

For it is suggested that because the Lords contains 1,178 members, only 84 without writs, it would indeed take the one thousand peers already mentioned by Mr Benn to get rid of the second chamber.

Yet it is pointed out that without the cooperation of the Lords, and there is no reason why they should cooperate in their own execution, it could take the lifetime of a Parliament to introduce that many new peers.

The present procedure enables two peers to be introduced per day, for two days a week. Even assuming that the Lords were to sit every week of the year, at that rate it would still take a year to create enough peers to guarantee a Labour majority for the day-to-day leglislative process.

Nevertheless, Mr Benn's message, delivered in a note to the committee, is uncompromising. He states that the abolition of the Lords has been the aspiration of the Labour movement for nearly a century.

"Britain will never develop social justice while we retain a Parliament that includes those who sit by inheritance and patronage", Mr Benn says.

Mr Benn's commitment to the abolition of the Lords is no greater than that held by the authors of two other papers to be considered by the sub-committee: Mr Silkin and Mr Michael English, MP for Nottingham, West.

Mr Silkin states: "We are committed to the abolition of the House of Lords. This is desirable on social and class grounds, but compared with the work that a Labour Government will have to do in economic policy, in its relations with the EEC, and in changes in defence, the abolition of the House of Lords is not a matter which should put in jeopardy the rest of Labour's programme.

"Certainly we should introduce a Bill to abolish the House of Lords, but if this is vetoed by their Lordships we will still have to govern and the success of our government will create public confidence in our views so that when the time comes we would have the public with us and not, as now, against us on abolition."

He therefore agrees with Mr English, that the Commons must use its powers under the Parliament Acts "to deprive the House of Lords of all its powers save the right to veto legislation extending the terma of a House of Commons beyond five years."

He concludes: "If we follow this reasonable course of action, the abolition of the Lords will occur quite naturally and without any fuss."



## Troubled space shuttle has a perfect return

The space shuttle Columbia ended its third mission yesterday with a smooth descent to the United States Army's White Sands missile base after a flight troubled by minor technical failures. It is shown landing, accompanied by an escort aircraft (Piers Akerman writes from Houston).

The mission commander, Colonel Jack Lousma and his pilot, Colonel Gordon Fullerton, returned a day late because a sandstorm obscured the runway, which is in New Mexico. The craft landed at 17.04 and 49 seconds BST.

The return manoeuvres were flawless: Colonel Lousma fired the reusable craft's main rockets as it was south west of Perth, bringing the ship out of orbit and into the earth's atmosphere south west of Hawaii.

Colonel Lousma set the craft down to cheers from several hundred thousand spectators. The astronauts had travelled 3,311,280 miles, completing 129 orbits at an average speed of 17,500 mph.

Shuttle special, page 7

# Britain is ready to fight for Falklands

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

The Government is prepared to use force if diplomatic initiatives fail to remove the threat to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands posed by the landing of a group of Argentines.

That was the clear implication of statements to both Houses of Parliament yesterday by Lord Carrington, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, and Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

Lord Carington told the House of Lords that Argentine warships were in the area and that the Argentine Foreign Minister had said that the landing party in South Georgia, a dependency of the Falkland Islands, would by given the full protection of the Argentine Government.

Pointing out that the situation was potentine dangerous, both ministers emphasized that further descalation of the dispute was in no one's interest and that a peaceful solution was the aim of the British government.

Lord Carrington said security in the area was being reviewed, but he asked the House to understand that he preferred to say nothing in public about te precautionary measues that might be taken. however, HMS Edurance, the naval survey vessel, would remain on station as long as necessary. A detachment of Royal Marines is on board.

In the Commons, where pressure was heaviest for in indication of what would happen if diplomatic negotiations failed, Mr Luce repeated on several occasions that if necesary the islands would be defended as effctively as possible.

Mr Enoch Powell (Official Ulster Unionist, South Down) asked if it was the Government's view that public opinion would support the use of force to maintain British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands.

Mr Luce replied firmly that Britain had sovereignty over the area and there was no shadow of douht th:t if it came to the point it w:uld be the duty of the British government to defend and support the islanders to the best of our ability.

It was the government's objective, however, to seek every diplomatic move possible for a peaceful solution. There would be no change in the situation without the consent of the islanders and of Parliament.

☐ One report last night quoted Whitehall sources as saying the Navy had sent a Royal Fleet Auxiliary to the Falklands area.

☐ Buenos Aires: The Santisima Trinidad and Hercules missile destroyers have left Puerto Belgrano base in southern Buenos Aires province and are reportedly heading for the south Atlantic, according to naval sources (Andrew McLeod writes).

The 3,500-ton warships, sister ships to the "42 class" Sheffield of the Royal Navy, are equipped with Sea Dart missiles.

The Argentina Navy's flagship, the 25 De Mayo, a British-built Columbus class light aircraft carrier purchased from the Netherlands in 1969, has also sailed from Puerto Belgrano. Two French A69 type corvettes, the Granville and the Drummond were reported earlier this week to be heading for the South Georgia islands area.

Peter Trievnor

Gang of two: Mr Roy Jenkins and Mrs Shirley Williams at Westminster yesterday, when Mr Jenkins, victor in the Glasgow, Hillhead by-election, took his seat. Alliance arbitration, back page.

# Thatcher will not give in to France

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 30

France and not Britain is standing in the way of a settlement of the budgetary crisis which is undermining the stability of the 25-year-old European community was the message today from Mrs Thatcher, at the end of the EEC summit here.

The community spirit was not an irresistable force to draw these two traditional European rivals together. Their objectons to compromise proposals, due to be discussed at a special meeting of foreign ministers in Luxembourg on Saturday, remained apparently as immovable as ever. In consequence there seems little or no chance of a farm price settlement later this week.

M. Francois Mitterrand, the French President, wrecked early British optimism that a settlement of the problem might just be possible. He said flatly that the end of today's meeting that the compromise formula was no basis on which agreement could be reached. Mrs Thatcher, for her part was proudly stubborn when asked ifs she would give way to French pressure. "I am stubborn and I intend to go on being stubborn, I have much to be stubborn about." she said, was she prepared to be palmed off with less than Britain wanted? "I am not palmable offable". She retorted.

M Mitterrand, who at present finds himself leading a minority group of one in the Community of 10 was at pains to emphasize that in the interests of European solidarity Britian ought to be helped. But he was quite clear that any idea of helping Britain substantially for as long as the five years suggested in the compromise proposal "Cannot be accepted".

M Claude Cheysson, the French External Affairs Minister who last week described the compromise formula as "interesting," sat glowering unhappily by his President's side throughout the press conference. He had been subjected to a grilling lasting an hour and a half the previous evening by his fellow foreign ministers who were horrified to discover that they were, because of French objections, destined to spend next weekend in Luxembourg arguing round in circles on the problem yet again.

Mr Gaston Thorn, the Presient of the European Commission and joint author of the compromse formula, was equally horrified. There was a limit to the number of times he could go on producing new miracle solutions, white rabbits from new top hats, he said, "If they are so clever they can make them up themselves," he added petulantly.

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian External Relations Minister and other joint author of the formula, was also adverse to pulling out new white rabbits of ideas. Even though rabbits bred quickly, he said, there was no point in going on and on producing them.

The budget question in fact took up only two sentences of the seven-page final statement.

There was little to show for the discussions about institutionalizing the European Monetary System and Britain refused to be wooed to join it.

Strong detachments of Belgian riot police protected the Charlemagne building, where the council was held in case a march by Europe's increasingly angry farmers should disturb the deliberations of the heads of Government.

They did not get near enough to the building to hear Mrs Thatcher say that the chances were "very slight" that there would be a farm price settlement this week. M Mitterrand, however, heard of the remark and commented: "Mrs Thatcher has a great good sense." On that point at least Mrs Thatcher would not have disagreed.

graph, page 5

## Walesa sees daughter

Warsaw, March 30. — Mrs Danuta Walesa, wife of Mr Lech Walesa, the interned leader of the Solidarity union, visited her husband at the weekend and showed him their two-month-old baby daughter for the first time, the family's parish priest said.

She stayed overnight from Sunday to Monday at the government residence in Otwock, south of the capital, where Mr Walesa has been interned since shortly after martial law was proclaimed in December.

The baby Maria Victoria, the couple's seventh child, was born on January 27 and he had never seen her. — Reuter.

## Princess says her baby is due on July 1

The Princess of Wales yesterday let slip one of the best-kept Royal secrets — the date her baby is due. She told a patient at a Leeds hospital that she expected it to be born on July 1, her 21st birthday. It was thought to be due in June.

The Princess disclosed the date as she chatted to Mr Edwin Wilson, aged 78, a patient at St Gemma's Hospice, Leeds.

Photograph, page 10

# £25 ticket to become a learned Etonian

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Eton is to use its teaching expertise and generous facilities to help comprehensive school pupils get into Oxbridge. This summer, it will launch an intensive 10-day course for 120 Oxbridge candidates from maintained schools.

The fees, including full board and keep, will be only £25, and they will be remitted in cases of hardship.

The unique course, which will be totally non-profit making, is to be subsidized by a grant of about £12,000 from the Manifold Trust an independent charitable foundation.

Boarding fees at Eton are £4,320 a year. That means that a 10-day stay at the school, with full tuition, would normally cost around £170. Eton's own funds will not be touched.

Mr Eric Anderson, Head Master at Eton for the past 18 months has been the leading light behind the scheme, Eton felt that the maintained schools had been having "rather a rough time" he said yesterday, and they wanted to help in a way that the schools would find acceptable.

"We think that one of the things Eton is quite skilled at is preparing people of high ability for Oxford and Cambridge, and we saw this as one way of using our benefits and expertise to reach a wider cross-section of the community", he said. Sixty-three Eton boys have won places at Oxbridge this year.

The course is intended for boys and girls at the end of the first year of the sixth form who are expecting to take the Oxbridge entrance examination next autumn.

"We hope it will give them 10 days of stimulus and excitement, working with very bright children from other schools in pleasant surroundings", Mr Anderson said.

From the start, Eton has been extremely careful not to tread on the maintained schools toes. It first approached the local authorities concerned, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Hampshire, asking if they could circulate maintained schools in their areas giving details of the scheme and explaining that their intention was to supplement the work already done by schools, not to supplant it.

The local authorities, needless to say, agreed with alacrity and enthusiasm. Applications have flooded in from the schools. The demand has been so great that Eton has decided to increase the number of places on the course from 80 to 120; nearly as many pupils again have nevertheless had to be turned away.

The course, which will run from July 14 to July 24, will be taken by 20 Eton masters, assisted by 15 teachers from maintained schools.



# Law Commission proposes a crime of riot

By Frances Gibb

A statutory crime of riot, which would carry a penalty of up to 14 years' imprisonment, and two other statutory crimes of unlawful assembly and affray were proposed in a working paper by the Law Commission published yesterday.

The offences would replace the somewhat unclear ancient common law offences which the commission noted had "survived unaltered by statute, although our society has changed fundamentally over the centuries".

If adopted by Parliament, the proposals would not alter the substance of the common law offences but would redefine them, remove some technicalities, and impose maximum penalties, the commission added. Under the proposals, a riot or unlawful assembly is defined as "three or more persons present together in public or private" engaged in an unlawful course of violent conduct. But the commissioners said yesterday that the number was one point on which they would welcome comment.

The crime of riot was sometimes thought to have so many technical requirements to be proved that it was too difficult to use even where everyone might agree a riot has occurred, they said.

One recent example of the inadequacies of and confusion over the common law is the Bristol Crown Court hearings last year after the St Paul's street riot. Eight people accused were acquitted of rioting but the jury could not agree about four others.

The commission's review of the offences, which has taken 18 months, was hastened after publication of the report on the Brixton riots by Lord Scarman, who favoured a restatement of the laws on public order. Comments are invited by June 30, when the commission will draw up final proposals and present them with a draft Bill to Parliament.

Mr Justice Gibson, chairman, said yesterday that the proposals might have two effects; there would be more debate on the issues, and there might be an increase in prosecutions in which riot was a charge because of the clarification of the law. He did not believe that increase would be large.

The proposed statutory offence of riot, to be tried on indictment with a maximum penalty of 14 years' imprisonment and a fine, would require the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions for proceedings to be started.

Sir Ralph Gibson, QC: Increase in charges

A person would be guilty if he knowingly and without lawful excuse took part in a riot. A riot would be three or more persons together engaged in an unlawful course of violent conduct or where the violence of the conduct would put any reasonable person in fear of his personal safety, whether he was there or not.

Mr Brian Davenport, QC, one of the commissioners, said the maximum penalty of 14 years might look high, but the commission had had to take into account that it was likely to recommend a similar penalty for incitement to riot when that offence was examined.

The penalty for incitement could not be greater than the actual offence. "We do not envisage ordinary rioters receiving the maximum penalty", he said, "but incitement to riot, which just falls short of treason, might merit a very serious penalty indeed."

Unlawful assembly, the commission says, remains an important crime for use when a crowd, by its conduct, threatens to disturb the peace. But it must not penalize the legitimate exercise of free speech and freedom of assembly.

It proposes a statutory crime, to be tried on indictment with a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and a fine. An unlawful assembly would be three or more persons whose aim is to engage in a course of conduct involving violence or displays of violence, or by threatening, abusive or insulting behaviour to provoke others to violence.

A person with two or more others whose words or actions can be seen as threatening an imminent breach of the peace by a reasonable person might be found guilty, whether that person is there or not.

The common law crime of affray is often used to deal with street battles between gangs, or fights in or outside public houses, in clubs or seaside resorts, the commission says. It proposes a crime to be tried on indictment with a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and a fine. A person would be guilty if he fought with or inflicted violence on another and the violence was such that, whether or not anyone was present, a reasonable person would have been put in fear of his personal safety.

The commissioners said yesterday that their function was to look ahead, to preempt the rushing through of quick Bills, and to "be prepared for all eventualities".

It had examined the three common law offences and decided that they were still necessary to deal with extremely serious crimes. In the past few years there had been 1,000 cases of affray a year; 25 to 30 people charged with riot, and 50 with unlawful assembly.

*The Law Commission: Working Paper No.82, Offences against public order. (Stationery Office; no price).*

Life in prison, page 2.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### City council outlaws a dustbin

Peterborough City Council has refused to empty a dustbin bought by Mrs Olive Hawkins because it is made of plastic and has only one carrying handle (our Peterborough correspondent writes). The £13 bin, the most expensive in the shop, was chosen by Mrs Hawkins, aged 35 and a mother of two, because of its modern design with a tight-fitting lid and wheels.

But the bin has failed to satisfy the city council which has warned Mrs Hawkins that she faces a fine of £100 unless it is replaced within 14 days by an officially approved galvanized iron model with two handles.

Mrs Hawkins an electrician's wife, said at her home in Holcroft, Orton Malborne, near Peterborough yesterday: "I was told that because the bin had wheels it might run away with the dustmen".

### Minister praises works council

Merseyside workers were described as a model for British industry yesterday, by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence.

He was visiting the Marconi torpedo factory in Neston, Wirral, where workers and staff have together formed a staff council, abandoning a trades union negotiation system. Representatives of factory floor workers and management are elected on to the council to help with the running of the factory.

Mr Nott said he was impressed by the working relations between staff and workers.

### Farmer fined for B & B sign

Supporters of a farmer from mid Wales demonstrated outside a magistrate's court at Welshpool, Powys yesterday when he was fined £100 for displaying a bed and breakfast sign at a traffic rounabout without planning permission.John Emberton, of Tynllwyn Farm, Welshpool, pladed guilty.

Mr Bennett Thistlethwaite, Emberton's solicitor, said: Emberton had been made a scapegoat and would be loging an appeal against refusal of planning permission with a view to secuing a public hearing.

### Commander is reprimanded

Commander Robert Laverty of the Royal Navy survey ship, HMS Beagle, which grounded on Arklow Bank in the Irish Sea last October, was severely reprimanded by a court martial in Portsmouth yesterday.

He pleaded guilty to negligently performing his duty by failing to take all proper steps to ensure the safe conduct of his ship.

### Pringle back at work

Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle, who survived an IRA bomb attack in October, is returing to duty today. Sir Steuart, Commandant General of the Royal Marines, had part of right leg amputated after his car was blown up.

### Sixth typhoid case

Another case of typhoid has been confirmed in a boy, aged one, among four related Asian families in Southampton. He is the sixth child to contract typhoid. Another nine are under observation.

### Deer crash fatality

Miss Karen Burrell, aged 20, of Woodbridge, was killed on the A12 at Darsham, Suffolk, yesterday when the motor-cycle she was riding pillion on crashed into a herd of deer. Mr Stephen Macartney, aged 22, the rider, was unhurt

# Unity not just around corner, Vatican says

From John Earle, Vaticanm City

The Vatican has cautioned Roman Catholics against believing that unity with the Anglicans is just found the corner as a result of the completion of the work of the international commission for dialogue between the two communities. The commission, in its final report, envisages the possibility of Anglicans acknowledging a "universal primacy" for the Pope.

The Vartican published a letter yesterday from Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, to Mgr Alan Clark, the Roman Catholic co-chairman of the commission, saying: "It is not yet possible to affirm that a really substantial agreement has been reached in all the questions studied by the commission."

The report was nevertheless "an important ecumenical event ,such as to constitute a signifcant step towards reconciliation between the Anglican Communion and the Catholic Church."

The congegation found, after studying the report, that "there are various points, held as dogma by the Catholic Church, which cannot be accepted as such, or are in a position of being accepted only in part, by our brethren of the Anglican Church."

Cardinal Ratzinger observed that other questions, besides those studied by the commission, needed to be examined "in order to achieve a definite agreement able to guarantee a true reconciliation." The congregation believed that the dialogue thus begun should be pursued.

A Roman Catholic theologian in Rome, Annio Innocenti, in a comment on the commission's work, said: "for some time Catholics have been deluding themselves about Anglicans". In 1957 Arcbishop Fisher of Canterbury offered Pope Pius XII the "presidency" of a union among the principal Anglican churches. Pope Pius refused, he said, because he did not want to arouse illusions.

Now "they have come out by declaring their readiness to recognise an honorary primacy to the Roman Pontiff. Let he who wishes be deluded".

□The Archbishop of Canterbury and his staff have known since Christmas that the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith had reservations, and fears were expressed since that the report itself might not receive official permission for publication, our Religious Affairs Correspondent writes.

Several efforts were made to persuade Pope John Paul in favour of publication. It was expected that the final report by the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission would appear with an official note of reservation by the sacred congregation, but that was not acceptaboe to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Both sides reserved the right, therefore, to make a critical comment immediately after publication, and the Archbishiop of Canterbury's comment was issued yesterday. He said that the Anglican Communionj was not about to accept the First Vatican Council's declaration on papal infallibility.

By a strange twist the action proposed by the Vatican will give an opportunity for every one of the thousands of bishops throughout the Roman Catholic Church, to express a view on the theology of the papacy.

### Cardinal ashamed

Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, said on his return from a visit to the Pope yesterday that the Pope was not over-concerned about opposition in Britain to his visit in May, "but I think it would be very foolish to be complacent".

The cardinal said he had felt ashamed to have had to tell the Pope about opposition to the visit.

## Ratzinger's full text

*The following is the official Vatican text of the letter sent by Cardinal Ratzinger to Mgr Alan Clark:*

My Lord Bishop,

After 12 years of work together, the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission (ARCIC), composed of bishops and theologians appointed by both communions, sent to their respective authorities a final report which sets forth the results obtained, through their theological research and continued prayer, on the important questions of eucharistic doctrine, ministry and ordination, and authority in the Church.

At the request of the Holy Father, the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith has studied the ARCIC final report and believes that it is an important ecumenical event which constitutes a significant step toward reconciliation between the Anglican Communion and the Catholic Church.

In the same spirit of sincerity that marks the work of ARCIC, and with the desire to contribute to that clarity so indispensable for genuine dialogue, the congregation must also express its view that it is not yet possible to say that an agreement which is truly "substantial" has been reached on the totality of the questions studied by the commission.

In effect, as the report itself indicates, there are several points, held as dogmas by the Catholic Church, which are not able to be accepted as such, or are able to be accepted only in part, by our Anglican brethren.

Furthermore, some formulations in the ARCID report can still give rise to divergent interpretations, while others do not seem able to be easily reconciled with Catholic doctrine. Finally, while recognizing that the mixed commission was legitimately limited to essential questions which have been the focus of serious differences between our two communions in the past, one should note that other questions must be examined as well, together and in the same spirit, in order to arrive at a definitive agreement capable of guaranteeing true reconciliation.

This is why, in the judgment of our congregation, everything should be done to ensure that the dialogue so happily undertaken should continue, that there be further study, especially of the points where the results obtained thus far require it, and that this study be extended to other questions indispensable for the restoration f the ecclesial unity willed by Our Lord.

The Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, therefore, will send detailed observations about the ARCIC final report to all of the episcopal conferences, as its contribution to the continuation of this dialogue.

United with you in prayer that the Holy Spirit may inspire and guide our common efforts so that "they all may be perfectly one" (John xvii, 21 and 23), I am

Sincerely yours in Christ,
Joseph Card Ratzinger

Leading article, page 9

### Court told about 50 marks of violence on baby

A pathologist desribed the savage injuries he found on Donna Louise Fidler, aged 18 months, who died, it is alleged, after being kicked around a bedroom "Like a rag doll" by a schoollboy aged 14.

It is alleged in the hearing of Sheffield Crown Court that the boy's girlfriend, aged 16, joined in the attack and punched the baby.

Mr and Mrs Raymond Fidler, the baby's parents, were in court when Professor Alan Usher, the pathologist, told the jury of 50 marks of violence he found

### An extra week for health supplement

*The Times Health Supplement*, whose closure was announced by Times Newspapers Limited on Monday, has been reprieved

Agreement was reached between the company and the Ational Union of Journalists to publish tis week in the hope a buyer will be found.

The compny decided to cloes the supplement, launched last October, because it was losing£8,000 a week. Mr Noel Howell, national organizer for the NUJ, said yesterday: "We would hop that this magazine cna still be saved by a new publisher."

## Crime and punishment



Sir Peter Matthews, Surrey's Chief Constable, holds a 10ft telex roll listing the alleged crimes of one man arrested yesterday. Sir Peter called for the return of hanging after his annual report showed a record number of offences by people with firearms.

# Squalor in Britain's prisons

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Life in many prisons can be degrading and brutalizing, according to the picture painted yesterday in the independent prison inspectorate's first annual report.

A third of all prisoners live two or three to cells designed for one, sewagwe foods wings; baths and kitchens do not work properly; and work was non-existent or scarce, leaving men idle in their cells.

The Government is committed to building eight more prisons by 1985, and improvements to present biuldings will aad 5,000 places, but the report says that that will not abate the problems. "The vulnerability of prison accommodation is so great and the decay of the xisting estate so repid that these projects cannot be expected to add significantly to the existing stock."

The long-term solution to the overcrowding must be to reduce the prison population of 44,000 in England and Wales to 37,000. I the short term, more prisoners on relatively short sentences of three to seven years in local prisons could be moved to training prisons which normally take offenders with longer sentences.

The Inspectorate, formed on the recommendation of the May committee on the prison service, examined 17 prisons last year during full inspections, and carried out unannounced inspections at another 10. Its findings on individual prisons are being published as separate reports, but overall they identified three important areas of oncern: overcrowding, work and repairs.

The report, by Mr W. A. Brisks, the deputy chief inspector, says that overcrowding largely concerns local prisons where they found 5,674 prisoners in six prisons, Gloucester, Leeds, Durham, Brixton, Manchester and Birmingtham, living in space for 3,548 prisoners. The inspections "brought home with great force the appalling conditions in which the inmates of these prisons are required to live".

The report says: "If any reader unfamiliar with the prison system finds it difficult to picture the squalor in which many inmates of local prisons are expected to spend their sentence, let him imagine finding himself obliged to stay in a hotel so overbooked that he has to share his room with two complete strangers. The room itself is so cramped that there is little space for his clothes or personal possessions, and if he wants to walk up and down the other occupants must first lie on their beds.

"Worse, the hotel management insists that guests remain in their rooms for all but an hour or so a day and must take their meals there. As a result, the atmosphere rapidly becomes fetid, especially since neither the reader or his room-mates have been able to take a bath for some days . . ."

Furthermore, the report says, there is no lavatory apart from chamber pots. "If the reader does not conclude that such an experience lasting several days would be degrading and brutalizing, he is being less than honest with himself; how much worse would it be after several weeks?"

Overcrowding means that sewerage and water syustems cannot handle the demand. Sewage washes back into wings and at Leeds, with 1,193 prisoners in a space meant for 612, the water supply is so strained that only four of the twelve baths can be used.

There is rarely room within the prison perimeters for new buildings to cope with modern demands. Staff start to feel threatened by the sheer weight of numbers.

The problem of inadequate work for prisioners is such that Leeds and Birmingham 300 men were idle, and in other prisons the working day was little more than a few hours. The reason for the inactivity was lack of provision. Birmingham had four workshops where once there had been twelve, and at Durham the workshops operated for 8 to 10 hours a week

Training prisons were better provided but at one the inspectorate found that 200 out of a population of 745 men stayed in their cells because of lack of work.

To overcome that problem the report suggests the possibility of improving education programmes in local and training prisons, and using workshops to full capacity.

As far as maintenance of buildings is concerned, the report finds that the backlog is so great in some prisons that it will be difficult to catch up.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said in foreword to the report that he recognized the mismatch between the demands made upon the prison service and its resouces, and the Government would aim to correct that.

Mr Whitelaw said: "The major problems . . . have been decades in the making and cannot be resolved overnight".

Mr Vivien Stern, director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, said the report showed a startling indictment of the treatment of prisoners, which meant that they were released more embittered and less able to cope than when they went into prison.

*Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons for England and Wales, 1981.* (Stationary office; £4.35p).

### Foot attacked over riots warning

□ Mr Whitelaw yesterday described as highly deplorable a suggestion by Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, that rising unemployment, particularly among the young, would lead to more riots this summer (Hugh Noyes writes).

Answering questions in the Commons in the absence of the Prime Minister, Mr Whitelaw told Mr Foot that he would have thought that all MPs wished to see peace on our streets and no riots of any sort during the summer. In bitter exchanges and amidst angry shouts from the Conservative benches, Mr Whitelaw added that it was highly irresponsible to suggest that riots might occur.

The exchanges arose from an admission by Mr Norman Tebbitt, Secretary of State for Employment, that unemployment could rise above three million again soon as more young people came on to register. Mr Foot said that the Home Secretary should know well that there was a connection between mass unemployment and the riots: that was what Mr Scarman had also said.

□ Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday that a Tory backbench proposal to impose curfew orders instead of custodial sentences on some young offenders was "an imaginative way of emphasizing parental responsibility". (the Press Association reports).

# Declaration of war on IRA by Garda

From Peter Evans
Bantry, co Cork

An unprecedented declaration of war on the IRA and the Irish National Liberation Army was made yesterday by the leadership of middle-ranking police officers in the Irish Republic.

Mr Philip Callanan, president of the Association of Garda Sergeants and Inspectors, told Mr Sean Doherty, the Minister of Justice: "You can be assured of our total support in any measures you may wish to take to defeat these evil men".

The change in policy to give public leadership to a campaign against terrorism comes after the deaths of association members and recent arms cache finds and arrests. Mr Callanan's attack was said by association officials to have made him a possible security risk and armed guards were inside and outside the conference venue yesterday.

"For the past six or seven years we have seen the violence spill over into this part of the island. The brutal death of six of our members is terrible testimony to this", he said.

"Add to this the deaths of over 100 of our colleagues in the North and others in Great Britain and we can see the havoc wreaked by these criminals. We must also remember the hundreds of innocent civilians who have perished in this senseless era of violence."

Mr Callanan disclosed that between 1970 and 1980 recorded crimes committed with the use of arms rose from 54 to 286, a 430 per cent increase. That was well over twice the increase in recorded crime in the same period.

Mr Callanan said: "There is now a significant decline in support and succour for the IRA. At last it seems that the vast majority of the Irish people are coming to the realizatyion that the IRA has nothing to offer but strife, murder and pillage."

□A crowded political programme will mean it is impossible for Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Charles Haughey, the Republic's Prime Minister, to meet to discuss Northern Ireland until the summer (Ian Murray writes from Brussels).

Asked about a future meeting, Mrs Thatcher said that one would take place in the normal way that bilateral meetings between Britain and "the Irish Free State" were always held. It was, however, impossible to arrange any meetings during May or June, so July was the earliest possible date.

□ The government of the republic has nominated Mr Richard Burke, an Opposition deputy to be its new European Commissioner.

□ An RUC policeman was seriously inhured in west Belfast yesterday when gunmen fored at his car as he was about to pick up a cleaner and take her to work. (Richard Ford writes)

## Science report

# Surprising sights at galactic centre

By the Staff of "Nature"

The centre of our galaxy, the Milky Way, is obscured by clouds and clouds of dust. Ordinary light emitted at the centre is dimmed 100,000 million times before it reaches us in the solar system, out on the edge of the Milky Way. But at some wavelengths, notably in the infra-red ("heat" radiation) the dust is conveniently transparent. Now a team of astronomers from the Royal Greenwich Observatory working at the Anglo-Australian Observatory in New South Wales has capitalized on the fact, and produced the best yet images of the galactic centre in infra-red light.

The image contains two surprises: two clouds of hot material sitting close to an object best known to radio astronomers as Sagittarius A West, an intense radio emitter that is believed to be the true centre of the galaxy.

The clouds are close together in astronomical terms, about half a light year apart, but the observations cannot tell if the clouds sit exactly astride the radio source, or are to one side of it. The question is interesting, because some theories suggest that the galactic centre is a miniature version of much more intense "radio galaxies", which usually show a double structure, with emitting regions on either side of some central power source.

However, radio observations of the galactic centre have not detected any double structure, so the infra-red astronomers prefer to leave the question open. There are two possible interpretations of the data, they say. The first is that the objects are supergiant stars, thebiggest and brightest of all star types.

The second is that they are clouds of "ionized" hydrogen in which the electron has been stripped from the proton nucleus of the hydrogen atom. Such hydrogen clouds, however, must be illuminated by some brilliant source of light — often the ultraviolet radiation of a newly formed star — to keep them ionized, and the question then becomes, what is that source of light?

One possible explanation could be that there is so much matter near the galactic centre that new stars are forming quite frequently from the accumalated gas and dust; and another turns back to the double source theory, and suggests that the central object itself illuminates the clouds. Observations to distinguish these various theories are planned.

Source: *Nature* vol 296 p 333 (March 25, 1982)



# Labour students take over NUS executive

By Ian Bradley

Britain's one million students are likely to find themselves more closely tied to the Labour Party and the trade union movement as a result of elections to the National Union of Students' executive yesterday.

The presidency and most of the other posts went to Labour candidates, ending a period of non-party rule.

The new president is Mr Niel Stewart, aged 26, an Aberdonian educated at Aberdeen University and Aberdeen College of Commerce, where he has just completed a postgraduate course in communications.

He defeated his main rival, Mr Douglas Herd, a communist and the Left Alliance candidate by 347 votes to 193, one of the biggest majorities of recent NUS elections.

The Left Alliance, a broad coalition of Communists, Liberals and others, has dominated the union for the past six years and has supplied the last three NUS presidents: Miss Sue Slipman, now a leading member of the SDP, Mr Trevor Phillips, and Mr David Aaronovitch.

### Grants victory

The Architectural Association has won a 10-year battle to get its undergraduate course designated by the Government for the purpose of mandatory student awards (Our Education Correspondent writes).

From September, all British and EEC students at the association's school of architecture will receive a means-tested maintenance grant of up to £1,900, plus £480 toward the cost of tuition fees. They will still have to find a further £2,770 out of their own pocket.

# Journalists 'have duty to guard media freedom'

From Arthur Osman,
Coventry

Journalists had a duty to protect the freedom of their media even though they were not perfect, Mr Harry Conroy, president of the National Union of Journalists, told the union's annual delegate meeting which opened at the University of Warwick, yesterday.

In his printed address, Mr Conroy said: "Media freedom is threatened by Government, by proprietors, by the misuse of new technology, by the uncontrolled growth of free newspapers and by bingo."

He said government attacks on media freedom could be seen in the new contempt law in England which inhibited court reporting and also in attacks by ministers on the union's broadcasting members' handling of Northern Ireland. "Proprietors, too, have shown a greater tendency to attempt to dictate the political views of their publications."

He said that a basic requirement of a free media was access for differing points of view. Local radio had attempted to ensure that.

The union should be calling on the Government to implement the minority report in the last Royal Commission on the Press. That suggested that a national printing corporation be set up to provide printing machinery on which time could be rented, thus removing the onerous capital investment required to launch a newspaper.

On free newspapers, Mr Conroy said that if we were to move towards publications that relied purely on advertising for income and being directly delivered, whether people wanted them or not, editorial safeguards were required.

In Glasgow, a big free newspaper was planned that would almost certainly take advertising revenue from the city's only remaining evening newspaper. "What will this free newspaper give back to the community? Will it act as a watchdog over abuse of power? We suspect not."

He said new technology had been hailed as the saviour of the press, it could be, but not if it was merely introduced to increase profits.

### 'Times' man is sent to Coventry

Mr Jacob Ecclestone, deputy general secretary of the union, refused to allow Arthur Osman, Midlands staff correspondent of *The Times* and a member of the Institute of Journalists, to enter the conference. When told by Mr Osman that he had been requested by his newspaper to cover the conference because it was an engagement in his area Mr Ecclestone, a former member of the staff of *The Times*, said: "They should have known better."

Mr Jonathan Hammond, president-elect of the union, said: "We encourage other unions at the TUC only to accept NUJ members covering their conferences and we carry out that policy as well." Mr Osman could not be allowed in because he was a member of the institute which, he said, was not a bona fide union and was not affiliated to the TUC. "We do not recognize it as an accredited trade union."



# Recluse ignores inquiry into home purchase

From Our Correspondent
Leominster

A woman recluse failed to appear at a public inquiry yesterday into a council's plan to evict her from her listed, timber-framed home in Leominster, Hereford and Worcester.

While officials discussed why they wanted to buy the house compulsorily Mrs Barbara Freeth, aged 54, stayed at home a few hundred yards away from the inquiry at the town council chamber.

For three years Mrs Freeth has ignored visits from council officials about compulsory purchase plans.

The inquiry inspector was told that the council considered the building to be a public danger because of holes in the roof and a crumbling façade.

# Egon Schiele drawing fetches £45,360

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Impressionist and modern drawings for sale at Christie's yesterday produced one or two surprise high prices. An Egon Schiele drawing in tempera and pencil of a Russian prisoner of war, dated 1916, sold for £45,360 (estimate £20,000 to £35,000).

A rare watercolour by Berthe Morisot of a lady seated in a field playing with a child, reputed to depict her sister, Madame Pontillon, sold for £42,120 (estimate £24,000 to £28,000), a price that would be considered healthy for a Morisot oil, let alone a watercolour.

The drawings sale was 16 per cent unsold and a sale of middle range paintings, drawings and sculpture was left 27 per cent unsold. The market is not as buoyant as last year, but there were still many monied buyers. They were mainly European. There was not the usual interest from America, nor was there much interest from Japan.

Indian artefacts were for sale at Sotheby's with a few rather off-beat offerings.

### Correction

□ Sotheby's estimate for Fernand Leger's "Contraste de Formes" was £240,000 to £280,000, not £24,000 to £28,000 as stated in yesterday's sale room report.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.450; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.800; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50

# Training boards to go without alternative plan

**By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent**

The Government is preparing to abolish 16 industrial training boards, with no detailed check on the voluntary arrangements that are to replace them.

Mr Barry Jones, an Opposition spokesman, said yesterday that the decision to axe the boards was an act of blind vandalism.

The initial decision to abolish them was announced last November by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment. He said then: "I am satisfied that the training requirements of the sectors concerned can be not effectively on a vountary basis with less cost and bureaucracy."

He also pointed out that he would close the 16 statutory boards only when he was satisfied with the substitute, voluntary arrangements.

*Mr Peter Morrison*, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Employment, announced in the Commons last week that the first batch of training boards should go early in May and the remainder in June.

But when Mr Jones asked for information on the non-statutory system he was told in a Commons written reply on Monday: "Comprehensive information in the form requested is not being collected by any department or by the Manpower Services Commission.

The uncollected information included details of estimated income, the number of employees to be covered by the new arrangements, and of professional training staff to be employed.

Mr Morrison said in a Commons reply last week: "As a general rule, we expect non-statutory training organizations to set up adequate machinery to monitor the quantity of training to ensure that skill shortages do not develop, to check that standards of training are being maintained, and to keep these standards up to date to meet changing needs.

"The organizations should have the active support of their industries and should be appropriately financed and staffed."

Mr Jones said yesterday that the department's complete ignorance of the new organizations spoke for itself. "Monday's non-answer was, effectively, checkmate. They know nothing."

He added: "The Government is recklessly demolishing a structure that delivered skills to industry, and it has so far provided very little evidence that the successor bodies can meet the demands of industry."

The Opposition's criticism seems to be supported by the CBI which said in a recent newsletter: "Accepted wisdom appears to be that, at best, only about a third of the nonstatutory bodies will be effective, and that there is no focal point for these arrangements".

The concern of the CBI is that, even if Peter Morrison and the officials of his department are paper tigers, ministers may be forced to go back on their decision to abolish the statutory arrangements in certain sectors.

There is also a fear, shared by Mr Jones and others in the Manpower Services Commission, that the minister will go ahead with abolition regardless of the quality of the replacement arrangements, and that the Government's new training initiative will suffer as a result.

The lack of government information on the taining programme has been illustrated by the fact that Mr Morrison was only last week unwilling to provide Mr Jones with the number of training officers employed by the present training boards.

In fact, Mr Jones has since discovered for himself that the 16 training boards which are to be abolished employ about 519 training officers, compared with 910 in 1979, and it is estimated that they will be replaced by 200 voluntary organization staff working in 100 groupings.

The first batch for abolition is expected to include: the air transport and travel; carpet; chemical and allied products; footwear, leather and furskin; iron and steel; knitting, lace and net; man-made fibres producing; and wool, jute and flax training boards.

The second batch is expected to include: ceramics, glass and mineral products; cotton and allied textiles; distributive; food, drink and tobacco; furniture and timber; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; and shipbuilding. Seven other statutory boards will continue to exist.

# Foxhunting debate likely to be fierce

**By Hugh Clayton**
**Environment Correspondent**

Each side in the bitter argument over hunting needs to win tonight's vote by county councillors in Leicestershire. They are considering motions for and against allowing hounds to cross some of the best hunting country in Europe.

Neither hunt supporters nor those they dub "the antis" were confident yesterday of victory. The 44 Conservative, 42 Labour, five Liberal, and one Independent councillors have faced intense lobbying in recent weeks.

Mr Richard Course, executive director of the League Against Cruel Sports, said yesterday: "It looks like being a real cliff-hanger." He agreed that the effect of a vote to ban hunting on the 10,000 acres of rural land owned by the county council might be mainly symbolic. That is because much of the land consists of smallholdings for which the sporting rights are held by the tenants.

The symbolic impact of a ban in Leicestershire, however would be immense because it would demonstrate the ability of opponents to mobilize effective political support in such a famous hunting region. Some of the most celebrated, active, and expensive hunts in Britain, including the Quorn and the Pytchley, would lose part of their country if the County Council imposes a ban.

"If we can punch them in the guts on their own ground it will be the end of foxhunting," Mr Course said. The league is already lobbying for similar action on the larger council-owned estates in the important neighbouring hunting counties of Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire.

Mr Charles Wrigley, a Labour Councillor from Loughborough, will propose near the end of the council meeting that "foxhunting be prohibited on land in the ownership of the county council, except to the extent that such a prohibition would be contrary to any terms regulating the use or occupation of county council land".

However, councillors will first debate a much longer motion put down by Mr Julian de Lisle, Conservative, who hunted until five years ago and still subscribes to the British Field Sports Society.



Brian Harris

Members of the Royal Academy's Hanging and Selection Committee (left to right) Rodrigo Moynihan, Philip Sutton, Sir Hugh Gasson, Anthony Whishaw, and Anthony Green discussing yesterday the summer show. Contenders included a painting of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

## Walker's dilemma in Brussels

# Farmers hope for price rises from EEC

**By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent**

The 10 EEC agriculture ministers meet in Brussels today in another attempt to resolve the issue of this year's food price increases.

Even without the complication of Britain's contribution to the Community budget, the pressures are probably greater and the divisions deeper than on any previous such occasion. The Association of European Farmers' Unions (COPA) has demanded a 16.3 per cent increase for those commodities governed by the common agricultural policy (CAP) price-fixing mechanism, primarily wheat and barley, sugar, milk, butter, beef, pork and lamb.

Last week the European Parliament, although it has no direct say in the matter, voted in favour of a 14 per cent increase. The European Commission, which does have a say, has recommended an average 9.3 per cent increase. The food industry, consumer groups, the House of Lords select committee on the European Communities and, almost certainly, most British MPs regard even that figure as much too high.

Just how wide the gulf is can be seen from two recent statements. The Consumers' Association declared that price increases averaging 9 per cent were "totally unjustifiable in current market conditions". The prices of all products in surplus should be frozen.

"The farm price review should not be viewed as the European farmers' annual wage round", the association said. It also called for revaluation of the green pound, something which the Commission has also recommended, to reduce the cost of imported food.

But Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, denied that the effect of farm price increases on retail food prices was anything like as much as had been claimed.

The NFU had calculated that the 16.3 per cent increase requested by the farm unions would cause retail prices to go up by about 2.5 per cent and would raise the retail price index (RPI) by perhaps one half of 1 per cent.

Farmers had played a leading role in containing food price inflation, Sir Richard said. In a period when the RPI had risen by 51 per cent, food prices increased by only 37 per cent, and of that only 13 per cent was caused by a rise in the cost of raw materials.

A similarly spirited defence was heard from Herr Constantin Heereman, president of the European Farmers' Association, at the opening of the annual "Green Week" food fair in Berlin in January.

Unemployment in agriculture was rising as a result of continued pressure on farm prices, and to endanger even more jobs would be contemptible, he said. He also claimed that there was an enormous gap between farmers' earnings and those of what he termed "comparable groups".

Be that as it may, there is a danger of an increasing gap between what farmers need, or say they need, to cover their costs, and what the public is prepared to pay.

Despite a small rise last year, farm incomes are said to have fallen by half in real terms since the mid-1970s. But equally, in recession, the public's purchasing power could not be expected to absorb the sort of increases in prices which farmers enjoyed in those years.

What would probably help farmers just as much as a big price increase is a big cut in interest rates. The NFU was told at its annual meeting in February that its members' debts totalled about £4,000m and were rising at the rate of £2m a day. The situation is as bad, if not worse, in other countries; Denmark, which has seen a spate of bankruptcies, is expected at the talks to ask the EEC to subsidize interest rates.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, is inevitably torn between his wish to get a reasonable deal for British farmers and his reluctance to be seen to be taking their side at the expense of the consumer. Unless and until agreement is reached on the budget issue, moreover, his hands are tied.

The British view is that Britain's budget contribution and food prices are inextricably linked simply because so much of the budget expenditure, about two thirds, goes on the CAP. If food support prices go up, then Britain, which is said to have the smallest and most efficient agricultural sector in the EEC, will inevitably find itself paying more and getting less.

But the contention that the British taxpayer should not have to foot the bill for keeping what are contemptuously referred to as peasant farmers on the land in France, Italy, and even Germany is, not surprisingly, viewed differently in those countries.

In the rural regions of France the term *paysan*, far from being derogatory, suggests an established way of life that helps to maintain many old and cherished values. In Bavaria many mountain farms have been owned by the same family for 500 or 600 years.

For political reasons their livelihood is not going to be hazarded, and it is hard to see how Britain's budget contribution would be reduced by subsidizing them from a social or regional fund rather than through the CAP.

Photograph, page 5

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Tories fear big local poll losses

Conservative leaders acknowledged yesterday that the party may suffer big losses in the local elections in May (David Walker writes).

Mr Cecil Parkinson, party chairman, said the Conservatives were defending 2,000 seats, many of which had been won four years ago at the height of the Labour Government's unpopularity.

Speaking at Conservative Central Office at a reception to mark the opening of the election season, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said voters might be preoccupied with central government issues and miss the "better deal" offered by conservatives on local councils. He said the balance of ratepayers' interests lay with the Conservatives.

### Ex-porter sold stolen paintings

A former Sotheby's porter who stole pictures from his employers sold them through Christie's.

Ian Lane, of Barking, took water colours from the W A Brandt collection and drawings of the late Laura Knight, which were uncatalogued and awaiting valuation for probate.

But when Lane took £15,000 worth of paintings to Cristie's a member of the Brandt family recognized them and told the police, Knightsbridge Crown Court, London, was told yesterday. About £4,500 worth of pictures were sold before Lane's arrest.

Lane, who admitted four counts of theft and four of obtaining cash by deception, was sent to prison to serve six months of a two-year sentence, the rest suspended.

### Forsyth divorce

The eight-year marriage of Bruce Forsyth, the television personality, and Anthea Redfern was ended in the London Divorce Court yesterday. Mr Forsyth, aged 53, brought the uncontested petition, naming Miss Redfern's friend, Mr Freddie Hoffman, an hotelier.

### £40,000 for charity

The Northern Ireland Office has given an interim grant of £40,000 towards the work of the NSPCC in Ulster.

# Labour resolves quarrel over oil compensation

By Donald Macintyre and Jonathan Davis

Labour's left and right wings appear to have resolved the bitter quarrel which came to a head last November over whether compensation should be paid to owners of all oil and gas assets renationalized under a future Labour government.

That emerged as Sir Ernest Woodroofe, until December a member of the board of British Gas and a former chairman of Unilever, renewed his attack on the Government's Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, which, he said, would increase most gas prices. The Bill provides for the sale of oil assets owned by the British National Oil Corporation and British Gas and breaks British Gas's role as a monopoly gas supplier.

The Labour move comes after what Mr Wedgwood Benn's colleagues on the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee see as a marked shift by him away from unequivocal commitment to a policy of renationalization without compensation.

Although the details still have to be worked out between the party and the TUC, Mr Merlyn Rees, Opposition spokesman on energy, firmly said yesterday that there would be no confiscation of any oil and gas interests.

Mr Rees was speaking at a press conference as a lobby of Parliament protested at the Bill. A joint statement signed by Mr Rees and four unions represented at the lobby said that "the Labour Party will on renationalization ensure that nobody profits from this measure at the expense of the nation".

Mr Benn drew the anger of Mr Rees and other Shadow Cabinet colleagues in November when he said in a Commons energy debate that Labour would "re-acquire without compensation all the assets alienated by the Government".

It is now understood that fairly wide agreement is now forming around a proposal made by Mr Benn under which holders of assets recovered by a Labour Government would be repaid the cash price at the time of the sale.

Payment from a fund allocated for what Mr Benn calls a "cash refund", rather than compensation, would then be made according to priorities which would put employee-shareholders and pension funds at the top. Mr Rees said that "we would look at the different types of owners and we would deal with them on a different type of basis".

Union leaders and Labour MPs at yesterday's press conference angrily attacked the Government plans for the sale of Britoil and the Wytch Farm oil field in Dorset as well as the powers under the Bill to end the sole right of purchase of gas supplies from the North Sea.

Sir Ernest's renewed attack on the plans to allow private suppliers to enter the industrial gas market is made in a letter to Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy. He says: "I remain fearful that if this Bill is passed, a large section of gas customers will have to pay higher prices for its supplies".

Sir Ernest and Mr Lawson have both been circulating Conservative MPs with copies of their exchange of letters on the gas proposals in an attempt to muster support for their arguments. In his reply to Sir Ernest's original criticisms, Mr Lawson says that his Bill will stimulate exploration for gas supplies and allow more big industrial concerns to obtain gas supplies. Sir Ernest's reply is that Mr Lawson has done nothing to allay his fears that the Bill would have "long-term damaging effects".

John Manning

Two model bullocks, sculpted by Brian Baker, will form the centrepiece of a Festival of India exhibition at the Museum of Mankind in London. The bullocks were lowered onto a lorry from Mr Baker's house yesterday.

## PARLIAMENT — 30th March 1982

# UK's ability to protect islanders questioned

### FALKLANDS

The question of security in the Falklands area was being reviewed, Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth ...

Subsequently, the majority of the Argentine party and the Argentine ship departed: but about a dozen men remained on shore.

We therefore made it clear to the Argentine Government that we regarded them as being present illegally on British territory, and sought their cooperation in arranging for their departure, pointing out however that their position could be regularized if they were to seek the necessary authorisation. Meanwhile, HMS Endurance was ordered to proceed to the area to be available to assist as necessary. She has been standing by since March 24.

On March 25 an Argentine vessel delivered further equipment to the group ashore. The Argentine Foreign Minister has said that the Argentine party in South Georgia will be given the full protection of the Argentine Government. Argentine warships are in the area.

The situation which has thus arisen, while not of our seeking, is potentially dangerous.

We have no doubts about British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands dependency as over the Falklands themselves. (Cheers)

We remain of the view that the unauthorized presence of Argentine citizens in British territory is not acceptable. We have no wish to stand in the way of a normal commercial salvage contract, but the position of those carrying it out must be properly authorized.

Further escalation of this dispute is in no one's interest. In these circumstances it is clearly right to pursue a diplomatic solution of this problem. This we are doing. I hope that the Argentine Government will take the same view. Meanwhile, the question of security in the Falklands area is being reviewed, although the House will understand that I prefer to say nothing in public about our precautionary measures.

I can, however, inform the House that HMS Endurance will remain on station as long as is necessary.

Lord Shackleton, for the Opposition, said it was a measured and sensible statement. None of us (he went on) would wish to exacerbate what is a potentially dangerous situation already. The situation is serious. We know the importance of all of us preserving a sense of caution. Now is the time to exercise the maximum of diplomatic skills.

The fact remains that the Falklands and South Georgia have been British for a very long period. The preservation of British interests in this part of the world — and I appreciate Lord Carrington's firm reiteration of our stand — is not only the protection of the British people in the Falklands but could affect the peace of that area of the Antarctic.

It is important for conservation and for all sorts of measures that we retain our position in that part of the world. It is gratifying that HMS Endurance is still there. For those who doubt the effectiveness of HMS Endurance, it is the presence of the White Ensign and the potential backing of our sovereignty that is important. (Cheers).

The decision announced some while ago to cancel HMS Endurance must have encouraged the Argentinians in their belief that the British were on the way out.

Lord Shackleton added that he was rung up by a friend at the Argentine Embassy who asked him to confirm the decision. He denied it vigorously.

We ought not (he said) to press the Foreign Secretary on the precautionary measures the Government is taking. Nothing we say here of that kind, any bellicose statement, will help a situation which is difficult enough as it is.

Lord Gladwyn (L) said it was hoped that diplomacy would succeed in solving the dispute.

In the event of diplomacy failing (he went on) we must all assume that the Government has contingency plans, if necessary, for settling the dispute by other means. In the course of this long dispute has the Government ever considered the possibility of referring the matter to the International Court and to abide by the court's decision?

Sovereignty disputes are essentially legal matters. If our case is as convincing as we believe it to be we should lose very little and gain a great deal of prestige by submitting it to the court.

Lord Carrington: Diplomacy is the way to settle this problem. That is why we have a Foreign Office and diplomats. We must solve it in this way.

The preservation of British interests is in the interests of peace in the area. The Government supports the Antarctic Treaty and it has been useful in keeping the cold war out of the area.

HMS Endurance will stay on station as long as necessary. Of course the review which I mentioned is taking place on the security of the Falklands and will obviously include the long-term future of the Endurance.

It takes two to refer a matter to the International Court of Justice. I do not think they will accept a case unless both parties are prepared to put it to them.

Lord Buxton of Alsa (C): The reaction of the Government has been right and correct in the circumstances.

□ When Lord Carrington's statement was repeated in the Commons by Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr Denis Healey, the Opposition spokesman, said: The feeble statement this afternoon will lead many, even on this side, to agree for once with The Daily Telegraph that the Government's conduct in this affair appears foolish and spineless.

We should all agree that a diplomatic settlement is needed in this dispute which raises severe problems with the Atlantic Treaty which is due for renewal next year.

Mr Luce will agree with what the Secretary of State for Defence said yesterday that diplomacy is unlikely to succeed unless there is an effective deterrent against unilateral action by the other party.

This dispute has revealed that the Government's defence priorities are mistaken. It has crippled the Royal Navy for the sake of the Trident programme, and the result is that these recent events have found the Government with its trousers down in the south Atlantic. It is not surprising that the Argentine Government has been tempted by the target which is provided.

We welcome the U-turn on the presence of HMS Endurance, but Mr Luce must be aware that this clapped out icebreaker is no match for the five or six warships which the Argentine Government is reported to be sending towards the area armed with Exocet missiles.

I can understand Mr Luce prefers to say nothing about other measures, but that is because he has nothing to say. The Government has been responsible for a grave dereliction of duty in putting itself in a position where it is totally incapable of making any response to a threat which has now been mounted for the last three weeks.

Mr Luce: I find it difficult to understand what Mr Healey is trying to suggest that we should do. On the one hand he says it is right to seek a diplomatic settlement, which is precisely what we are trying to do. On the other he seems in a veiled way to be suggesting we should take some other action.

I hope and believe that it is the desire of the House that we should do whatever we can through diplomatic channels to seek a peaceful settlement of this porblem.

In the meantime we are reviewing the security situation. It is necessary to do so, and HMS Endurance will remain there for as long as is necessary.

Mr Healey: He has missed the point. This Government has consistently argued that negotiations cannot succeed except from a position of strength, but it has left Britain in a position of weakness as a direct consequence of its defence priorities. That is the reason we face damaging humiliation in a situation which the Government should never have allowed to arise.

Mr Luce: That remark does not paricularly help the present situation. We are trying to seek a diplomatic solution to this problem. That is the desire of all people who want to see peace in that area. It is right that we should do so.



Fisher: Not got ability.



Evans: Not deterring

It is the duty of the British Government to support and defend the islanders to the best of our ability. It is surely preferable that we should do our utmost to seek a diplomatic solution, and that is what we are trying to do.

Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C): The impudence of the Argentine Government is matched only by the impudence of Mr Healey, whose policy it was to reduce the Navy and to make exactly the events come about which have.

Would it not be a good thing if Argentina, instead of sending massive shipments of grain to Russia, concentrated on getting its own house in order at home and not indulging in these foreign adventures?

Mr Luce: It would be sensible for all concerned if we do not take provocative action but take action designed to bring about a peaceful resolution of this particular problem.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): Is it the view of the Government that public opinion in this country would support, if it were necessary, the use of force to maintain British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and their dependencies?

Mr Luce: We do claim sovereignty over this area and we do habe sovereignty over this area, and there is no shadow of doubt whatsoever that if it comes to the point it will be our duty to defend and support the islanders to the best of our ability. It is our objective on this incident in South Georgia to seek every diplomatic move possible for a peaceful solution.

Sir Bernard Braine (South-East Essex, C): This comic opera situation would never have arisen but for the continual assertion by the British Government that we have sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and nothing would happen as long as the Falkland Islanders wished to remain British, while at the same time forcing them into dependence on Argentina for access to the outside world, and threatening to withdraw, and actually withdrawing, the only Royal Navy ship in the area? He has indicated there may be some contingency plans afoot. About time.

Mr Luce: We are reviewing this situation and HMS Endurance will remain on station for aslong as is necessary. He referred to the communications agreement signed in 1971. I do not think it would be fair to say that that particular agreement was forced upon the islanders. They would wish to have the best possible communications with the outside world.

Sir Nigel Fisher (Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, C): He has said that we will rotect the islanders to the best of our ability. The problem is that we have not got the ability. The Endurance is better than nothing, but in the circumstances it is really not enough. What else does the Government propose to do?

Mr Luce: I do not think it would be right for me to comment in detail about the security review we are undertaking.

Sir Frederick Burden (Gillingham, C): We must, while doing eveything possible to settle this dispute by diplomatic means, take measures, if this was a probing operation, to ensure that any follow up by Argentinian forces is not successful.

Mr Luce: It was noted that the landing of a certain number of men on Marc 24 was undertaken with the use of an Argentinian naval vessel. This caused us concern and continues to do so, but that does not detract from the point that we should work as far as we can for a diplomatic solution.

Mr John Evans (Newton, Lab): Why is not our possession of a vastly expensive deterrent deterring the Argentinians?

Mr Luce: I am Minister of State for the Foreign Office and not Secretary of State for Defence.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab): In supporting the Government's attempts to solve this problem by diplomatic means, which is clearly the best and most sensible way of approaching the problem, there have been other recent occasions when the Argentinians, when faced by internal troubles, have tried the same sort of tactic of diversion.

On a recent occasion of which I have full knowledge we assembled ships that were stationed in the Caribbean, Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. They stood about 400 miles off the Falkland Islands in support of HMS Endurance. When this became known a diplomatic solution followed. While I do not press him on what is happening today, I trust it is the same sort of thing.

Mr Luce: I am certain the House and I on behalf of the Government listened to what he said with great respect. We note what he has had to say.

Mr Healey: It is clear from the interchange that the Government accepts that the landing of these men in South Georgia was a deliberate provocation by the Argentinian Government, for whatever prupose I do not know. It has taken place because the present Government has not taken the sensible precaution of assembling adequate naval forces in the area as the Labour Government did on a similar occasion. It should learn from this experience.

This is the first price we are paying for the dreadful error in priorities in the Government's defence policies.

Mr Luce: It is easy to say that. We are doing our best to resolve this problem. We have a duty to the islanders. I do not think it helps to try and make comparisons with previous governments.

# Wrong to expect more riots

### LAW AND ORDER

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, criticized Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, when they clashed during question time exchanges in the Commons, for asking what effects high unemployment would have this summer in Toxteth, Brixton and many other places.

Mr Whitelaw, deputizing for the Prime Minister, said it would be highly irresponsible if Mr Foot was suggesting that such riots might occur.

Mr John Grant (Islington, Central, SDP) who began the exchanges, said many MPs deplored the Prime Minister's failure to accept the link between the rising rate of crime in London and the inner cities and the Government's economic policies.

On the other hand (he continued), we deplore the kind of remarks made yesterday by Mr Ken Livingstone in which he attacked the new Commissioner of Metropolitan Police before he had even got his under his desk at Scotland Yard. The new Commissioner, who was a bobby on the beat in the London Borough of Islington, should be given a fair run.

Mr Whitelaw: Unemployment is a factor, but not the only one, and is no excuse for the increase in crime. I find Mr Livingstone's remarks about the new Commissioner most deplorable. The new Commissioner has a high record as a police officer both in this country and Northern Ireland...

He was a considerable figure in police work in London before he went to Northern Ireland and as a bobby on the beat. I deeply resent the imputations made against him by Mr Livingstone.

Mr Foot: The Secretary of State for Employment (Mr Tebbit) just acknowledged that unemployment was soon likely to be back over three million and that a major contributory factor, would be young people coming on to the register. What effects does he think that will have this summer in Toxteth, Brixton and many other places? (Conservative protests).

Mr Whitelaw: I find his last point highly deplorable. I would have thought that all MPs wished to see peace on our streets and no riots of any sort in the summer. If he suggests that such riots might occur, that is highly irresponsible (Conservative cheers).

Mrs Thatcher and I have always made clear, as have other ministers, that of course unemployment and many other factors are a part in the problem of crime, but there are many other difficulties and many matters for which every MP has responsibility. He knows that well.

Mr Foot: If he finds it deplorable he should go away and do his duty by reading the Scarman report which justifies up to the hilt everything I said.

Mr Whitelaw: I simply find it deplorable that Mr Foot should suggest that there is any excuse whatever for any violence or riots on our streets.

Mr Foot: What I said was that there is a connexion (Conservative interruptions) — between mass unemployment, particularly among young people, and the riots. That is what Scarman said, too. The Government should wake up and do its duty to try to prevent mass unemployment.

Mr Whitelaw: The Government has taken many important steps following the Scarman Report. They will continue to be taken. But nothing that Lord Scarman or anyone else has said can excuse the violence or riots on the streets.

# Folly for anyone to quit MSC

### EMPLOYMENT

It would be extraordinary for anyone to suggest that any of the parties to the Manpower Services Commission should walk out at a time when the Government had made more money available than ever before to implement the new training initiative, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time.

Mr Tebbit said unemployment fell this month by over 52,000, the largest fall for the month of March since the current series of figures began in 1948. Following the slowing in the underlying rate of increase in recent months and the fall in inflation, prices and interest rates, there were grounds for hope that the increase in Britain's competitiveness was beginning to arrest the growth in unemployment.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab), Is not that figure and the drop below 3m produced by doubling the figure of the number of men over 60 going on long-term supplementary benefit so they are moved from the unemployment register? Would it not be better, instead of twisting the figures, to create the real jobs promised in the massive advertising campaign in 1979? When does he expect unemployment to get down to the level he inherited in 1979?

Mr Tebbit: No, the government does not create jobs; customers create jobs when they buy goods and when customers come forward to buy the goods offered by British industry, then industry will have an increase in the number of jobs to offer, not before.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): Over the last three months the rise in unemployment has been dramatically lower than almost every other country in OECD. To what does he attribute this?

Mr Tebbit: The increase in unemployment in a number of other OECD countries is much greater than in Britain and I suspect it will be because our economy is becoming more competitive relative to theirs. Some countries pursuing socialist policies are finding interest rates roaring up.

Mr Cryer: Is he concerned that the TUC commissioners on the Manpower Services Commission may resign their participation in this service?

Mr Tebbit: I hope he will not believe every bit of tittle tattle in the newspapers and I hope the TUC commissioners will remain along with the CBI commissioners and others within the MSC.

mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesterfield, Lab): How long does he expect registered unemployment to stay below the 3m mark?

Mr Tebbit: Probably for a month or two until school leavers come on to the register; that is the time every year when there is an increase in unemployment. He will take great delight in seeing the number of people out of work increase but he should not laugh too much because the underlying rate of increase is slowing and he might have to laugh on the other side of his face before long.

Tebbitt: Excessive pay puts people out of work

Mr Varley: No one is laughing; we take it seriously. Will he admit that in the White paper published at the time of the budget the Government forecast registered unemployed to stay well above 3m for the remainder of this year at least? Is not that harmful?

Mr Tebbit: Such figures are not forecasts. The Chancellor made the point that provided that inflation and interest rates continued their downward path and there was control of Government expenditure and better productivity, which is being achieved, and provided there was reasonableness in wage agreements, then the prospects would be much better than appeared in the White Paper

# Tebbit having a look at wages councils

Excessive wages among youngsters or older workers put people out of work, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said at question time. The Opposition might not be able to understand that, but Ford Motors in cutting the price of its products understood it well enough, he stated.

I am giving serious consideration (he went on) to how we can best avoid wages councils putting youngsters out of work and preventing others from coming into work.

Mr John Townend (Bridlington, C) had asked Mr Tebbit about the extent to which British membership of the International Labour Organization might restrict the Government's rights to propose to amend or abolish wages councils.

Mr Tebbit replied: The United Kingdom's ratification of International Labour Convention No 26 requires the Government to maintain minimum wage-fixing machinery in trades or parts of trades in which no arrangements exist for the regulation of wages by collective agreement or otherwise and in which wages are exceptionally low, but particular wages councils can be changed or abolished where appropriate under the provisions of the Wages Council Act 1979.

Mr Townend: The wages councils regulations are making a mockery of the Government's attempts to create jobs for school leavers under the young workers scheme.

Would the Government consider making an approach to the ILO to see if that organization would agree to 18-year-olds and under being taken out of the jurisdiction of wages councils?

Mr Tebbit said he agreed that excessive wages among youngsters or older workers put people out of work and he would consider what Mr Townend had said.

# Fewer people will qualify but higher payout

### DEATH GRANT

The Government hopes that by making death grant available to fewer people, it will make administrative cost savings which may be passed on to the beneficiaries of a new and more generous death grant, Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, said.

Mr Rossi had made a statement announcing that the Government had published a consultative document explaining the alternatives to the present death grant to see whether they commanded public support as representing a more effective use of present resources than existing arrangements.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, an Opposition spokesman on social services (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab): What does the Government intend to do about death grant? Will he confirm that it is not inteded to put in new money? How long will the consultation process be and when will the Government bring forward proposals?

Mr Rossi: Mr Rooker's note of indignation would have been a little more impressive if his administration had sought to tackle the problem.

There are three possible ways in which we can assist those in greatest need. We are subject to restraint on resources but there will be marginal administrative saving as a result of fewer claims to be handled and we hope, in some options to use those savings to increase benefit.

How soon we can implement any changes suggested will depend entirely on the nature of the reaction from the public. Legislation would be required and there is a question of finding time in the legislative programme.

He later said that it would not be done during this parliamentary session.

# New rules for tyre treads

Regulations are to be introduced to maintain the existing minimum tyre tread depth of 1mm over threequarters of the width but with the requirement that the remaining quarter should have some visible tread pattern, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Under Secretary of State for Transport, announced in a House of Commons written reply.

# Drugs 'no safer' for rules costing £30m each year

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

Government regulations delay the introdction of new medicines without much increasing their saftey, a report by two health economists published today says.

The elaborate testing system for new drugs, the report adds, involves at least 1,000 people in Government and industry and probably costs more than £3om a year in salaries, delays in marketing new drugs, and lost profits.

The authors, Mr Keith Hartley and Mr Alan Maynard, of York University, were examing the Medicines Act, 1968, set up after the thalidomide tragredy.

They asked 16 pharmaceutical companies in Britain, representing three quarters of those employed in the industry, to fill in detailed questonnaires on the Act's operation.

All wanted it modified to allow them more flexibility in testing their drugs. Most wanted to test their drug on humans earlier in the development process.

They said the Act had had important adverse effects on research and development, including longer development times, fewer innovations, less basic research, and more clinical research and development going abroad.

*The Costs and Benefits of Regulating New Product Development in the UK Pharmaceutical Industry (Available from the Office of Health Economics, 12 Whitehall, London SW1A 2DY; £5).*

# Spain blocks recovery of Laker yacht

By David Hewson

Spanish authorities have thwarted an attempt by the British liquidators of Laker Airways to recover a £150,000 motor yacht owned by the company and moored at Palma, Majorica.

Representatives of Mr Christopher Morris, the Laker joint liquidator, were preparing to sail the Patrina to Gibralter where it could be sold to help to offset the debts of the airline which collapsed owing £270m.

But shortly before they were due to sail Spanish detectives arrested the crew on suspicion of theft and said the yacht would be held against Laker debts in Spain. The liquidator's team was later released, but a series of court hearings in Majorca over the past fortnight have failed to settle the future of the vessel, which was brought by Laker Airways to entertain Spanish travel agents and promote Laker flights to Spain.

Mr Morris said yesterday that two Spanish writs had been issued on the vessel, one for a claim of £24,000 from her captain, señot Pablo Palmerini, for redundancy, and one for more the £100,000 which the Spanish Airports Authority claims it is owed for weeks of unpaid landing fees.

The British team did not know the vessel was the subject of Spanish court action, Mr Morris added. The yacht is likely to be the subject of a lengthy legal argument between the British liquidators and the Spanish authorities.

# Bill to ensure compensation for injuries

### 10-MINUTE RULE

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester, West, Lab) was given leave under the 10-minute rule to bring in the Accident Victims (Compensation) Bill which would introduce no-fault liability for death or personal injury arising from accidents at work or on the highway.

He said that the present system for compensation was an archaic, costly, slow and unjust gamble.

The Bill was an attempt to ensure that the victims of accidents received compensation within a reasonable period and without the anxiety and prolonged suffering which the present ancient and unkind system so often imposed

The Bill was read a first time.

## Third readings

The Fire Service College Board (Abolition) Bill, and the Stock Transfer Bill, which enables specified securities to be transferred, without written instrument of transfer, through a computer-based system to be established by the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange, were read the third time in the Commons.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, report. Lords (2.30): Debates on regeneration of older cities; law relating to copyright, designs and performers' protection; and on the Queen's flight.

# No alternative to higher dental fees

### HEALTH CHARGES

Increased dental and optical charges were a deliberate attempt to move further away from a national health service free at the time of use to one where charges were used as a positive deterrent to patients, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Opposition spokesman on the health service (Crewe, Lab), said when she moved a motion to annul the proposed new charges which operate from April 1.



Finsberg: Wide provision for exemption

Mrs Dunwoody said that the British Dental Association had spoken of the anger of its members at the failure of the Government to honour its undertaking that charges would rise in line with costs and no more. When the Government took office dental charges were £5 minimum and £30 maximum. Now they were to be £13 and £90, nearly trebling the charges in three years.

The effect was to impose a straight tax on those seeking dental treatment which would raise £27m more than its cost to the NHS.

The Government had ignored the recommendations of the dental review body set up by the Government in 1980, that dentistry should aim at providing an opportunity for everyone to maintain healthy teeth for life and that charges should be as low as possible because of their deterrent effect.

We shall be back in a situation (she said) where dental health is a luxury for the few and not the accepted norm for the many.

One group which most concerned her was young people who were not students and were excluded from free treatment.

Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said the House had listened to an immense amount of ill-informed and ill-intentioned comment about the possible effect of those regulations. The increases had to be seen in the context of total NHS spending.

The Government thought it right that those who could afford to do so should make a greater contribution to the cost of services. The only realistic alternative would be to cut the services or increase taxation, neither of which would be acceptable to the Government.

They had heard the claim made about the deterrent effect of charges particularly dental charges. While increased charges might lead to short-term fluctuations in the number going to the dentist there was no evidence of a long-term deterrent effect.

# Government policy on Trident approved

### DEFENCE

The Government had majorities of 86 and 49 in the divisions at the end of Monday's debate on the Trident programme. The Opposition amendment was rejected by 301 votes to 215 and the Government motion carried by 297 votes to 248.

During the later stages of the debate,

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L) said the Liberal Party welcomed the Geneva talks and was by no means as pessimistic as many quarters of the House seemed to be about the outcome. Liberals believed there were enormous pressures on both sides of the super power argument to make progress in this area. The Liberal answer to the question: "Do we want an independent nuclear deterrent" had for a long time been "No" and remained "No".

Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot, C) said he was an agnostic on Trident. The only value of the so-called independent nuclear deterrent was that it almost guaranteed that no enemy would strike you first with nuclear weapons.

Mr Denzil Davies, an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Llanelli, Lab), said the Government had demonstrated its contempt for the efforts now being made to secure some small measure of nuclear disarmament.

The Opposition did not accept the figure of £7,500m which Mr Nott had gived, mainly to convince his Cabinet colleagues about his programme. A more realistic figure would be at least £10,000m, or possibly more.

Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Under-Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said much had been made of the risk of cost escalation, but the Polaris system was brought in under budget and there was no reason why this should not be repeated.

# Gas levy order endorsed

The Gas Levy (Rate for 1982-83) Order, 1982, to compensate the British Gas Corporation for a reduction in profits of the order of £130-£140 million resulting from the Government's request for a freeze on gas prices for industrial customers, was agreed by 263 votes to 178 — Government majority, 85.

Mr Edward Rowlands (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab), an Opposition spokesman on energy, said that the Opposition could not support the order because concessions in gas prices should not only go to industrial customers but also to domestic consumers. They were suffering increases of 10 per cent above the level of inflation at a time when they were being asked to accept pay increases below the level of inflation.

## Jenkins back

Mr Roy Jenkins, who won the Glasgow Hillhead by-election for the SDP, took his seat.



## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Mexican volcano kills 12

Pichucalco, Mexico. — At least 12 people were killed and 80 injured when a volcano erupted and spread heavy ash over a wide area of south-eastern Mexico.

Several towns were isolated by the mounting ash from 34,000ft Chinchon volcano, near Pichucalco, 550 miles south-east of Mexico City. The regions two largest airports, at Villahermosa and Tuxtla Gutierrez, were forced to close because the ash impeded visibility.

The National Geophysics Institute said the volcano began to erupt on Sunday night and spread a thick cloud of dust over a radius of 50 miles. The deaths occurred in the towns of San Francisco, San Juan Ostoachan and Chinchonal, in the state of Chiapas, bordering Guatemala.

### São Paulo jail revolt crushed

São Paulo.—Four prison staff and at least eight prisoners were killed when Brazilian military police crushed a revolt at the São Paulo state penitentiary, the authorities said.

A four-hour uprising ended when the police stormed on to the roof of the building and killed the leaders of the rebels, who had taken the governor and other prison staff hostage.

The revolt broke out when six jailed bank-robbers crossed a low-security wing and burst in on a lunch party given by Senor Luis Camargo Wolfmann, the prison governor.

### Brezhnev rests in hospital

Moscow. — President Brezhnev, who returned on Friday after a taxing four days in Tashkent, is now in hospital, according to Soviet sources. He is not said to be seriously ill, but resting and recuperating after a heavy recent schedule (Michael Binyon writes).

Mr Brezhnev, aged 75, is understood to be in a hospital near the Kremlin which is used by top officials. The street nearby has been closed for the past two days. He tires easily and his schedule is arranged to allow him frequent periods of rest.

### Surgeon's trial for vasectomy

Rome — Dr Giorgio Conciani, a surgeon from Lucca, Tuscany, is to stand trial there on thursday accused of intentionally causing bodily harm to 49 male patients who voluntarily underwent vasectomy operations by him. At a press conference called by the Italian Association for Voluntary Sterilization, Dr Conciani, said the Lucca public prosecutor had called the 49 witnesses from their homes in different parts of Italy to ask if they really had volunteered for the operation. He faces a possible 12-year sentence.

### Kidnap victim resigns seat

Naples. — Signor Cirillo, the Christian Democratic politician held by the Red Brigades for 88 days last year, has resigned his post on the regional government, saying it would free his party from unfair insinuations.

He has been the subject of controversy over the £675,000 ransom paid for his realase. His family says they raised the money, but there have been accusations that the party, which has publicly been firm in its refusal to negotiate with terrorists, paid the ransom, using the Neapolitan underworld.

### Turkish-Greek property clash

Ankara. — Turkey has threatened counter-measures if Greece expropriated land or property of enthnic Turks in the north-eastern Greek region of Thrace.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, asked about Turkish press reports that Athens may be planning such expropriations, he said that the Turkish Government has preparing a draft Bill to take counter-measures with international law if Greece took over any of the property of ethnic Turks.

### Karpov licked

Moscow. — The Soviet post office has issued a stamp with a picture of Anatoly Karpov, the reigning world chess champion. Special first-day envelopes commemorate his victory over Viktor Korchnoi in Merano last year, and note that he has now won the championship three times in succession. It is rare for a living person to be portrayed on a Soviet stamp. Karpov already holds the Order of Lenin.

### CORRECTION

The remarks in the last paragraph of yesterday's report from Paris, calling for a pause in the pace of French Govenment reforms and estimating their cost, were made by M Yvon Gattaz, President of the French Employers' Federation, not M Jacques Delors, the Minister of Finance.

# Arabs strike in Israel as unrest spreads

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 30

The wave of Arab protest in the occupied territories spread into Isael proper today as many of the country's 600,000 strong Arab minority staged their own series of strikes, marches and demonstrations.

The one-day protest was called to mark the anniversary of the occasion in 1976 when six Israeli Arabs were killed while demonstrating against Istaeli land seisure. It was also directed against Israel's recent hardline policies in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The extension of Arab unrest came only hours before Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary was due to begin a 48-hour official visit to Israel which has already been the target of much Arab criticism.

By tonight, Arab demonstrators and police had been injured in speradic outbreaks of violence, but the security forces were noticeably less severe than in the occupied territories where six Arabs have been killed and more than 30 injured by bullets in the last eleven days.

At least 40 Israeli Arabs were arrested during demonstrations which included the erection ofblazing barricades and the flying of illegal Palestinian flags. Slogans were shouted denouncing the recent clampdown in the West Bank in many on the hillside towns and villages in Israel's northern Gallilee region.

The strive was atmost total in the largest Israel Arab town of Nazareth, as it was in the old city of Acre. Many thousands of Arabs also refused to go to their jobs in Jewish-owned companies.

The solidarity strike with the West Bankers was far from unanimous, but diplomatic observers described the protest as a significant indication of a growing sense of common feeling between the two Arab populations.

Mr Moshe Sharon, a former Arab affairs adviser to the Begin Government, earlier, explained: "There is definitely a feeling of cooperation developing between Israel's arabs and those of Judea and Somaria (the West Bank)".

The Israeli Arabs, who numbered only 156,000 when the state was created in 1948, increasing see themselves as underprivileged minority. Their radical leaders claim that they are descriminated against by the govermnment in such areas as finance and or local services.

They enjoy many of the civil rights of Jewish Israeli citizens, but are distinct in one important way: they are exempt from compulsory service in the armed forces.

Splits among the different sections of the Arab community were apparent today with only nine of the 21 Arab municpalities in the Gallilee backing the strike. Other community leaders who announced in advance that they were boycotting the protest represented the Callilee Pruse, a breakaway Muslim sect and heads of the 12 Beduin tribes in th Jews and Arabs, The general strike moved into its eleventh day in the West Bank and east jerusalem despite intensive Israeli efforts to bring it to an end. Violent incidents took place, including the firing of shots over the heads of Arab demonstrators by an Israeli driver whose bus was stoned in north Jerusalem.

In Hebron, a city holy to both Jews and Arabs, I watched as troops with giant wire cutters and a welding machine attempted to break the strike in the casbah. Tear gas grenades were fired after stones were thrown from the roofs overlooking the narrow alleys, but even before a military order was issued banning journalists, it was clear that the shops were reopening as soon as troops left their immediate vicinity.

### UN compromise

New York. — A resolution seeking to end the clashes in the West Bank is expected to be presented to the United Nations Security Council (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes). The compromise draft, put forward by Ireland, does not condemn Israel, but calls on all parties to exercise maximum restraint. It also demands that Israel abide by the 1949 Geneva Convention which protects the rights of peoples in occupied territories.

### Lebanon truce divides PLO

☐ Beirut: The scattered violence in the West Bank and Gaza is fast being mythologized in the rest of the Arab world as a mass uprising against the Israelis (Robert Fisk writes). It was celebrated in just such a fashion in Beirut today with a rally of 10,000 Palestinians, a brass band hour-long speeches by the Palestinian leadership in the city.

For the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) however, it is becoming an increasingly necessary myth. The growing impatience of the more extreme faction within the PLO prompted Mr Yassir Arafat, the organization's chairman, to promise last night that the ceasefire in southern Lebanon would continue.

But at least two wongs of the PLO — one of them George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — are arguing that the truce makes a mockery of Mr Arafat's assertion that the PLO is always ready to help its people in Israeli-occupied territories.

As the deputy commander of the Palestinian guerrillas in southern Labanon has put it: "we have to fight for our people on the West Bank. Otherwise, how can we justify having all these weapons here? We don't want any more communiques of support or solidarity or the sympathy of other Arab states."

## EEC summit




Price protest: British farmers at a meeting in Brussels to press for higher farm prices

# Pledge to aid young jobless

From Peter Norman, Brussels, March 30

EEC heads of government today promised to try to end the tragedy of young people in Europe leaving school only to go straight on to the dole.

At the end of their two-day summit meeting in Brussels, the 10 leaders agreed that the member states would strive to ensure over the next five years that all young people entering the labour market for the first time received vocational training or initial work experience as part of special youth schemes or employment.

The pledge followed a lengthy discussion of economic and social conditions in the community in which the heads of government concluded that the slight economic recovery likely in the EEC this year would be insufficient to stop unemployment growing beyound its present level of more than 10 million.

In particular, they agreed that modest economic growth would be inadequate to deal with the "intolerable situation" created by high levels of unemployment among the young.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said the heads of government agreed that there was "no magic formula" to deal with Europe's economic problems. The leaders agreed that increased efforts would have to be made to stimulate productive investment and control production costs while the gravity of the unemployment problem in the EEC demand that additional quick-acting measures be taken.

The emphasis in the discussions was on action in the individual member states rather than at Community level.

"We were all very practical, and down to earth about it. We were not waving a magic wand", the Prime Minister said. "The achievement of this council was the recognition that if you want to have increased investment, you have to cut consumption."

The meeting did uncover a considerable unanimity among the member states in analysing Europe's economic problems, although differences remained on how to tackle them.

Britain and West Germany laid great emphasis on keeping up the fight against inflation, maintaining monetary discipline and cutting production costs. Other countries, such as Denmark, had advocated greatly increased public spending in the course of the discussions, while the socialist governments France and Greece had urged emphasis of European policies as a way out of recession.

The 10 leaders agreed that there were areas where exploitation of the "Continental dimension" afforded by the large internal market of the EEC, could be a real advantage in promoting economic recovery.

Mrs Thatcher said a greater liberalization of services such a insurance and air transport in the EEC could help to create jobs. The leaders also vowed to press ahead with promoting high technology industries at Community level.

But the two-day summit meeting did not consider Europe's economic problems in isolation. It was the last time the leaders of the ten will meet before the next world economic summit at Versailles in June, and international economic policy played a leading role in the discussions.

In sketching out their hopes for Versailles, they called for increased cooperation between the important industrial nations of the world, aimed notably at encouraging a reduction in interet rates and making exchange rate movements less volatile.

Japan was urged to open its market more to imported goods, while the leaders called for a strangthening of relations between the rich northern industrial countries of the world and the poor developing nations

But with the world economic summit still two-and-a-half months away, they were careful not to adopt too stern or specifiy a negotiating posture.

Providing the United States, Japan and Canada agree, the Community is likely to be more strongly represented at Verailles tha at any previous summit. It was agreed that the smaller member states should be represented by both M Gaton Thorn the president of the European Commission, and the head of Government of the country holding the EEC's six months rotating presidency.

# Strains in Soviet block links

From Ian Murray
Brussels, March 30

The summit laid considerable emphasis on foreign affairs and a good deal of study had been done on those areas which the EEC now takes a growing interest in influencing.

Relations between East and West were the predominant topic and the Community - with reserve from Greece —once more complained in a final statement that events in Poland for which the Soviet Union "bore a clear responsibility" had placed a strain on relationships.

The statement opened the way for further consultation within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development of plans to limit further credit facilities for the Soviet Union. It also looked forward to a fruitful resumption in November of the Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

There was also a strong protest at the "negative attitude of the Soviet Union" on Afghanistan. "I am very anxious that Afghanistan should not be forgotten," Mrs Thatcher said.

There was tough wording, too, in the denunciation of measures taken by Israel in "the violations of the liberties and rights of the inhabitants" of the Golan Heights as well as over the dismissal of "the democratically elected mayors".

# Gandhi in squabble with widow of Sanjay

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, March 30

Mrs Maneka Gandhi, widow of Mrs Indira Gandhi's son Sanjay, said today that she had no immediate plans to enter politics and was willing to return to her mother-in-law's house "If she wants me back".

Last night Mrs Maneka Gandhi left the Prime Minister's residence with her two-year-old son Varun after Mrs Gandhi objected to her using the house to "carry on political activities" opposed to her and the Congress (I) Party.

Mrs Gandhi was irritated by Mrs Maneka Gandhi's participation in a cinvention in Lucknow to re-enunciate Sanjay Gandhi's programme. On her return from London, Mrs Gandhi had characterized the convention as "anti-party activity" encouraged by the press and the opposition Janata Party

Mrs Maneka Gandhi denied the charge of joining hands with the Opposition at the Lucknow convention and reiterated the same sentiments today. She said it was all a result of a "large misunderstanding."

If she (Mrs Gandhi) wants me back, I will go back. I cannot return voluntarily, as I did no leave voluntarily. "She said there was a "slight dispute" over the custody of Varun (Mrs Gandhi sent for some time.

Few people called on Mrs Maneka Gandhi today at a motel where she has been staying since last night. Congress (I) party men, and Sanjay men have stayed away because the party leaders, including Mr Rajiv Gandhi's son, are saying openly that what Mrs Maneka Ghandhi is doing is against the interests of the party and the Prime Minister.

Only Mr Akbar Ahmed, an Uttar Pradesh legislature member, who was a close friend of Sanjay Gandhi, openly stands with Mrs Maneka Gandhi, but he has been suspended from the Congress (I) Party as an example to others.

Other prominent associates of Sanjay Gandhi, such as Mr Kamal Nath and Mr Jagdish Tytler, both members of the federal Parliament, have not only left her, but have also issued separate statements to condemn the Lucknow convention.

Some act of defiance by Mrs Maneka Gandhi was on the cards. She could not be expected to be in sackcloth and ashes for the rest of her life, being only 25. After being in the limelight during Sanjay Gandhi's lifetime, she could not have accepted the oblivion to which she had been consigned.



Mrs Maneka Gandhi: A "misunderstanding"

# Outburst at cartoonist's evidence

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, March 30

Mr Ranan Lurie, the political cartoonist of *The Times*, claimed yesterday that the Israeli Cabinet Secretary had told him Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, was on the "verge of senility".

Under cross examination before civil service disciplinary tribunal in Jerusalem, Mr Lurie said that Mr Arye Naor had also told him before his scheduled interview with Mr Begin, in 1980, that the Prime Minister was unable to function properly because he was on drugs and medication.

Mr Naor had also advised him to bring a photographer to take a picture of Mr Begin falling asleep during the interview, as he was bound to do, Mr Lurie said.

Mr Naor, seated beside his lawyer, exclaimed: "He's not a liar. He is a contemptible liar."

The chairman of the tribunal cut off Mr Lurie, asking "is this necessary for the hearing?" Mr Y Benish, the defense council, stopped the questioning. Mr Lurie was on the stand for 20 hours.

He said Mr Naor, who is being tried for conduct unbecoming a civil servant, had volunteered scoops and other sevices because he wanted help in finding a foreign newspaper job as he had expected the likud to lose power.

The pair fell out early last year after Mr Naor wrote to the Jerusalem correspondent of *Die Welt*, the West German daily dor which Mr Lurie then worked, stating that Mr Lurie had solicited a cable protesting that *Die Welt* had violated an undertaking to Mr Begin in claiming that his interview with Mr Lurie had been exclusive to the paper.

Mr Lurie claimed the letter was full of lies and was used by *Die Welt* as a pretext to cancel their contract with him and his right to use their office facilities.

## El Salvador election

# Right wing to form coalition

From Paul Ellman San Salvador, March 30

*In* a move which threatened to polarize even further the tumultuous political situation, five of El Salvador's right-wing parties have announced that they will form a government of national unity.

The five between them won nearly 60 per cent of the vote according to almost complete returns from Sunday's constituent assembly elections. The remaining share goes to the Christian Democrats headed by President Jose Naoleon Duarte.

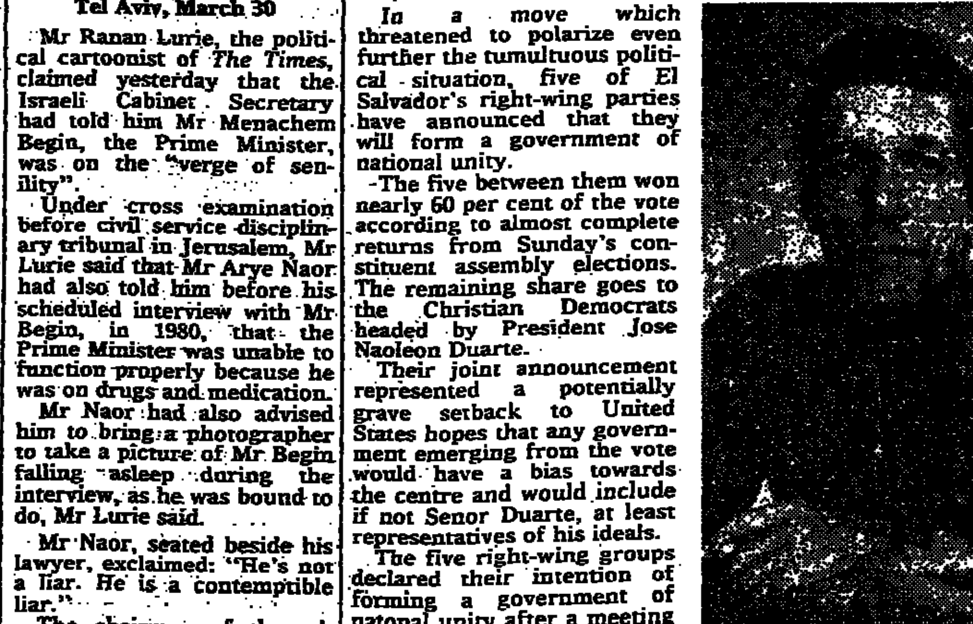
Their joint announcement represented a potentially grave setback to United States hopes that any government emerging from the vote would have a bias towards the centre and would include if not Senor Duarte, at least representatives of his ideals.

The five right-wing groups declared their intention of forming a government of natonal unity after a meeting at the residence of Mr Deane Hinton the United States Ambassador, at which he is understood to have tried to impress upon them the need for reconciliation to meet the threat posed by left-wing guerrillas.

The joint declaration attracted support of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena), headed by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson; the National Conciliation Party, led by Senor Raul Molina; and the Democratic Action Party, headed by Dr René Fortin Magana.

The three, which respectively came second, third and fourth in the poll, were joined by two groups which obtained only small shares of the vote: the Popular Orientation Party, led by General José Alberto Medrano, an ageing figure; and the Salvadorean People's Party, headed by Señor Francisco Quinoñez.

The parties said that each would retain its separate identity but that together they stood for a "rejection of communism and communitarianism as forms of life and of social and political organization".



Major D'Aubuisson: Vow to pursue vigorous war against guerrillas

Although the declaration did not exclude the posibility of the Christian Democrats' joining a government of national unity, Señor Duarte was seen here as having been placed in an impossible position.

The Christian Democrats promised an urgent response to the right-wing coalition move but then put off making their position known.

When it became clear, however, that the vote would not grant them an outright majority, Christian Democratic Party officials had let it be known that they would seek an alliance with the democtatic Action Party and the National Concilation Party.

"There is no way we could share the government with Arena, however." Snor Julio Rey Prendes, the third-ranking official in The Christian Democratic hierarchy, said.

Should the parties of the right succeed in their plan for a government of national unity, this would be dominated by Major D' Aubuisson, who has been linked to a number of coup attempts and during his campaign vowed to pursue more vigorously the war against the guerrillas.

The guerrillas, operating under the umbrella of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Movement, are expected to welcome the latest developments as justifying their argument that the election was a "Farce" which would do nothing to eliminate the inequalities and brutalities of Salvadorean society.

☐ Washington: The Reagan Administration's unconcealed delight at the huge turnout in the El Salvador election has given way to a mood of cautious determination to make the result a turning point for United States policy in Central America (Nicholas Ashford writes).

The United States is clearly concerned that the horse-trading between the participants in the poll could result in a coalition in which extreme right-wing parties would have an undue amount of influence. If this happened there would be a danger that the new regime might discontinue the programe of cautious reform that the Government of President Duarte had attempted to carry out.

Mr Alexander Haig, the Scretary of State, made it clear in a statement yesterday that continued American support would be dependent on the next regime's continuing the process

☐ Moscow: Tass today dismissed the election in El Salvador as a farce, and called it a "triumph of terror" staged by the Reagan Administration (Michael Binyon writes).

# Poland warms to E Germany

Berlin, March 30. — Poland and East Germany have agreed to build up industrial cooperation to fight Western sanctions against the Warsaw *military regime* and to overcome the mutual difficulties caused by Poland's economic troubles.

A communique issued today simultaneously in Warsaw and East Berlin after the visit here yesterday of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, for talks with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, said long-term needs had to be assured.

This referred particularly to fuel, raw materials, chemical products, machinery, electrical and electronic equipment and consumer goods, the joint communique said.

"The solution of the most urgent economic problems in both countries and the political sanctions applied by *capitalist* states *required* more efficient and planned use of the two states' *industrial* capabilities to mutual advantage", it said.

The communique called on the Polish people to forget the mistakes of the past and fight against "destructive, anti-socialist activities", in order to build a secure future and a strong state.

Both countries called for support for president Brezhnev's proposal for a moratorium on the introduction of medium range nuclear missiles in Europe and said it demanded a positive response from the West.

☐ WARSAW: The underground bulletin of the Warsaw branch of Solidarity, the free trade union, has printed a new appeal by Zbigniew Bujak the Council leader, for concerted action to save the union from extinction.

"The future of the trade union movement is at stake today. The present time will show whether it will remain independent of be deprived of its free will" Mr Bujak said.

He called on members to continue resistance to martial law and bombard the authorities with requests for the restoration of the suspended union and the release of its interned leaders.

# Iraq forced into humiliating retreat by Iran

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Iraq's military command is withdrawing its 4th Army from positions on the Gulf war front after what looks like a humiliating reverse at the hands of Iranian forces.

President Saddam Hussein was quoted by the official news agency in Baghdad yesterday as explaining to the Army that it had been decided to regroup them in the rear "after your blows absorbed the advance of the enemy attack."

They were not to feel bitterness for the lands they were abandoning voluntarily, according to the Iraqi leader, whose call for a ceasefire earlier this week had been rejected by the increasingly confident government in Tehran. The Iraqi withdrawal follows what Western intelligence sources have described as significant Iranian successes on the Shush-Dezful front.

Tehran radio yesterday was claiming that Iranian troops had smashed three Iraqi divisions and recaptured 800 square miles of territory. About 15,000 Iraqi soldiers had been taken prisoner in the offensive which began eight days ago and was said to be the biggest military advance in the 18-month Gulf war.

Six hundred tanks and armoured troop carriers and 165 artillery pieces had been destroyed or captured as well as surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles. The Abu Qarib oil wells, claimed by the radio to be the most important in Khuzestan, were also now back in Iranian hands.

Yesterday's developments, which coincided with a visit to Baghdad by King Husain of Jordan, President Hussein's most loyal Arab ally during the war, are supported to a large extent by Western intelligence. There was scepticism last night about the casualties the Iraqis are said to have suffered., but the Iranian estimates of the land captured and the significance of their victory has been broadly confirmed.

According to intelligence assessments, 40,000 Iranian regulars, as well as an unknown number of revolutionary guards, have been fighting for more than a week to work a pincer movement on the Iraq forces facing the city of Dezful.

The Iranians were said to have reached the small town of Eym Khowsh, to the north of the salient, and the Reqabeyeh Pass to the south of it. Rough terrain between would make it difficult for them to close the jaws of the pincers on the 25,000 Iraqis who were dug in on the threshold of the Iranian stronghold.

Even before yesterday's admission from Baghdad, intelligence reports were circulating in the West that Iraqi troops were filtering back through the gap to avoid becoming trapped.

The latest Iranian successes follow similar counter-offensives last year in which they pushed back the Iraqis in the area round Susangerd, and lifted the near-siege of Abadan. Although Iraqis still shell Abadan in desultory fashion, the Iranian shells falling on Basra are said to be more damaging.

Western intelligence observed the Iranian build-up on the Dezful-Shush some time ago and expected the offensive to start in February. But the Iraqis also read the signs correctly and launched a spoiling action of their own which forced the Iranians to delay.

Three Iranian divisions, the 21st, 77th and 92nd Armoured, are understood to have led the Iranian assault, with a number of independent brigades making up a total of four division equivalents.

Revolutionary Guards are thought to have attacked in combination with the Army, the regular armoured units protecting their flanks in classic Islamic fashion as they advanced towards the Iraqi positions.

Although analysts have been impressed by the Iranian capacity to dislodge the Iraqis, they remain sceptical of Iran's chances of advancing much further.

Ideally the Iranians would like to capture a small portion of Iraqi territory to increase the domestic pressures upon President Hussein. Meanwhile, success has made the Tehran authorities more unwilling to accept a compromise peace package.

Sources point to the restrained way in which the Iranians have announced this latest success, in contrast to the extravagant claims they made after earlier defeats. That in itself, they point out, is an indication of their growing confidence.




Shattered wreckage: The coach of the Capitole express destroyed by an explosion outside Limoges.

# French train blast baffles police

Limoges, March 30. — Police said today that last night's explosion on the Capitole express train which killed five people and injured 28 was caused by a package of explosives on a luggage rack. But they said it was not clear whether it was a bomb attack or whether explosives being transported by terrorists had gone off accidentally.

The explosion happened seven minutes before the Paris-Toulouse express with 300 people on board was due in Limoges when the train was travelling at about 90 miles an hour. The train stayed on the tracks but the explosion blew out the end of a coach, hurling two bodies into a field.

Rescuers used cutting equipment to free the injured from the wreckage and said the bodies of the dead, including a child, were badly mutilated.

One of those killed was Mme Marie-Claire Bardon, sister of M Jean Pierre Fourcade, the former Finance Minister. — Reuter.

□ Paris: Before the arrival of rescue teams and police, passengers volunteered to assist the wounded. But there was no first aid kit on board and a doctor and nurse had to use whisky from the bar to disinfect wounds, (Charles Hargrove writes). The train, which had been towed into the station of Ambazac, where investigators began examining the damaged coach, was allowed to proceed two hours later.

A young woman passenger reported to the police that she had observed the strange comings and goings of a young man. [An eyewitness said in a television interview that the explosion occurred after an argument between two passengers over a brief-case.]

No one has claimed responsibility for the explosion.

Police are checking the identity of all the people on the train, and it has already been established that none of the five victims had a terrorist past, or a criminal record.

Mr Charles Fiterman, the Communist Minister of Transport, went to Limoges this morning to visit the wounded on behalf of the government, and confer with the police. He said it was far too soon to hazard any theories on the causes of the explosion.

Police are checking for connexions with international terrorists such as Illich Ramirez Sanchez, known as "Carlos", who is wanted in several countries. At the beginning of this month he delivered an "ultimatum" to the French Government demanding the liberation of two of his "friends", a German and a Swiss who were arrested last February in Paris and suspected of being members of the Baader-Neinhof gang.

## Letter from Accra

# Anyone for tennis, peradventure?

The crackle of automatic rifle fire made me turn round sharply as I walked along the pavement away from the telecommunications headquarters. It came from some soldiers guarding the building, who were firing into the air in a gesture apparently designed to keep citizens on their toes.

It was a few weeks after Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawling's coup, and continuing my walk in as nonchalant a manner as I could muster I came upon a white-robed Ghanaian priest standing outside an imposing church and gazing calmly towards the source of the shooting.

Wishing to engage such a reassuring figure in conversation, I asked him if this was the Roman Catholic cathedral. "No", he replied gravely. "We are Anglicans. You will find the Roman Catholics next to the lunatic asylum."

This was no counter-ecumenical jibe, for in Accra the asylum is a principal landmark which has given its name to a whole district of the city, and is known to everybody as "Asylum Down".

Wherever English is spoken people have tossed aside any notion that there is a correct way to use it, and Ghana is no exception. Under the new regime the language of revolution has invaded the vocabulary — "people's defence committees" gain increasing sway over official and commercial life and back-sliders are threatened with "unprecedented revolutionary justice" — but Ghanaians cling to many of their traditional, colourful, English usages.

In ordinary conversation, particular Ghanaian use of words probably stems from a mixture of retained archaic terms dating from the influence of missionary education, literal translation from local languages and sheer inventiveness. Where else in the English-speaking world will you still hear the word "peradventure", meaning "perhaps", used in current speech?

"Esquire" as a polite means of direct address survives, and travelling on a bus your neighbour might lean over and say: "Esquire, could I borrow your newspaper?"

Whereas many English-speakers punctuate their speech with all manner of superfluous expletives, Ghanaians fill in the gaps with the phrase "this thing", more usually abbreviated to "disting". This can mean almost anything and has far wider applications than "thingamajig", being more analogous to the French *chose*, *truc*, or *machin*, with overtones of "what's his name" and "you know what I mean" thrown in.

Some expressions have a biblical ring. Of a pregnant woman it can be said that "she has taken seed", while others perhaps derive from local custom in which chiefs are enstooled, or if they lose their people's confidence, are destooled. A government official who is at his desk in his office is described as being "on seat".

Terms used to describe clothing can also confuse. "Dresses" refer to a man's clothes rather than a woman's and "knicker" (usually singular) means a man's pair of shorts.

In Nigeria, oddly enough, knickers retain their British-English connotation of undergarments, and in Lagos I have heard a brassiere described as "knickers for up".

But Nigerian English is altogether another matter, and in any case, I hope you will not get me wrong if I say that the hour has come when I should no longer be on seat, but should close, change my dresses, put on my knicker, and take some exercise — a game of tennis, or disting peradventure?

**Godfrey Morrison**

# Weinberger promises to modernize Seoul army

Seoul, March 30. — Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, today announced new moves to modernize both the American forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army.

He made the announcement at the opening of a two-day meeting here to review what is regarded as the North Korean threat to the South and the two countries military strength.

He said that in the mid-1980s more advanced United States M60 tanks would replace about 100 M48 tanks now in use. The M48s would be offered for sale to South Korea under an American military aid programme.

He was taking part later in a ceremony dedicating facilities at Suwon air base, south of Seoul, built by South Korea for the new A10 attack aircraft the United States is deploying there.

Mr Choo Young-bock, the South Korean Defence Minister, sought lower United States interest rates than the current 14.5 per cent on loans to buy American arms.

Mr Weinberger, said he would recommend a lower rate to the United States Treasury. The Administration has proposed loans for arms to South Korea for next year totalling $122m (£111.5m).

The modernization of the 40,000-strong United States force in South Korea and South Korea's armed forces of 600,000 men is part of the joint effort to counter what Mr Weinberger sees as the continued military build-up in North Korea as well as in Soviet Far East forces.

In addition to the 24 A10 Thunderbolt attack aircraft, the United States Air Force is to replace its F4 fighter aircraft with the more advanced F165.

Mr Weinberger said that the United States and South Korea "are close friends and in a fight we will combine our efforts".

He also delivered a letter by President Reagan to President Chun Doo-hwan of South Korea, which, according to a Korean presidential spokesman reaffirmed the United States commitment to South Korea's defence.

Mr Weinberger leaves on Thursday for the Philippines for talks with President Marcos. He returns to Washington on April 4. — Reuter.

# Botha calls congress to restore party unity

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, March 30

A rare federal congress of the ruling National Party has been summoned to meet in Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, on July 30 and 31 by Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister.

It is seen here as an attempt to restore party unity after the ructions caused by the right-wing breakaway of Dr Andries Treurnicht, and to prepare the ground for the acceptance of new constitutional proposals.

There have not been more than half a dozen such congresses since the National Party was founded in 1914. The last being held in 1968 to commemorate the party's first 20 years in power.

The main purpose of the Bloemfontein congress, it is believed here, will be to persuade the rank and file of the need for whites to share political power with coloureds (mixed race) and Indians in line with proposals expected to be annonced in May by the President's Council, an advisory body on constitutional matters set up in 1980.

"Power-sharing" was the issue which led to the revolt, and subsequent expulsion from the NP, of Dr Treurnicht and 15 other right-wing MPs earlier this month.

Mr Botha evidently hopes to preempt any moves by the provincial congress of the Transvaal NP, of which Dr Treurnicht was chairman until his expulsion, to torpedo the "power-sharing" proposals.

The NP is made up of four largely autonomous provincial parties in: Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and the Cape. They all hold annual provincial congresses, which this year are due to take place in August and September.

Decisions taken by the federal congress are not binding on the provincial congresses, but they exert powerful pressure, and there is no precedent for their being overruled.

As leader of the NP in the Cape, Mr Botha's control of the party, in a country where regional rivelries remain bitter, depends on his holding together a coalition of support against the dominant and conservative Transvaal,

If the President's Council's proposals go further than existing party policy, Br Botha, has hinted that he might call a national referendum in the (probably justified) belief that a majority of white voters would support him.

# West tries again on Namibia

By David Cross

The five Western nations which are trying to secure an independent Namibia are to launch a fresh initiative after this week to overcome black African opposition to their plans for elections to a constituent assembly.

A delegation led by Mr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, and M Jean Ausseil, his counterpart at the French Foreign Ministry, is to meet Mr Sam Nujoma, head of the South West-Africa People's Organization (Swapo), and representatives of black African front-line states in Luanda, the Angolan capital. The five will present a revised series of proposals on how the proposed elections should be conducted.

According to sources in Whitehall, the refinements will seek to meet Swapo and black African concern that earlier proposals for elections were too complicated for ordinary Namibians. The basic system, which involves giving each Namibian two votes — one for a single member constituency and the other for proportional representation — remains unchanged.

The five have rejected any modification for fear of alienating the South African Government, which is likely to reject any election system which might lead to an automatic majority of Swapo representatives in a constituent assembly.

The five, who also include Britain, West Germany and Canada, are anxious that progress should be made on elections because this is holding up final agreement on the first phase of the plan. Only when it is resolved can talks begin in earnest on setting a clear timetable for the elections.

The delicacy of the process has been highlighted in the United Nations with the appointment of a new commissioner for Namibia. To the dismay of the five, he is Mr Brajesh Mishra, an Indian diplomat who has been strongly anti-Western on Third World issues. The five fear that the South Africans may use Mr Mishra's appointment as an excuse for delaying progress towards Namibian independence.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

# Paratroops jailed for killing

Foix, Southwest France.— Three British paratroops were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment, one year suspended, after being found guilty, with extenuating circumstances of killing an Algerian-born Frenchman during what their defence lawyer called "a night of madness".

Peter Doswell, aged 26, from Southend, Gerald Lamb, aged 24, from Leeds and John Martin Smith, aged 21, from Macclesfield, were training with a French regiment last October at Pamiers, near here. They were charged with beating M Schick Djelbi, aged 29, to death after a night out in Pamier's red-light district.

The paratroopers said M Djebli offered to take them to a discothetque, but they thought he tried to make fun of them, and instead led them to a brothel. There was a fight, in which M Djebli was killed.

# Plan to rescue Danish papers

Copenhagen. — The Berlingske House, the Danish newspaper publishers, announced a plan to save *Berlingske Tidende*, the conservative newspaper founded in 1749 (Christopher Follett writes).

The financial reconstruction plan for the Berlingske group, which also includes a popular daily tabloid, a serious weekly journal, two weekly glossy magazines and two provincial newspapers, calls for 160m kroner (£10.6m) in fresh equity capital. If it is not raised by mid-April, the newspapers are to be closed.

# Malta boycott MPs warned

Valletta—Dr Daniel Micallef, the Speaker of Malta's House of Representatives, warned Nationalist Party members that they could lose their seats unless they ended a boycott of sittings in protest against the last elections.

He gave them until April 26 to attend Parliament, which reopened six weeks ago. The Nationalists' 114,168 votes at the election gave them 31 seats in the House whereas the Malta Labour Party's 109,990 votes won 34 seats. They claim boundaries were redrawn in Labour's favour.

# Typhoon's toll

Manila — President Marcos declared a state of calamity in six central Philippines provinces hit by the off season Typhoon Nelson over the weekend. It is estimated that 50 people died and 17,000 were left homeless. About 300,000 are in need of relief.

## US nuclear freeze movement

# Growing protest confronts Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington, March 30

In the 1960s there was the civil rights movement. Then in the 1970s came affirmative action and the environmentalists. Now the nuclear arms race looks like becoming a central political issue during the first half of the 1980s.

Support for a nuclear weapons freeze has mushroomed like an atomic cloud during the past three months. In California more than half a million people have signed a petition calling for a bilateral nuclear freeze. About 240 New England town meetings have endorsed nuclear freeze motions this year.

In Indianapolis a church group is withholding the 2 per cent federal excise tax on its telephone bill in protest against the nuclear arms race.

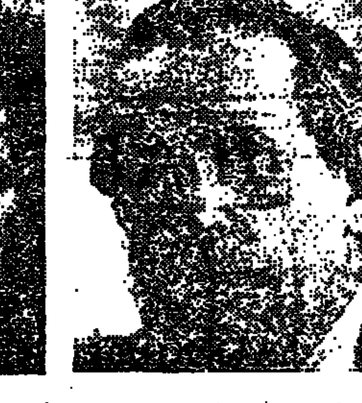
According to a poll published by *Newsweek* magazine, 54 per cent of those questioned favoured a freeze, compared with 29 per cent who were against. Thirty-two per cent felt the Reagan Administration's policies were increasing the risk of nuclear war, compared with 21 per cent who felt they were making a nuclear conflict less likely.

In Congress lines are being drawn between those who favour a bilateral freeze at present weapons levels and those who support the Administration's approach of negotiating arms reductions with the Russians from a position of strength.

A motion drawn up earlier this month by Senator Edward Kennedy and Senator Mark Hatfield calling for a comprehensive nuclear weapons freeze by the two superpowers has already won the support of 23 senators and about 150 representatives. A Kennedy aide said it was hoped there would eventually be sufficient support in Congress to put a freeze resolution to the vote.



Senator Kennedy: Wants comprehensive freeze.



Senator Jackson: Opts for long-term approach.

In an attempt to head off support for the Kennedy-Hatfield motion an alternative resolution has been drawn up by Senator Henry Jackson and Senator John Warner calling of the Administration to propose to the Soviet Union a long term, mutual and verifiable nuclear forced freeze at equal and sharply reduced levels of forces.

By placing emphasis on long-term reductions the Jackson-Warner proposal is intended to allow the Administration time to build up America's nuclear forces so that it can talk to the Soviet Union from a position of strength.

That President Reagan is expected later this week to announce his endorsement of negotiations for a gradual reduction in nuclear weapons is a sign of how seriously the Administration is taking the nuclear freeze movement.

Some observers believe the nuclear arms race could become a major issue in the November Congressional elections and could serve to increase the growing disillusionment with the administration's programme.

"The strength of the nuclear freeze campaign is the variety and the broad base of its support", says Ms Barbara Roche, co-director of the national clearing house for the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign. She points out that advocates of a bilateral freeze include not just pacifist and left-wing groups, but also a number of conservatively-inclined professional and church bodies.

Among those supporting a freeze are a former assistant director of the Strategic or Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, a negotiator in the second round of the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt 2) and a former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Perhaps more important than the numbers involved is the publicity that the freeze movement is getting. It has been the subject of television documentaries and recently was the cover story in *Time* magazine

Public attention will again be focused on the dangers of nuclear war during what is known as Ground Zero Week, which is to take place throughout the country next month.

Ground Zero is an organization set up in 1980 by Mr Roger Molander, a former nuclear strategist with the National Security Council.

Mr Molander says he first started worrying about the possibility of a nuclear conflict after hearing an Air Force colonel lecture him about how the United States should have "nuked" the Soviet Union in the 1940s before they got the bomb. "If Salt would go away we would have the capability to nuke them again", he was told.

# Turkish pledge on rights

Ankara, March 30. — General elections in Turkey will take place in 1984 as scheduled, after a constitutional referendum this autumn, the chairman of the Consultative Assembly constitutional committee, Professor Orhan Aldikacti said today.

All basic freedoms as defined by the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and the charters of the United Nations and the Council of Europe would be guaranteed by the new constitution, Professor Aldikacti said.

"Basic freedoms are irreversible and the fact that they are temporarily suspended does not mean that we can indefinitely go back on them", he said.

Turkey has been accused of human rights violations ever since the military coup in September 1980, which introduced martial law and suspended a number of basic rights and freedoms.

The main points of the new constitution had been drawn up already, he said. He was against presidential systems which led to a succession of coupos such as in Latin America, or to wars such as the one in Vietnam byi the decisioni of a single presisdnt (John F Kennedy).—AFP.

□ The confrontation between Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Prime Minister, and Turkey's rulers continued today when Mr Ecevit appeared before the military prosecutor for the second time this month (*Racit Gurdilek writes*).

The reason for the summons was an alleged signed article which had appeared in the West German magazine *Der Spiegel* in contravention of a ban on political statements by former politicians. Mr Ecevit declined to comment.

# Cantonese may topple English

From Richard Hughes, Hongkong, March 30

An international panel of educational authorities who have been studying Hongkong's teaching system for six months have recommended that Chinese should replace English as the mother tongue in the early years of schooling here. English should be taught as a first foreign language.

The educationists come from Britain, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, Denmark, Canada and Japan.

Mr Kenneth Topley, the Hongkong Secretary for Education, expressed doubts, however, about forcing all pupils to use the mother tongue for the basic years of education. It would be Cantonese and not Mandarin in any case. "I see some dangers in imposing the switch as a matter of policy", he said.

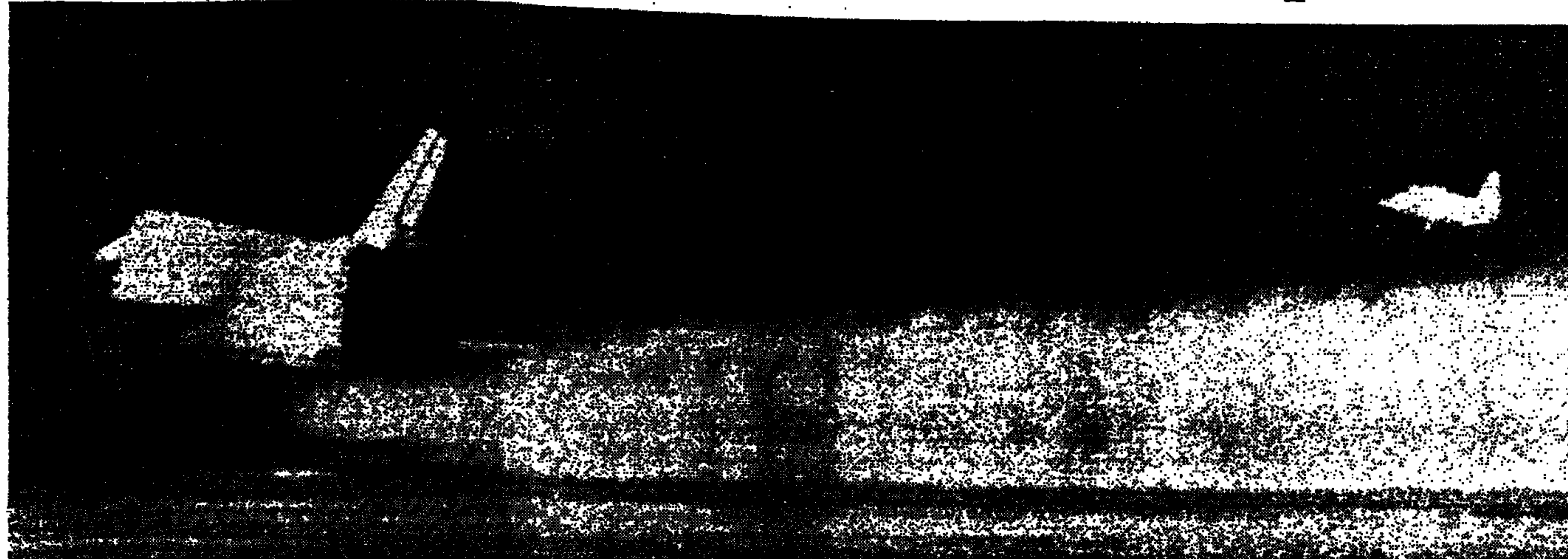
Mr Colvyn Haye, the Director of Education, also sounded a warning against "any rush into hasty decisions".

Professor Ungku Ariz, of the University of Malaya, pointed out that Malay was used as the medium of instruction in his country from kindergarten to university level. But he wondered whether the people of Hongkong would think they could achieve academic excellence if Cantonese was used as the medium of instruction.

Mr Ernest Goldschmidt, Under-Secretary in the Danish Ministry of Education, said: "My advice is not to start too early to use English as a medium of instruction and certainly not before the pupils have mastered their own mother tongue. In Denmark children are not taught English until they are about 11 years old."

**After the third flight of Columbia:** What future for the round-trip spaceship?

# Why should the shuttle keep blasting off?



### The original programme

**April to June 1979**
The first of six manned orbital test flights.

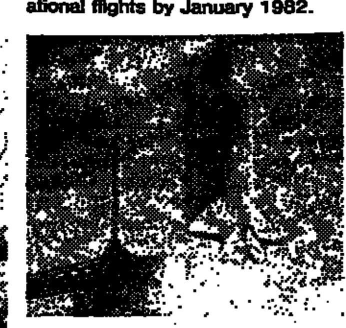
**May 30, 1980**
The first operational flight.

**July 1, 1980**
The second operational flight.

**August 1, 1980**
The third operational flight.

**November 14, 1980**
The fourth operational flight, then flights almost monthly.

Nasa had envisaged 20 operational flights by January 1982.



### The actual programme

**April 10,1981**
Launch of first manned orbital test flight delayed..

**April 12, 1981**
First test flight launched.

**April 14,1981**
First test flight lands successfully after loose tiles and other faults.

**September 30, 1981**
Second manned orbital test flight planned.

**October 9, 1981**
Rescheduled date for second flight. Postponed.

**November 4, 1981**
Rescheduled date for second flight. Postponed at last minute for computer and technical problems

**November 12, 1981**
Second launch successful.

**November 15, 1981**
Columbia touches down two days early after faulty fuel cell.

**March 22, 1982**
Third test flight launched one hour behind schedule.

**March 30, 1982**
Third flight lands safely one day late after minor in-flight hitches.

Science

## The costs go higher and higher

The space shuttle's third orbital flight, also its longest, is intended to be followed by two further test flights before this first reusable space transportation system becomes fully operational early next year. Thereafter the shuttle programme is to gather momentum with five flights scheduled for 1983, ten in 1984 and 13 in 1985.

To accomplish this programme three further Orbiters will join the shuttle fleet. Then the shuttle will be ready to become the West's principal space launcher.

Ironically the high cost of developing the shuttle ($15,000m to date, and currently taking more than 50 per cent of the Nasa budget) is seriously restricting payload development. The 34 launches scheduled for 1983-85 is already 14 fewer than planned two or three years ago and even some of these may not occur.

Examination of the planned payloads for the first 34 flights shows them to be spread almost equally between commercial launches — mainly of telecommunications satellites — space science payloads and military missions. The shuttle's payload capacity is impressive, ranging from 27 tonnes into a low (160 miles) 28 degrees inclination orbit to 15 tonnes into a low polar orbit.

Competition for the shuttle will come from several launchers of the expendable type, principally the US Delta and the larger European Ariane.

For a wide range of space science experiments, however, which are mainly satisfied by low orbits, the shuttle is likely to dominate the field. This latest flight of Columbia carried the first simple experiments in solar physics, biology and a micrometeorite detector from the University of Kent.

The immense payload of the shuttle will be enhanced from autumn 1983 with a laboratory, offered by the European Space Lab, which will provide working conditions similar to those on the ground. This will fit snugly into the Orbiter cargo bay and will offer access to space to a much wider community than ever before. The presence on board the shuttle of specialists, trained to operate and repair experiments in flight, strengthens this promise.

Exploitation of the shuttle may however develop rather slowly. The main reason is economic. The cost of the first operational shuttle launches will be about $35m, but this is expected to rise to about $100m by 1986.

For orbits for which there is limited traffic, such as that over the Pole, this will represent an expensive launch for each of, say, three or four major experiments on board.

Where the shuttle is likely to score heavily is in its unique capability to rendezvous with an unmanned satellite to carry out essential modifications or even to collect a spacecraft and bring it back to earth for a major service: for example, the joint US-European space telescope due for launch in 1985.

This exciting astronomy mission will carry into space a large optical telescope capable of detecting stars and distant galaxies more than 50 times fainter than the limit of present ground-based telescopes.

An essential feature of this complex and expensive mission ($600m Nasa plus $150m European space administration) will be the regular, servicing visits of the shuttle with a planned return of the complete space telescope to earth for mirror polishing, etc, every seven to ten years, ensuring a working life of the telescope into the twenty-first century.

British space scientists will be actively involved in the development of the shuttle programme. Experiments from British universities will be carried on the first two spacelab flights in 1983 and 1984. In 1987 the shuttle will be used to launch a major European X-ray astronomy satellite, Rosat, carrying telescopes from West Germany and Britain.

Already Nasa plans to use the shuttle to establish "a permanent presence in space". Whether this will be a large unmanned platform in near-earth orbit or a space operation centre to be used as a parking station for the shuttle and the construction of larger payload, will depend on the level of public and political support.

**Ken Pounds**

*The author is Professor of Space Physics at Leicester University and team leader for the British telescope on the Rosat and several other payloads due for launch on the shuttle over the next few years.*

Commerce

## Ferrying factories to space

The industrialization of space is the long-term commercial objective of the shuttle. It will ferry workers and materials into orbit, to build and maintain gravity-free factories and giant solar power stations.

The space factories will produce ultra-pure substances, from pharmaceuticals to new alloys and crystals for the electonics industry, which can be made only in weightless conditions. The power stations, with solar panels hundreds of kilometres across, will send energy back to Earth as intense microwave beams.

But those are visions of the 21st century. For the remainder of this one, the shuttle's main commercial application will be to launch satellites.

Up to 65,000lb of payload can be carried in the shuttle's cargo bay. Consignments can range from a single large item, like the flying laboratory, Spacelab, which has been developed by the European Space Agency for use by international teams of scientists, to a variety of small packages.

For a deposit of $500 a space can be reserved. The price for a 60lb package is $3,000, for 100lb $5,000, and for a 200lb package $10,000.

Nearly 200 individuals and groups from small businesses, universities and high school student have booked space. Nasa is having difficulty in filling its payload bay for the flight programme planned after next year. So potential customers are encouraged to reserve their space even if they have no firm plans on what a payload may contain.

On present trends, the non-Communist world is likely to pay at leasts $3,000m to launch 150 satellites over the next decade. Most of them will be for communications of one sort or another, from international telephony to direct television broadcasting to military communications. A smaller number will be observation craft, including weather satellites and of course spy satellites.

As a satellite launcher, the shuttle faces immediate competition both within the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) and from the European Space Agency (ESA). Nasa has two tried and tested conventional rockets, Delta and the more powerful Atlas-Centaur. The Europeans have Ariane, developed over the past eight years at a cost of $1000m — 60 per cent coming from France, 20 per cent from West Germany and only 2.4 per cent from Britain.

Nasa will presumably phase out Delta and Atlas-Centaur during the late 1980s, if the shuttle proves its reliability. Ariane's series of six promotional launches is scheduled to start this summer. Then ESA will hand over its creation to Arianespace, the French-led industrial consortium that will market and produce subsequent launchers.

Ariane's order book stands at 27 firm and 16 provisional reservations, and the flight schedule is fully booked into 1984. European officials are most pleased with the launch orders they have won from three American telecommunications companies (GTE, Western Union and Southern Pacific Communications).

Arianespace is currently quoting a price around £14m to put a typical communications satellite weighing 1.5 tonnes into a so-called geostationary orbit 36,000km above the Equator. That is the only altitude at which a spacecraft can orbit at the same rate as the Earth rotates about its axis and therefore appear to "hover" permanently above one place

The shuttle leaves the satellite in a low orbit, a few hundred kilometres high, and then a small booster rocket is needed to lift the craft to 36,000 km.

Even with the cost of the booster (about £4m) tshe shuttle is currently a less expensive launch vehicle than Ariane, p rhaps 20 per cent cheaper. But Nasa is expected to raise its charges substantially next year, under budgetary pressure from Congress.

The development programme for Ariane takes it up to Ariane 4 late in 1985, a version which will be 45 per cent cheaper per kilogram launched than the current Ariane 1. For the 1990s a winged Ariane capable of returning to Earth like the shuttle is proposed.

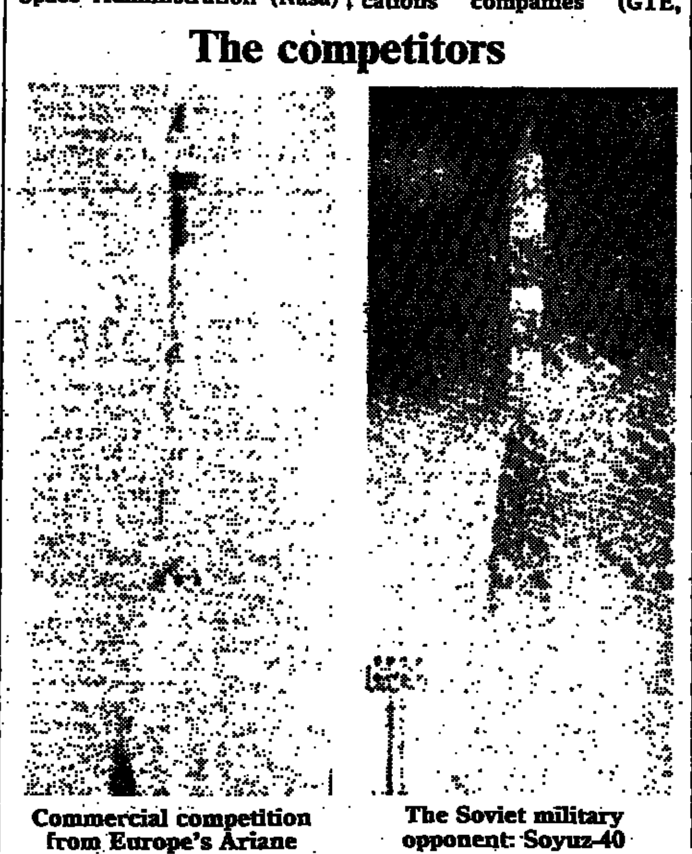
By then, other competitors may have emerged. Japan already has a rocket suitable for small scientific satellites and is expected to test a heavy satellite launcher within six years.

The Soviet Union has the world's largest rockets, capable of lifting 5 tonnes into geostationary orbit. While they are not commercially available at present, the Russians could be formidable competitors if the political climate changes.

But the shuttle could also encounter competition much closer to home. A group of Texan businessmen has formed a private interprise rocket company, Space Services Inc, which plans to provide a regular launching service from Hawaii within two years. They will start off by sending up small remote sensing satellites for the oil industry but say they will move on to lift larger craft on to geostationary orbit.

**Clive Cookson**
*Technology Correspondent*

### The competitors



Commercial competition from Europe's Ariane

The Soviet military opponent: Soyuz-40

Military

## Taking out Soviet satellites

The Pentagon in general and the US Air Force in particular have been involved with Nasa in the shuttle programme almost from the start and now see it as intrinsic to their future plans. The original assessment was that one in four flights would constitute a defence mission, but cuts in the scientific research budget should raise the USAF proportion and there has been speculation that the Pentagon could emerge in due course as the shuttle's main paymaster.

American ethics demand total separation between civil and military launches — which will start in 1985 from a new site now being built at Vandenberg air base, California. Military satellites are already being purpose-built for the cargo bay of Columbia and its sister ships which will climb south over the Pacific to place them into polar orbit. Cold war will never be the same again.

This is what the Americans hope, and Russians fear. The next Big Bird reconnaissance satellite, for instance, has been designed for transit in the shuttle and will be placed in orbit on a flight from Vandenberg in about three years' time. The astronauts will simply take up the new one and bring the old one down again — or, in other cases, service it in orbit.

The Soviet Union has a nightmarish vision of US astronauts simply plucking Russian satellites out of space if they want to, and pirating them back to earth. On the other hand the Russians have demonstrated their own abilities to rendezvous in space and both superpowers could deter any mischievous interference by building explosive devices into their unmanned craft.

The shuttle's re-usability and cargo capacity open a future about which it is easy to romanticize. Not all the romanticizing is justified by the facts, and very little of it is comforting.

It was disclosed over a year ago that the shuttle would be used to test aiming and tracking devices of the kind that would be needed if the United States were to contemplate putting laser or particle beam weapons into space. Whether such weapons have a place in future arsenals or whether their fundamental disadvantages will restrict them to the world of space mythology is still open to doubt.

Few scientists are so sceptical that they doubt whether laser gunships will ever be possible. But they regard the prospect as more distant and their effectiveness more debatable than is often assumed.

On the other hand the Russians have impressed western observers by some of thir work with so-called killer satellites — bringing the "killer" to within a quarter of a mile of the target then destroying it with shrapnel by means of a conventional explosive.

The shuttle would improve a nation's ability to put these anti-satellites (Asats) into orbit — or to boost them into a yet higher trajectory — operating like a guided missile cruiser at sea, before returning to earth to reload.

The Outer Space Treaty of 1967 makes it clear that he who interferes with the satellites of another power is violating international law. The 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missle (ABM) Treaty outlaws space-based ABM systems and the Salt 1 agreement accompanying it prohibits interference by the superpowers with each other's means of verifying adherence to the terms.

But the development of space weapons has so far been allowed to continue without legal hindrance. The shuttle, on its defence as well as its scientific missions, is unfettered. To pretend that it is likely to promote a new arms spiral in space would be to underestimate what is already going on. But it could become part of that spiral and could accelerate its progress.

**Henry Stanhope**
*Defence Correspondent*

David Watt examines the growing rift between Britain and Argentina

# These paltry islands keeping us apart

Britain's row with the Argentine over the Falkland Islands must be one of the most incongruous and unnecessary international disputes that has ever broken out *between states. The territory* in question is impoverished and inhospitable; neither country actually needs it for its own strategic purposes (alleged oil treasures are problematical and both Britain and the Argentine are well endowed with energy resources for the time being). Neither country has the slightest reason otherwise to quarrel with the other, and each has indeed every reason to be on excellent terms.

Britain made the largest contribution of any country to the Argentine's development in the nineteenth and early *twentieth centuries*, and the English visitor to Buenos Aires is constantly touched by legacies of the connexion — the English and Scottish *family names* that crop up so unexpectedly linked to Spanish; *the* Victorian pillarboxes (painted, admittedly, a villainous yellow) that adorn the street corners; Sir Thomas Lawrence's deft portrait of the Duke of Wellington which still looks down its long nose at the Argentinian upper-crust from above the fireplace of the Jockey Club.

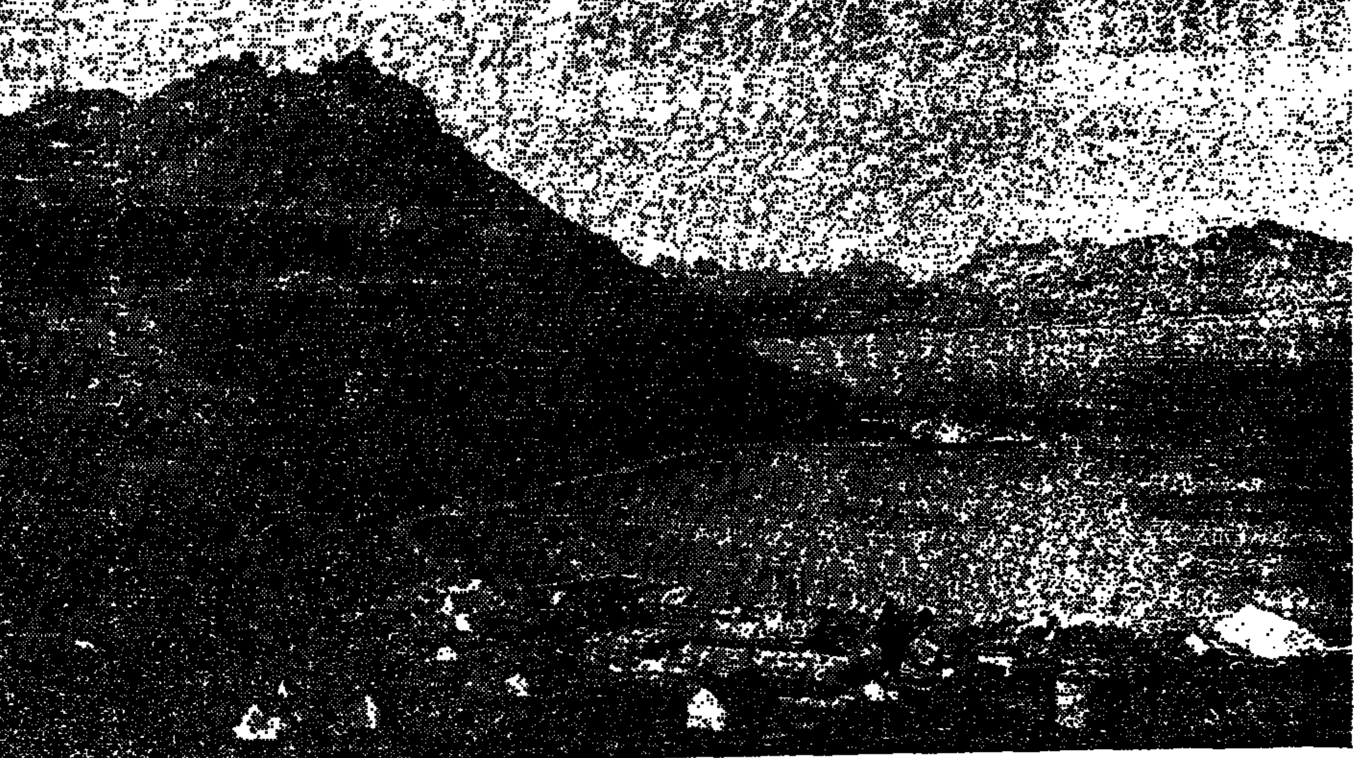
Altogether, in fact, Buenos Aires *is the most European* of South American capitals. Because it was too poor to afford slaves in the eighteenth century, and killed off the Indian population in the nineteenth, there is hardly a black or brown face to be seen.

With its theatres and art galleries and *belle-époque* buildings and tree-lined streets, it exudes an attractive pre-war cosmopolitanism. *American culture is nowhere* to be seen; and in such a city the British Embassy, a vast italianate palazzo in magnificent grounds, still counts for something.

Moreover, the ruling military juanta has far more important things on its mind than the Falklands. At home they are slowly emerging from a five-year nightmare of terrorist violence followed by their own campaign of hideous counter-repression in *which several thousands* people disappared in the clutches of semi-autonomous, but also semi-official, killer squads. The promise returned to democratic government is being made at a painfully slow pace, and real elections still look a long way off, but some effort is being made to give a reckoning of the disappearances and to regularize the status of the 600-plus "disappearances" who are still alive and in custody. The government is also struggling with an economy still suffering from the annual inflation rate of 85 per cent which is the economic consequence of their characteristic political arrangements — wage inflation and Peronist populism *and absurdly* bloated defence expenditure under the military.

Abroad, their first gaze falls not on the Falklands but on the crisis in Central America to which, like most other Latin American countries, they have extremely complicated reactions. The Argentine government does not like the idea of a marxist "belt" cutting the hemisphere in half — less perhaps *because of the possibility of a* southward collapse of the dominoes (the great mass of Brazil lies between them and the Caribbean) as because, being right-wing military gentlemen, they disapprove of communism in principle.

*On the other hand it suits the Argentine to remain a* member of the "non-aligned" group in the UN — a position they share with Fidel Castro.



The point at issue: Grytuiken whaling station on the island of South Georgia.

The United States is Argentina's largest trade partner, but the country has cultivated at least a certain distance from the US for many years and has occasionally quarrelled violently with them, as when the Carter administration dropped credits *and cut* military aid in protest against the Argentinian counter-terror methods.

Moreover, trade with Cuba is considerable, and trade with *the Soviet Union* very large indeed. Argentinian officials display some slight embarrassment at this last fact, but the Soviet need for grain *and meat is insatiable* and the fact that Argentina supplies it without any of the *difficulties that* attend purchases from the US or other Western countries, brings *its* rewards in the form of Soviet support, or at least neutrality, in the UN, when awkward questions of human rights in Argentina are raised.

The Reagan administration is busily wooing the junta, which it sees as a potentially stabilizing factor on the scene, and seems to have established some links and understanding on the private level. But the interesting fact is that neither Argentinan internal politics nor the Argentinian desire to cut a credible figure on the Latin American scene allows the junta to be seen in public as in any way a tool of American policy. Consequently, if, as has been reported, the Argentinians are selling arms and technical advice to Guatemala and *the* Duarte government in El Salvador, it is being done very discreetly and is accompanied by loud expressions of desire to deal with the problem by a kind of Latin American consensus.

What such a consensus might mean in practice is *almost impossible to say at* present, but so far as one can make out from Argentine sources the best that anyone hopes for is that at least the situation in El Salvador can be stabilised by military means now that the elections are over. The Nicaraguan débacle, on the other hand, is regarded as a lost cause which can only be redeemed if Cuba and the United States can be induced to reach some *new modus vivendi* which makes allowance for a left-wing Nicaraguan government. The big questions are whether either Reagan or *Castro are ready to do a deal* of any kind, and if so what on earth it would consist of. The Argentinian notion seems to be that if Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela and Argentina (the "big boys" of the region) can bring their combined influence to bear on the parties, some pact on the lines of the *status quo* will emerge.

To the outsider it does not *look terribly plausible,* but the whole calculation is another indication of the general realization that US power is not what its was, even in what was formerly considered the American sphere of influence. And as for the Europeans, this realization is accompanied in Latin America by a mixture of muted satisfaction and acute anxiety.

It is a time for hedging one's bets, and the Argentinians are hedging theirs. They are looking to the Russians and Americans with cynicism, and a dislike that varies *in* kind but not *much* in degree. They are looking to Europe again — with scepticism and anxiety about *the future of the European* Community. They are cultivating their Third World image and contacts and above all their newly re-ordered relationship with Brazil.

This convoluted background is important for an *understanding of the Falk*lands issue and how it is seen in Argentina. At the official level the Falklands are clearly regarded as a secondary issue, and at most times it is not permitted *to* interrupt the regime's desire for European — including British — links. What is the point of quarrelling violently with one's best European contact over a matter on *which Argentina can afford to wait?*

On the other hand, the sense of remoteness and alienation, the domestic unease, the widespread desire to restore Argentina's pre-war status in Latin America — all these have created a strong popular sense of national pride whose external outlets (apart from football) are minimal. A right-wing military régime is *not likely to be proof* against the tug of these emotions, and a régime under political and economic pressure is not averse to a little naval diversion.

All this does not make Britain's task in dealing with the Falklands problem any *easier in the short run. The* Argentine claim is not going to disappear in the long run either. None the less, Argentina gives the impression of a country that has been very short of friendship and of international attention for some time. Certainly British governments have not given a great deal of either for a good many years. If further progress can be made on liberalizing the régime, broad strategic *considerations* suggest that a serious attempt to improve relations with this most interesting and dynamic country would be well worth the investment.



# New prisons: how better can be worse

by Rod Morgan

By 1990 the population of Britain's prisons will prob*ably have risen from last* Friday's figure of 44,148 to more than 50,000. There are at the moment 7,000 more *prisoners* in the system than it is equipped to hold; by 1990 this excess population could be as high as 14,000.

The obvious administrative answer to this dilemma is a massive building programme, and this is what the Prison Department, with some success, has been pressing on the Treasury. Eight new prisons are already agreed and work has started on one at Wayland in Norfolk.

But the apparent logic of this response needs to be examined very carefully. First there is only the most tenuous connection between these new *establishments* and relief of the overcrowded and appalling conditions in local prisons which led to protests by the Governors of Wormwood Scrubs and Strangeways and the Inspectorate of Prisons in their report published yesterday.

It takes up to 10 years to plan, design, construct and commission a new closed prison. Wayland, on which site work has begun, will not *be in use before* 1985. Woolwich, on which the Prison Department would like *to see* work start in 1987, could not conceivably receive prisoners before 1991, by which time Mr McCarthy of Wormwood Scrubs will have retired, let alone resigned in disgust.

Even were *all* Prison Department's new building plans to come to fruition they would not by 1990 keep *pace* with the anticipated increase in the population. There would by the end of the decade be some 30-40 per cent more overcrowding than *there is* at present. Any politician who imagines that prison staff and prisoners will accept that position for the foreseeable future is living in a fool's *paradise*.

In fact, there is no possibility of 4-5,000 cells being added to the stock by 1990. *Quite apart from the plan*ning objections and public expenditure cuts which will inevitably delay or stop particular construction projects, further accommodation will be lost because, like Brixton last year, it falls down or, like Hull in 1976, it is torn down.

The Government has announced plans to spend some £360m on major reconstruction projects at over 60 *establishments* during the next 10 years. Included among the list of local prisons to be improved are Wormwood Scrubs and Strangeways. There can be *little* doubt that this programme does represent a significant increase in the proportion of the prisons budget devoted to major works on existing sites, as opposed to new construction on new sites.

Should anyone feel re*assured by what appears*, on the face of it, to be a highly desirable shift in policy?

The answer, regrettably, must be no, and for two reasons. First, the local prisons, on which a major part of the refurbishment budget is to be spent, are not squalid slums because they are outmoded Victorian prisons falling down. Clearly their facilities are far from adequate and need improvement. But the dreadful conditions *in* local prisons are primarily the consequence of the too intensive usage of those establishments. They *are grossly overcrowded.*

No increase in the refurbishment budget will, of itself, relieve that burden. In *fact, unless there is* either an overall decrease in the prison population, or redistribution of the population between existing establishments, refurbishment programmes *will* necessarily *increase over*crowding. You cannot improve cells while they remain occupied. Indeed, by definition, the more radical the improvements the greater the loss of accommodation.

Which leads me to a second criticism: the £360m does not *allow for the provision of* integral sanitation and, given the Government's reluctance to reduce the prison population by direct intervention, for very good reasons. The provision of integral sanitation in most nineteenth century buildings would, according to Prison Department estimates, mean the loss of one in three cells.

If the prison population goes on rising, and in the *current political climate* the Department must, quite rightly, assume that it will, then no improvements involving loss of cells are practicable.

Home Office ministers are already attempting to disarm their critics — particularly those who favour a moratorium on new prisons — by quite misleadingly shifting the ground on which the debate takes place. If you *want* integral sanitation at prisons like Wormwood Scrubs, their argument goes, do *not* oppose the construction of Full Sutton (a proposed *maximum security* prison) or Woolwich: you cannot have one without the other.

The *choice is entirely false*. In fact, *unless* the prison population is reduced, we will not get integral sanitation *or better* conditions in any of those prisons currently hard-pressed. We shall just get more prisons — and more, and more.

Prisoners know this. Prison *staff know* it. Mr Whitelaw has impressed most people concerned with prisons as a humane Home

> 'Mr Whitelaw's change of heart *can only lead* to confrontation'

*Secretary sincerely pursuing* an honourable liberal Tory tradition. His emphasis has been on compromise and exhortation. He has failed. It must now be borne in on him that his U-turn regarding the extension of parole is a price of irresponsible folly, not least because everyone believed he would dare to carry it through.

His change of heart can only lead to confrontation, staff *refusing to accept new* committals and prisoners destroying their cells. Nor is it any use Mr Whitelaw referring to the recent decline in the number or length of sentences. Even with such a decline, the prison population remains higher than *that predicted* by the Department in their evidence to the May Committee in 1979. The lull represents no more than some cooling in the law and order ardour *stimulated* by Conservative rhetoric on the 1979 hustings.

In Home Office corridors the talk is all of things having to get worse before the political will is summoned to make them better. Mr Whitelaw cannot spend or build his way out of this corner. If the population is not reduced, in large numbers and *now*, then all of his capital expenditure pro*gramme is destined*, probably quite literally, to go up in smoke.

*The author is Senior Lecturer in Criminology at the University of Bath and co-author of* The Future of the Prison System.

Henry Fairlie

# Is this the end of Democracy as Benn knows it?

*Washington*

By a series of expected but nonetheless dramatic decisions last Friday, the Democratic Party moved in exactly the opposite direction from that in which Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn and his allies have led the Labour Party, and the differences between them are too important to ignore. The decisions taken by the Democrats at least have the *intention* of strengthening their chances of surviving and even winning.

With hardly any spoken dissent and only a few dissenting votes, the Democratic national committee, the governing body of the party, changed the rules by *which its Presidential candi*date will in future be chosen. The intention of the changes *is* to reduce drastically the role of the party's rank and file and to increase significantly the influence of its responsible leaders.

After the Democratic *national convention in* 1968, when the party was bitterly divided on the issue of Vietnam between the bosses and the rank and file, it set up a commission under the chairmanship of Senator George McGovern. The reforms which were adopted *from that commission's re*port gave the rank and file an almost exclusive voice in choosing the candidate and writing the platform.

Senator McGovern, having rewritten the party's rules and so understanding them better than most people, then *exploited them. He put him*self forward as a Presidential candidate, captured enough delegates in the primaries and rank-and-file caucuses to win his party's nomination on the first ballot, and was then resoundingly defeated in the actual election. But one cunning man in Georgia had learned from that year.

Even before Senator McGovern had been defeated, Governor Jimmy Carter began his Presidential campaign. Exploiting the McGovern rules to the full, he fastened down delegation after delegation *of the* rank and file, through the primaries and rank-and-file caucuses, until he also went *to the 1980 convention* with his *nomination* assured, but at least he then won the election.

He only just scraped ahead of Gerald Ford in the end, however, even though the whole post-Watergate atmosphere ought to have made his victory easy, and the absence *of real political support* dogged him in office. He used his position as President to tighten the rules still further in his favour. But even so, he barely held off Senator Edward Kennedy's late challenge in 1980. He then, like McGovern before him, lost the election.

The party's responsible leaders both nationally and in the states decided that they had had enough of a nominating system in which the rank and file had the power to throw up relatively unknown candidates who then turned out to be losers as national leaders. Even when he succeeded in winning the Presidency, Jimmy Carter lacked the political base *within his own party to* govern effectively, and so threw away his party's chances to enjoy a second term.

So the party's leaders, acting through its national committee, set up another commission, *this* time under Governor James B. Hunt of North Carolina. It was the proposals of the Hunt commission which were adopted almost unanimously last Friday.

The new rules require that 14 per cent of the delegates to the national convention in *1984 shall be uncommitted to* any candidate. This large uncommitted block of about 550 delegates will be in addition to the committed delegates who are selected in primaries or rank-and-file caucuses. It will consist of two-thirds of the Democratic members of the Senate and House, and of elected Democratic members of state legislatures and other state and local office holders.

*This powerful block of* party leaders, elected by the actual voters of the nation and not by the rank-and-file activists of the party, uncommitted in advance to any candidate, will at least have the capacity to defeat a candidate who has no real political following, other than that which money and the media can buy. The nominating process will again be strongly influenced *if not determined* by those politicians who must win the ordinary voters.

Another change requires strict enforcement of a new rule which limits the length of the primary and caucus season to 15 weeks in contrast to 20 weeks in 1980.

The third important change ends the requirement that all candidates be given a percentage of delegates to the national convention in proportion to the number of votes which they receive in the primaries or caucuses. Mr Carter would not have won the nomination in 1980 if he *had* not *gained* large numbers of delegates in the several industrial states where he was defeated in the primaries by Senator Kennedy.

These reforms are by no means foolproof. On the contrary, some Democrats have argued that they may well have consequences other than those that are intended, as reforms often do. But this is why the lack of opposition to the changes from within the party is important. Where there is so much agreement about what has been wrong, it is more likely that the new rules will be effectively used to put things right.

The unity shown in the Democratic national committee, which is drawn from the real party leaders across the country, is a mark of the Democrats' determination to recover their balance.

*From here, one has* noticed that Mr Wedgwood Benn and his allies, over the past few years, use arguments drawn from the American political system. Those arguments have been misleading, anyhow, based on a total misinterpretation of the system. But insofar as they have had any validity at all, that has been supplied by the freakish procedures of the last 10 years, which the Democratic *Party has now acted to bring* to an end. The activist rank and file is being put back in place.

One last reflection is worth adding: the self-correction in which the Democratic Party is now engaged — including the evidence that it will re-establish itself in the centre and again bring together a coalition of various economic and social classes and groups — is an indication of the vitality *of* the two-party system in America that should be noticed. The two-party system here is exhibiting a striking new resilience.

There is something deeply reassuring in this. As the two major parties both shed their extreme wings, and settle down to contend again for the centre, revitalizing the traditional two-party mechanism that promises a return of stability in government, one *is bound to ask questions* about the road down which the Social Democrats seem to be pointing in Britain. The two parties here look more *solid* now than any of the four British parties.



## Never in Britain, says a Nobel Prize winner

Elias Canetti, the winner of the 1981 Nobel Prize for literature, has banned the publication of his autobiography in Britain. Canetti, who was born in Bulgaria, brought up in Vienna, and who writes in German, now lives reclusively in Hampstead — having had a home in Britain since 1938 — and Zurich. Roger Straus, of his American pub*lishers Farrar Straus Giroux,* says: "Alone of all the countries in the world, Canetti does not want his autobiography published in Britain. He will not talk about it, but he *does not want it,* and that is final."

When he won the Nobel prize, Canetti was almost unknown in this country and his books unpublished here or difficult to obtain. Marion Boyars, who had published his strange and personal travel book *The Voices of Marrakesh* in 1978, complained that Canetti had been so completely neglected by the literary establishment that it had not been reviewed anywhere. There were hasty re-issues of his philosophical study *Crowds and Power*, and of his major novel, *Auto-da-Fe*, which Cape had published in a carefully supervized translation by Dame Veronica Wedgwood in 1946 but allowed to go out of print.

Admirers believe Canetti's two volumes of autobiography constitute "a remarkable document of our age" detailing a life which reads like fiction. *Die gerettete Zunge*, taking his story up to 1921, is published in America as *The Tongue set Free*. The second volume *Die Fackel im Ohr* covers the next decade, and Canetti's meetings in Vienna with famous figures like Brecht, Thomas Mann and Karl Kraus. Straus is to publish it in the United States in June under the title *The Torch in my Ear*.

## Bad to verse

Spike Milligan, in exuberantly loony form to launch his new book *The 101 Best and Only Limericks of Spike Milligan* the other night, dashed off an extempore offering for his friend Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition. Here it is:

"There was a place called Hillhead
Voted by every Tom, Dick or Fred
I'm glad to say
I did not vote that way
I'd rather be bloody well dead."

The Soppy Dope Party, Spike explained afterwards, does not scan either.

## Major step

The policeman who brought Britain majority verdicts retires today. Sergeant Richard House, the head of Leicestershire police statistics branch, was the backroom boy who compiled the statistical data on which Sir Robert Mark, then chief constable of Leicester, was able to base *his* campaign for majority verdicts in jury trials.

Faced with a Law Society view that the proportion of acquittals *was too small to justify a change,* yet an acquittal rate of almost 40 per cent in cases of violent crime, Mark decided that a thorough review of the figures was re*quired*.

Using House's expertise, a local survey of acquittals in contested cases was followed by reviews in the Midlands and nationwide, providing the evidence which persuaded Roy Jenkins as Home Secretary to introduce majority verdicts in the Criminal Law Act of 1967. Without them Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, convicted on 13 counts by majorities of 10 to two, might have gone free.

## Pons asinorum

The engineers of a construction company building a nuclear power plant near the central Spanish city of Guadalajara are paying tribute to their ancient *Roman predecessors. One of the* huge parts for the reactor is too heavy to be delivered to the site at Trille over the modern concrete bridge across the Henares river. The builders have asked permission to truck it instead across a narrow stone bridge on an abandoned road, a bridge which, they have determined after examination, is a lot more solid and can take the load without strain.

It was built by the Romans, about 2,000 years ago.

# THE TIMES DIARY

*The EEC is taking steps to stop Germans adulterating the virgin's milk. I am indebted to Jane MacQuitty, the new editor of* Which? Wine Monthly, *for the news that under an ultimatum from Brussels the German federal government has decreed that henceforward all Liebfraumilch must come from one clearly stated wine-producing region.*

*The edict, following revelations that some German producers have been using Italian wines, many tons of granulated sugar and even sultanas to boost their production, will embarrass some of the biggest-selling blends in Britain. Blue Nun, Black Tower, Crown of Crowns and Hanns Christof are sold in such quantities that it will be difficult to keep up supplies if the shippers are no longer allowed to mix in the wines of several German regions as has been their wont.*

*The Rector of Bath Abbey, Prebendary Geoffrey Lester, inspired by the Police Federation, has posted a petition for the return of capital punishment, in the abbey porch. The signatories to date include Jack Ketch, giving an address in Lower Hades, Bath; George Jeffreys; and Albert Pierrepoint, who adds to his name "unemployed".*




## Eros upstaged

A regal Countess Spencer in *bright blue coat and matching hat* upstaged Eros yesterday when she and a select party of VIPs went walkabout in Piccadilly Circus.

The group — Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board; Sir Robert Cooke of the Historic Buildings Council, *and Mary Baker, chairman of the* London Tourist Board — were looking for ways in which the appearance of the area could be improved.

A policeman detached himself from his normal duties to escort the privileged few through the bumper-to-bumper traffic to the hooting annoyance of a hundred cabbies.

From the mausoleum that Swan *and Edgar — now cloaked* in bile-green 26ft high hoardings — has become, to the building site that will become the Trocadero *shopping* and leisure centre, the party pondered. The only concrete suggestion was that a mural competition might be held to decorate the hoardings and that those involved in redeveloping the area should be generally chivvied along.

## Tending the garden

PHS notes with equal surprise and pleasure the degree of success the vigorous Lady Trum*pington* is having with her attempt to repeal the shop hours provisions of the Shops Act 1950. What has happened to Lord Allen of USDAW (more properly Fallowfield) who was strangely absent from committee when a compromise amendment to restrict Sunday opening to 1 pm was soundly trumped?

What has happened, also, to Lord Sainsbury, who in 1979 spoke out against the "far-reaching social and economic consequences" of a more modest extension of Sunday trading proposed by Lord Ponsonby? On Monday he was more particularly concerned to ensure that garden centres should continue to be free to sell tools and accessories on Sunday afternoons. Sainsbury's do now have half-shares in two Homebase stores, with garden centres attached which open on Sundays. Another 15 are planned for the next two years.

## Blue mail

Barrie Seal, the member of the European Parliament for West Yorkshire, is annoyed at the junk mail he is receiving, from the parliament's secretariat.

At his British base in Bradford City Hall he received a 4ft parcel, on which he had to pay £2.37 excess postage. The parcel contained envelopes, but they were *blue*. Seal, a Labour MEP, would rather have red.

*Sheffield University's psychology department is offering the services of six professional baby sitters, research workers trained to observe the babies' reactions to them. The Department of Health and Social Security is providing £38,000 for a two-year project intended to discover what babies think of strangers who take care of them while mother is out.*

## Mugging up

Though the accent is heavily left-wing at the National Union of Students conference in Blackpool, there is surprising interest in one decidedly capitalist stall which offers electronic games from Invaders' Revenge to Cosmic Guerrilla for hire to student unions.

The Liberals try to raise the intellectual tone, prominently displaying John Stuart Mill's *On Liberty*. The SDP mix the collective thoughts of Owen, Williams and Rodgers with beakers endorsed: "I'm an SDP student mug."

PHS



THE TIMES

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## FORK IN THE ROAD TO UNITY

The publication of the final report of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission (ARCIC) marks the end of one phase in the long process of reconciliation between the Anglican Communion and the Roman Catholic Church, but certainly not the end of that process itself. The commission's findings are those of a group of theologians, not of either Church as such. The participants on both sides have travelled together along a road where their respective mandating authorities will not automatically be prepared to follow them. If the results are to be of durable significance they will now have to be "sold" to opinion on both sides by an intensive campaign of explanation.

Even if and when they gain authoritative endorsement on both sides, the conclusions of the commission do not in themselves provide a blueprint for organic union between the two Churches, or even a sufficient basis for Rome to authorize reciprocal intercommunion. To do that would mean accepting the validity of the Eucharist as celebrated by an Anglican priest, and that in turn involves accepting the validity of Anglican orders. The work of the commission has certainly made such acceptance easier to envisage, by revealing how much common ground there is, behind seemingly conflicting phraseology, in the theology both of the Eucharist and of the priesthood as understood by the two sides. But that cannot in itself unsay the awesome words of Pope Leo XIII, whose Bull *Apostolicae Curae* pronounced Anglican orders absolutely null and void. It is not surprising that both the Anglican and the Roman Catholic co-chairmen of the commission have said that the next major step towards union was for the Roman Catholic Church to reopen this question.

Before full union could be contemplated a number of other thorny issues would have to be tackled, some of which were enumerated by Dr Runcie at an ecumenical service in Westminster Abbey a year ago: such issues as contraception, the married clergy, the degree of freedom of local churches from Vatican Control, the authority of the various Vatican Congregations. To these may well be added the question of the ordination of women, which is already an accepted practice both in the free churches with which the Church of England is in the process of entering into a Covenant and in some parts of the Anglican Communion itself.

Anglicans for many centuries have found a positive virtue in espousing a *via media* between Rome on the one hand and full-blooded Protestantism on the other hand. One disadvantage of that position, when church unity on the agenda, is that Anglicanism feels itself pulled in two opposite directions. Rapprochement with one side can itself become an impediment to the same process with the other. Thus the sealing of that Covenant has been opposed by those who have misgivings about its effect on relations with Rome.

Yet such misgivings are probably misplaced, because the time scale of the two operations is so different. Progress towards mutual understanding between Rome and Canterbury is an immediate reality, and a very important one; but actual union between the two is surely a generation away at least. To be blunt, it is hard to envisage the problems enumerated by Dr Runcie being resolved in a way that Anglicans could accept within the pontificate of the present Pope. That should not, of course, prevent Anglicans from welcoming John Paul II with enthusiasm. But the time scale of rapprochement with Rome is such as to allow plenty of time for the fruits of the Covenant to ripen.

## LIMITS OF COMPULSORY TREATMENT

Parliament only finds time to legislate on the rights of the mentally ill every 20 years or so, so when a Bill is produced, it is worth going to some trouble to get the details right. The ideas behind the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill have been mulled over by successive governments and organizations concerned with mental health for at least seven years, and there is enough agreement by now for everybody to accept that in essentials it is a valuable measure. But even after the polishing it received in the House of Lords there are still points of disagreement, narrow but deep, which may not be easily resolved.

The Bill affects only those patients who are admitted to hospital or held there compulsorily. It is to the credit of our mental health services that nine out of every ten mental patients today are voluntary patients. They have the same rights as any other citizen to refuse treatments they do not like and discharge themselves from hospital. Detained patients have a legal right to appeal at intervals to tribunals of doctors and laymen if they think they are being held unfairly. But the law is not entirely clear as to whether detained patients, who may be incapable of making responsible decisions for themselves, have any formal claim to be regarded as competent to give or withhold consent to treatments that their doctors consider advisable.

When it comes to the point, doctors generally act on the assumption that consent is not required. The Bill will confirm that assumption, as a general rule with specified exceptions: it will be the first time that the law has specifically sanctioned the overruling of a competent person's wishes about what should be done to his own body.

The 1959 Act which the Bill would amend gave doctors in practice a wide discretion over their patients, which was an improvement on the inflexible process of legal certification which had gone before, but which looks more questionable today, when the use of psychiatry in eastern Europe, and some scandals at home, have made us more sensitive about the civil rights of the mentally ill and handicapped. The Bill sets out to strengthen the safeguards, within the bounds of medical discretion and practicality. It will make access to tribunals easier and more frequent, and give effect to the recent decision of the Court of Human Rights censuring the Home Secretary's power to overrule tribunals' decisions, as well as creating a legal framework for resolving problems to do with consent.

In most of this, it carries general goodwill. But several points remain in dispute. Doctors and other medical staff have resisted attempts to remove the legal hurdles that virtually prevent detained patients from suing staff for assault or negligence. Their fears of vexatious litigation are understandable, but it is important that patients should not feel that the system is biased against them, and there is a case for adopting the slightly less forbidding hurdle ("prima facie case" instead of "substantial grounds") which has worked satisfactorily for 10 years in Northern Ireland.

The most important matter at stake is the problem of consent to treatment. The Government have already moved further towards the position of the patients' rights campaigners than many psychiatrists like, but are being pressed to go further still. When amended as promised, the Bill will divide treatments into three categories. The doctor will be able to act without the patient's consent in an emergency or to guarantee general nursing care. For treatment with drugs, surgery or electro-convulsive therapy (ECT), the doctor may overrule a refusal of consent if a second psychiatrist (unconnected with the hospital and nominated by a commission which is to oversee the operation of the Act) agrees. But for a very few irreversible and hazardous treatments there will have to be a second opinion and the patient's consent, and a group of three assessors (one of them the psychiatrist giving the second opinion) will have to confirm that the patient is competent to give his consent.

There is concern among doctors that these procedures are too cumbersome, and that they impinge too far on the fiercely-protected area of *medical discretion*. Fears that a doctor may be unable to cope with a patient who is a danger to himself or others, or may find himself unable to treat an obstinately obstructive patient at all, probably underestimate the scope in practice of the emergency provisions and the likelihood that the second psychiatrist will apply reasonable criteria in assessing a patient's competence. He may have reservations about the precise treatment proposed, but it is unlikely that he and his colleague will be unable to agree on any treatment at all.

The proposed procedure for hazardous treatments involves no intrusion on the strict area of clinical discretion: assessing *treatments* is a matter only for doctors, but assessing competence is not. But those who would like to see these complex procedures applied to a much wider class of treatments underestimate the practical difficulties of doing so. There is real public concern about the use of ECT, in particular. But it may not be easy to convince the standing committee that concern should be met by including ECT in the category of "irreversible and hazardous" treatments, rather than by improving clinical procedures for its use.

### Saving Old Cairo

*From Mr A. Kadny*

Sir, Referring to the letter published in *The Times* on February 18 under the headline "Preserving Cairo's Old City", signed by Sir Harold Beeley and others, since my appointment as a chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization last November immediate measures have been scheduled to face the tremendous challenge which the 500 monuments of Islamic Cairo represent.

Priorities were duly determined in the frame of a plan, ending by 1985, including the dismantling and re-erection of 24 monuments after isolating the threatening sub-surface water and the necessary architectural and archaeological documentation. Scientific plans in this respect and research works are undertaken by competent consultants and with close cooperation with Unesco, and already several monuments are under restoration.

Concerning Unesco's conference recommendations, concluded at Cairo in December, 1980, I would like to confirm that contacts were held with the Department of the Human Heritage in Unesco to put the abovementioned recommendations into effect.

*An Islamic Unesco expert, Dr J. Antonio, stayed in Cairo for more than two weeks to consult with us on the necessary steps which should be adopted.*

Consultations with the Governorate of Cairo and the local authorities concerned, including the Unesco expert, were made to establish the Cairo conservation agency.

A moratorium had already been issued for the application of the second item of the recommendations, and further studies are being undertaken by the permanent committee of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization to determine any factual and final modifications.

As for the use of reinforced concrete or cement, it is firmly confined to necessary and urgent cases and the utmost care *is* taken not to extend it to pure archaeological elements. The production of an alternative material is already taking place and should be in use very soon.

Yours faithfully,
A. KADNY, Chairman,
Egyptian Antiquities Organization,
4d Fakhri Abdel Nour Street,
Abbasiya.

### Rail to road

*From Mr W. A. M. Barter*

Sir, The study of conversion of railways to roads as reported by you (March 24) leaves much unsaid, which casts doubt on the validity of its conclusions.

Astonishingly, the actual cost of the conversion is not mentioned. The Department of Transport has recently turned down the completion of railway electrification to Cambridge since the rate of return, 18 per cent, is too modest. May we know the rate of return to be expected from this conversion?

A double-track railway has a width of about 20 feet, about the same as a suburban back street. *Unless* a very modest road is accepted, I cannot imagine that the cost of building a road will be reduced by the fact that a railway once ran on the route, following an alignment which would never have been chosen for a road, with heavy earthworks needed to reduce curves and gradients to an extent unnecessary for road vehicles, but all of which must be converted.

Note that the cost of 57 miles *of motorway* from Warwick to Oxford would cover about a third of the most extensive of B.R.'s electrification programmes, enough for more than 2,000 miles of route.

The only system of road transport that shows any advantage over rail in land-use is one dedicated solely to public-service buses. Since this is also the only system that existing works would accommodate, references to juggernauts are irrelevant and, as both forms of transport are extremely safe, calculations of deaths saved are spurious.

If a conversion is feasible its best chance is with the generously built and lightly used Marylebone lines, but no lightly used service will justify much investment of any sort. I am sure that any available money would be better spent on improving the existing railways.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. M. BARTER,
57 Ellingham Avenue,
March,
Cambridgeshire.
March 24.

### On the logic of centrism

*From Mr Jack Rendle*

Sir, In your leading article of today (March 27) you state that the logic of centrism is either an interminable series of coalitions, or else a one-party state. With respect, coalitions of the centre are a means of obtaining the greatest public support in times of national crisis.

Coalitions were formed in 1931 and 1940. Can we afford not to have one now — or do you believe that either Mrs Thatcher or Mr Foot is capable of uniting *the country? In 1984 we may well* see the Conservative centre join the Alliance.

Your faithfully,
JACK RENDLE,
Mill Cottage,
Polstead,
Colchester.
March 27.

*From Lord Chelwood*

Sir, Chris Patten (feature, March 30) is surely right to remind Tories that the SDP is a left-wing party and should not attract their votes. Bill Rodgers, probably the most right wing of the "Gang of Four," has confirmed that his party is "left of centre". In the same issue of *The Times* you report David Steel as saying that so far from the SDP pulling the Liberals to the right, if anything it is the other way round.

Thus it makes absolute sense for moderate socialists to join the SDP, leaving the Marxist rump to its extreme policies, but none at all for "moderate" Tories.

Yours sincerely (and a bit "wetly"),
CHELWOOD,
House of Lords.
March 30.

*From the Director, Campaign for Electoral Reform*

Sir, One source of solace for the thousands of people campaigning for electoral reform since 1974 has been the steadfast support of *The Times*. Parliament Square might sneer but Printing House Square was always staunch.

All the more shock to us to read your leader of March 27, which seems to indicate that you have changed sides in the debate on proportional representation.

What can have happened? Has *The Times* been captured by a band of first-past-the-post fanatics? Is a rescue party needed? I think we should know.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HOLME,
Director, Campaign for Electoral Reform,
60 Chandos Place, WC2.
March 29.

### Jury qualification

*From Mr David Wolchover*

Sir, The Home Secretary may or may not be right to argue that "juries should be representative of the law-abiding community" (Parliamentary Report, March 26). (Might not an accused with 10 previous convictions for theft validly cite Magna Carta in asking for a jury of burglars?)

At the very least, however, the Government's view that disqualification from jury service must be widened to embrace anyone convicted of an imprisonable offence within the past 10 years would seem to jar badly with the spirit and provisions of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974, notwithstanding the exemptions allowed by it.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WOLCHOVER
11 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4.
March 26.

### Italian mail delays

*From Mr Denis Mahon, FBA*

Sir, Further to your correspondence concerning the Italian postal system (March 18, 20 and 25), the demerit of that service is that pure luck appears to play altogether too large a part in its functioning. For example, a *clearly addressed express* letter sent to me in London on March 17, with a Milan stamp cancellation mark, reached Athens (*sic*) on March 21, judging by a postmark on the back of the envelope.

Having been redispatched thence, according to a second Athens postmark of 11 am on March 22, it reached me in London by the first delivery on March 23.

*Yours* faithfully,
DENIS MAHON,
33 Cadogan Square, SW1.
March 25.

### Trade restrictions

*From the Reverend Francis McCarthy*

Sir, The President of the Royal Academy of Arts calls (March 29) for the exclusion of advertisement-bearing taxis from Hyde Park.

Nearly 120 years ago the young Father Herbert Vaughan tried to save money by doing the shopping himself for his new Foreign Missionary College at Mill Hill. He used to drive a cart to avoid the expense of a carriage licence. Trying to take a short cut on shopping day he was stopped by a policeman and told that "carriages only" was the rule in the park.

Vaughan pleaded that his cart might be regarded as "a poor gentleman's carriage" and, thanks to his clerical appearance, had all but carried the day when the policeman noticed the telltale board on the back of the cart bearing the words, "Herbert Vaughan, Mill Hill." The future Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster was instantly ejected from the park.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS McCARTHY,
St Joseph's College,
Lawrence Street,
Mill Hill, NW7.
March 29.

### Loss of naval establishments

*From Captain Stephen Roskill, FBA, RN*

Sir, The Government's decision *to slash the Royal Navy's surface* fleet, despite the very evident unease and anxiety which it provoked in Parliament and in the country's maritime community, was bound to lead to parallel cuts in naval training establishments. But the announcement (March 24) about two of the most famous establishments, HMSs Excellent and Vernon at Portsmouth, originally the premier gunnery and torpedo schools but whose functions have changed and in some respects widened since the war, must have come as a severe shock to all who feel concern over the Government's policy.

Despite statements that these drastic steps have nothing to do with the adoption of the Trident missile, and the building of enormous nuclear submarines at vast cost to mount the missile, it is hard to believe that there is no connexion between the two aspects of defence policy — namely deterrent strategy and conventional defence. But there is another side to the substitution of missiles for men, namely, its effects on the national services other than those concerned directly with defence, such as the fire service, the police and the prison service.

I have often taken seminars or given lectures on training for leadership at the Fire Service *Staff College, prison governers'* conferences and so on, and I have always been impressed by the number of ex-service, and particularly ex-naval men making a second career in them, and by the fact that such men had been selected and were being trained to take high responsibilities in their new fields. Obviously the cuts in the defence services' personnel will deprive the nation of a substantial proportion of the experienced and highly disciplined men who had found a new vocation in them. Taking account of present-day pressures on those services is it really to be believed that the country will not suffer from this loss?

While dealing with national losses suffered from recent Government policy perhaps I may mention that Mr Robert Battersby (MEP, Humberside) gave a very misleading picture of its effects on the fishing industry (February 9). It is the *deep-sea fleet* rather than inshore fishing vessels which in both wars made so great a contribution to maritime defence, as I pointed out (January 30); and between 1970 and 1979 that fleet declined from 513 to 272 ships, and the reduction of *regular*, as opposed to part-time fishermen included in Mr Battersby's statistics is also substantial.

That the loss of splendid men in the two categories I mention should take place in a year allegedly devoted to maritme England is, to put it mildly, ironical.

Yours faithfully,
S. W. ROSKILL,
Churchill College, Cambridge.

### Football question

*From Mr Derek Jewell*

Sir, Your Football Correspondent, Stuart Jones, is emphatically right in his assessment (March 22) of "the crass stupidity of the overloaded and archaic league structure". He is not alone in his views.

Mr Keith Birkenshaw, manager of Tottenham Hotspur, is advocating, totally rightly, I believe, that the premier division of English soccer should consist of far fewer clubs, so that our football at the highest level does not continue to be ruined by ludicrous fixture overloading.

What matters now is how the collective mind of the Football League can be changed, by persuasion or force. The blame the league bears is heavy indeed. I suspect that England's poor World Cup showing post-1966 is chiefly the league's fault. The insistence of these men, largely representing minor rather than major clubs, on perpetuating the same dreary old league programme has, season after season, left our leading players with bodies and appetites dulled by too much football, ill-prepared for taking on the cream of the world.

In America the college gridiron game has four to five hours of continuous nationwide *live* TV each Saturday afternoon between September and December. The professionals of the National Football League get similar treatment each Sunday and on Monday evenings. Scores of millions watch these games. Yet you can't get a ticket for *any* NFL (or top *college*) *game* for love nor money during the season, at grounds whose capacity is in the 50,000-100,000 bracket, whose facilities are good, and where everyone sits to watch. It matters not whether the team is winning or losing that year.

The reason is simple. The teams play only 12 to 20 games per season. Each game is special, an event.

*Our top soccer teams play too* many games. Unless they stop doing so, and the Football League's appalling deathwish for our game is excised, we will see a precious slice of our sporting heritage decline still further. If the league don't change soon, why don't the top clubs simply break away and form their own super-league?

Yours sincerely,
DEREK JEWELL,
25 Spencer Road,
East Molesey, Surrey.

### EEC elections

*From Mr Philip Goldenberg*

Sir, Your leader (March 13) on the proposal of the European Parliament for a uniform electoral procedure for the next round of Euro-elections contained a number of fallacies; and the subsequent letter from the Marquess of Douro (March 17) compounded them, while adding a few of his own.

Firstly, the resolution of the European Parliament (which is a framework for domestic legislation rather than a definitive proposal), while aimed at a regional list system, is not actually incompatible with a modified form of single transferable vote.

Secondly, even on a regional list basis, it specifically permits member states to legislate for voter choice between candidates of the same party, thereby obviating your main (and correct) criticism of list systems in general ("favours the party organisations too much").

Thirdly, if the framework proposed by the European Parliament *loses* "the concept that an MEP has a responsibility towards a particular constituency" (your leader) and/or "removes the direct relationship between the voter and his personal representative in Strasbourg" (Lord Douro), then both of you are blissfully unaware that the additional member system (which Lord Douro explicitly advocates and you implicitly favour) would entail the creation of a separate class of MEPs who had no constituency responsibilities whatsoever. As for Lord Douro's additional comment that regional list systems are open to abuse, the abuses he sets out could easily be obviated by appropriate provisions in the related domestic legislation.

Finally, the political truth of the matter may be simply stated. The proposals of the European Parliament may not be ideal, but they are manifestly reasonable. For the UK Government now to try to kill off fair voting for Europe by claiming to disagee with these proposals would be pure humbug. Their spokesman when the House of Commons debated the Lib/Lab proposal for fair Euro-elections in December, 1977, Mr Douglas Hurd, who is now a Foreign Office Minister, said then that he welcomed the fact that the Community would agree in due course to a common electoral system; his whole argument for first-past-the-post at that time was to avoid what he perceived as the difficulties of changing systems twice.

There is no valid reason whatsoever why he, and the Government, should not now follow the logic of his argument, and act positively in support of the European Parliament's proposals.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GOLDENBERG,
White Trees,
White Rose Lane, Woking.
March 18.

### Council spending

*From the Leader of Hampshire County Council*

Sir, I was dismayed to read the article by David Walker on March 11 concerning the teachers' pay claim. He says:

> In fact, treasurers have padded various items to give a margin.... The money is hidden from the layman's sight in various reserves. In Hampshire for example, while 4 per cent is the publicized limit of how much the county council can pay, it could afford a pay settlement for teachers and others of up to 1.4 per *cent in excess by dipping into various* reserves.

Those items referred to are in the local authority's budget. The Hampshire budget contains no padding whatsoever and there is no money hidden from the layman's sight. The reserve referred to is in fact our revenue contribution to capital expenditure which, in recent years, whatever the financial pressures may have been, the county council has never abandoned. If it had to be used to pay out excess inflation it would mean that we would have to borrow more to finance that capital. Hardly a piece of padding tucked away from the layman's sight!

The true position for Hampshire and many other authorities is that we have done our best to maintain existing services as far as possible and by doing so are spending right up to the levels accepted by Government.

If we had allowed for additional expenditure, then Government grant would drop £1 for every extra pound of expenditure. Hampshire County Council decided that to place such an extra burden on the ratepayers would *not be responsible*.

If inflation exceeds the provision made of 4 per cent for pay and 9 per cent for prices then services — whether capital or revenue or both — will have to be cut to pay for it. That is the important message which Mr Walker fails to get across at all in his article. Such cuts *could* be avoided by responsible wage claims.

Yours sincerely,
FREDDIE EMERY-WALLIS,
Leader,
Hampshire County Council,
The Castle, Winchester.

### The real West Bank

*From Mr Martin Hasseck*

Sir, Without considering either the merits or, for that matter, the demerits of Christopher Walker's article (feature, March 23) I would like to take issue with his reference to Ariel Sharon: "... to what he describes as 'Judea and Samaria'", as though this is some sinister figment of the Israeli Defence Minister's imagination.

As far back as biblical times the land known in Britain as the West Bank has always been named Judea and Samaria. There is no political significance in the description, which is correctly *used by all Israelis*, whether hawkes, doves, sparrows of pigeons.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN HASSECK,
104 Holders Hill Road, NW4

### Churchillian view of European link

*From Mr A. N. Duff*

Sir, Mr Julian Amery (feature, March 25) *may not have seen* Sir Winston Churchill's memo to his Cabinet of November 29, 1951 (a few days after the Maxwell-Fyfe speech). The PM said he had "never contemplated" the United Kingdom joining the Schuman plan on the same terms as the Continental partners.

> We should, however, have joined in all the discussions, and had we done so not only a better plan would probably have emerged, but our own interests would have been watched at every stage.
>
> Our attitude towards further economic developments on the Schuman lines resembles that which we adopt about the European Army. We help, we dedicate, we play a part, but we are not merged and do not forfeit our insular or Commonwealth-wide character.
>
> I should resist any American pressure to treat Britain as on the same footing as the European states, none of whom have the advantages of the Channel and who were consequently conquered.

Succinct, reactionary and quite wonderful.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW DUFF,
15 Mount Pleasant,
Cambridge.
March 25.

### The age of the cable

*From Mr Martin Gwinner*

Sir, The Government's decision to support a cable information network is significant for many reasons but most of all because it recognises the new direction to our lives from the new communications technology. A technology that has given us the dream of man down the centuries, namely "Leisure". Yet leisure without work, like raw alcohol, is a killer.

More and more of us are going to work in our homes — dealing and trading — now that the micro processor and the semi-conductor have made it unnecessary to deploy the total labour force to sustain industry and agriculture. This needs to be recognised by all of us, not just by Government, if we are not to create a shambles even greater than that caused by previous industrial revolutions.

Science and art do not walk hand in hand and science to-day is walking much, much faster. Yet communication is both an art and a science and it is the humanities who need to match up to the new era. Schools and universities should teach the social and economic effects of the new technology. Scientists and engineers, trapped within their own impoverished literature of abbreviations and symbols, bewildering even to the cognoscenti, cannot teach us.

We need to teach our managers the management of communications for if we lose control of this revolution we shall have lost control of the next half-century.

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN GWINNER,
Ansty House,
Ansty,
near Salisbury,
Wiltshire,
March 23.

### The Stubbs appeal

*From Mrs Stella A. Walker*

Sir, In 1642 Sir Thomas Browne, in *Religio Medici*, wrote: "I can look for a whole day with delight upon a handsome picture, though it be but of a horse."

Today, for many of us, Stubbs's "Gimcrack" fulfils this role. The picture should remain in this country.

Yours faithfully,
STELLA A. WALKER,
Watermill Farm,
Warbleton,
Heathfield,
East Sussex.
March 26.

### Surgeon's hungry allies

*From Dr Neville Roussak*

Sir, By a singular coincidence, as I read Mr Dencer's informative and amusing letter (March 23), his favourite film, *The African Queen*, is being shown on BBC2 and the redoubtable Hepburn is removing leeches from Bogey's torso. These must, indeed, be African leeches, but Mr Dencer will forgive me if I remind him that it is the green, or Hungarian leech, as stated in your original note, and the speckled, or German leech, which are the varieties of *Hirudo medicinalis, according to Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia*.

And *Hirudo* the leech, perched on his bottom and sucking away at the skin flap so artfully contrived by Mr Dencer, must be aware that he is injecting the anticoagulant hirudin rather than hyaluronidase, as stated by my surgical colleague. This latter substance is extracted from mammalian testes for therapeutic purposes and would be of no value to the leech as it is not an anticoagulant.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE ROUSSAK,
71, Palatine Road,
Manchester.
March 24.

### A goodly usage

*From Miss Pamela Braley-Smith*

Sir, Old linen napkins, recommended by Philip Howard for packing clothing (March 27), are not very easy to come by these days. I have always found that *The Times* is excellent for this purpose, providing the required resilience and ensuring that the clothes, when unpacked, have no creases.

As Edmund Spenser said: "O goodly usage of those antique Times..."

Yours truly,
PAMELA BRALEY-SMITH,
12 Church Lane,
Kislingbury,
Northamptonshire.
March 27.




# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
March 30: The Queen was represented by the Earl of Avon (Lord in Waiting) at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Blakenham (former Cabinet Minister) which was held at St Margaret's, Westminster today.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 30: The Prince and Princess of Wales this morning opened the new building of St Gemma's Hospice, Harrogate Road, Leeds.
Their Royal Highnesses travelled in the Royal Train.
The Prince of Wales then travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to York where His Royal Highness, as Joint Patron, opened the "Vikings in England" exhibition at the Yorkshire Museum.
Major John Winter and Mrs George West were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 30: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester as Colonel-in-Chief, visited The Royal Corps of Transport at Buller Barracks, Aldershot, today.
Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 30: The Duke of Kent today visited the Metropolitan Police Driving School at the Peel Centre, Hendon and later, as Patron of the Leukaemia Research Fund, attended a Charity Greyhound Race Meeting at the White City Stadium.
Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent will attend a meeting in support of the St Marylebone Parish Church appeal on April 19 in the Duke's Hall of the Royal Academy of Music, not on April 9 as announced yesterday.

A memorial service for Sir Ronald Bell, QC, MP, will be held today at St Margaret's, Westminster, at noon.

A memorial concert was given in memory of Dr T. W. Taylor, headmaster 1946-73, at the Haberdashers' Aske's School, Elstree, yesterday.

The Council of Malvern College has appointed Mr Roy Chapman as headmaster from January, 1983.



The Princess of Wales in Leeds yesterday where, while visiting St Gemma's Hospice, she disclosed that her baby is expected to be born on July 1, her birthday. The Prince of Wales, who accompanied the princess, later opened The Vikings in England exhibition in York.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr D B L Campbell and Miss K V Nash**
The engagement is announced between Bruce, son of Mr and The Hon Mrs D L Campbell of Bagnor Manor, Newbury, Berkshire, and Kristine, elder daughter of Major and Mrs L H Nash of Woodruff, Kingsley Green, Haslemere, Surrey.

**Mr D. M. Allen and Mlle C. Pollazzon**
The marriage between Dominic Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs Mark Allen, of Cirencester and Geneva, and Christine, elder daughter of the late M Robert Pollazzon and Mme Pollazzon, of Ivry sur Seine, will take place in Paris on April 24.

**Mr P G Freeman and Miss T C Bromley-Martin**
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr & Mrs D J Freeman, of Hyde Park Gardens, London, and Tania, younger daughter of the late R P E Bromley-Martin and Mrs P D G Sandford, of Cope Place, Kensington, London.

**Mr P W Holt and Miss K C Irving**
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs W Holt of Ewell, Surrey, and Kathryn Clare, eldest daughter of Mrs and Mrs L Irving, of Moorooduc, Victoria, Australia.

**Mr A. Pigott and Miss N. Fuller**
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs T. A. M. Pigott, of Groombridge, Sussex, and Nichola, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. H. C. Fuller, of Seaford, Sussex.

**Mr B Ramsay and Miss C McLean**
The engagement is announced between Bernard, only Son of Mr and Mrs Bernard Ramsay, of Norton-on-Tees, Cleveland, and Carol, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert McClean, of Greenock, Strathclyde.

## Marriages

**Mr W. E. H. Joll and the Hon K. M. Howard**
The marriage took place yesterday at Lambeth Register Office between Mr William Evelyn Hinton Joll, son of Mr and Mrs Evelyn Joll, of Pelham Place, London, and the Hon Katharine Mary Howard, second daughter of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, of Colonsay, and Lady Jane Howard, of Chewton Mendip.
A dinner was held at Fishmongers' Hall and the honeymoon will be spent in Antigua.

**Mr G. R. Aitken and Mrs C. M. Bengtsson-Svanberg**
The marriage took place on Monday, March 29, 1982, at Westminster Council House, between Mr Gillon Reid Aitken, 17 South Eaton Place, London SW1 second son of the late Mr and Mrs James Aitken, and Mrs Cari Margareta Bengtsson-Svanberg, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugo Bengtsson, of Stockholm, Sweden.

**Dr C. H. Sullivan and Mrs I. S. Fulcher**
The marriage took place recently in Leicester between Dr Graham Sullivan and Mrs Suzanne Fulcher.

**Mr E. R. Verney and Miss D. Fausset-Farquhar**
The marriage took place on March 27, 1982, between Mr Edmund Verney, son of Sir Ralph and Lady Verney, of Claydon House, Buckingham, and Miss Daphne Fausset-Farquhar, of Lovelocks House, Shefford Woodlands, Hungerford, Berkshire.

## Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Berens was baptized Henrietta Cecilia by Father John Fordham at the Brompton Oratory yesterday. The godparents are the Hon Alistair Cairns, Mr Simon Akroyd, Mr Nicolas Balfour, Miss Arabella Loudon, Miss Charlotte Lennox-Boyd, Miss Kate Foote and Miss Miranda Brett.

## Latest appointments

**Mr Piers Rodgers** to be secretary of the Royal Academy from April 1 in succession to Mr Sidney Hutchison.
**Mr Brian Rees**, Headmaster of Rugby School, to be chairman of the Independent Schools Information Service (ISIS) from November in succession to Mr Jim Hornby.
**Mr John Manduell**, Principal of the Royal Northern College of Music, to be deputy chairman of the United Kingdom Committee for European Music Year in 1985.

## Legal

**Mr James Fox-Andrews, QC**, to be leader of the Western Circuit in succession to Lord Rawlinson of Ewell.

## Reception

**HM Government**
Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal, was host yesterday at a reception given at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of members of the European Parliament and Portuguese Parliament Joint Committee.

## Luncheons

**Fuellers' Company**
The Lord Mayor, Sir Christopher Leaver, and the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs and aldermen were among the guests at a luncheon given by the newly formed Company of Fuellers at the Mansion House on Monday, March 29. The speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Master, Mr Charles St. G. Stephenson Clarke, Senior Warden Mr Martyn R. Wakefield, and Sir Derek Ezra, Chairman of the National Coal Board.

**Security Research**
Mr Andrew Bowden, MP, was host at a luncheon given yesterday at the House of Commons by Security Research. Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, was the guest of honour and others present included: The High Commissioner for Zambia and other members of the Diplomatic Corps; Air Vice-Marshal H. A. Merriman, Mr R. Williams, and Mr L. F. Luckin.

## Dinners

**Anglo-Israel Association**
The annual dinner of the Anglo-Israel Association was held at the Savoy Hotel last night. Baroness Elliot of Harewood was in the chair and the guest speakers were Mr David Steel, MP, and Ambassador Max Kampelman.

**Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain**
The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Professor A H Beckett, presided at a dinner held at 1 Lambeth High Street yesterday. The principal guest, Sir Ronald Gibson, and Mr Alan Smith were the other speakers. Other guests included:
Mr Gordon Oakes, MP, Sir Neville Leigh, Dr T D Whittet, Major Charles O'Leary, Dr H Steinberg, Dr Hugh de la Hay Davies, Mr P S Gill, Dr John Heron, Mr T Keen, Mr K A Patterson, and Miss Isobel Walker.

## Guild of Freemen of the City of London

The annual general meeting of the Guild of Freemen of the City of London was held yesterday at Tallow Chandlers' Hall. Deputy Henry J Duckworth was installed as Master for the ensuing year, and Mr D J Eldridge, Mr Kenneth V Douglass, Mr Deputy Bernard L Morgan, and Mr Clifford E Adams as Wardens.

## Latest Wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid): Hunter, Dr Richard Alfred, of Essendon, Hertfordshire, medical historian and psychiatrist ..........£382,974
Parker-Williams, Mrs Ada Maureen, of Highcliffe, Dorset ..........£307,480
Berens, Major Herbert Cecil Benyon, MC, of Alton, Hampshire, late company chairman ..........£1,053,992
Hovenden, Phyllis Mary, of Woking, Surrey ..........£260,113

# Television help for teenagers

By Kenneth Gosling

A new series of television programmes designed to help young people to cope with difficult situations is to begin next month in the London area.

The seven late-night programmes, produced by Thames Television, start on April 27 and will be presented by Anna Ford, former lecturer, journalist and copresenter of *News at Ten*.

She said yesterday that problems ranging from relationships with parents and friends to drug abuse and unemployment would be faced "fairly and squarely — a good adult approach where teenagers will be treated like proper human beings".

*The series, Crying Out Loud*, will offer information and advice in the studio and there will be a follow-up service. Local education and youth organizations will be involved.

Miss Ford said the education system "neither educates nor fits people for the kind of life they have to lead". She added that she intended to pull no punches: she *would put tough questions to* both sides. "I refuse to wear a mortar-board: this is not adults telling children how to do things".

Her commitment to the series will have no effect on her plans to appear on breakfast television in May next year.

## Memorial services

**Viscount Blakenham**
The Queen was represented by the Earl of Avon at a memorial service for Viscount Blakenham held yesterday at St Margaret's, Westminster. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated. Lord Home of the Hirsel read the lesson and Judge Stephen Breyer (son-in-law) read from *Pilgrim's Progress*, by John Bunyan. Mr John Profumo (representing the Council of Toynbee Hall) gave an address. The Speaker was present and the Prime Minister was represented by Mr Ian Gow, MP. Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, was present and Mr Edward Heath, MP, was represented by Lord Aldington. Others present included:
Nancy Viscountess Blakenham (widow), Viscount and Viscountess Blakenham (son and daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs T. Sergison-Brooke (son-in-law and daughter), the Hon Mrs Breyer (daughter), the Hon Cressida Hare, the Hon Emily Hare, Kate Brooke, Nicholas and Kate Brooke, and Chloe, Nell and Michael Breyer (grandchildren), the Earl and Countess of Listowel and the Hon Alan and Mrs Hare (brothers and sisters-in-law), Mr Rory and Lady Elizabeth More O'Ferrall (brother-in-law and sister), Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray, Mr and the Hon Mrs Hugh Carter and Mr and the Hon Mrs John Lakin (brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law), Lady Grantley, Mr David and Lady Eliza Nugent, the Hon [illegible] Charles, Hugo, Rory and Rose Nugent, Lady Diana Hare, [illegible] the Countess of Iveagh, Viscount Elveden.
The Countess of Birkenhead, the [illegible] Countess Fitzwilliam, [illegible] Cranbrook (Suffolk Trust for Nature Conservation), the [illegible] of Perth, Earl [illegible] Countess of Rosse, Earl [illegible] Aldwyn, Leila [illegible] Viscount Sud[illegible] Camrose, Viscount [illegible] of Merton, CH, [illegible] Gordon, Lord [illegible] Dowager Lady [illegible] Tollemache, Lord [illegible] Lord Gibson-[illegible] Lady Home of the [illegible] Lady Poole, Lord [illegible] Lord Stodart of [illegible] Lady Henniker, [illegible] of Kilmorack, [illegible] Lord Glenkinglas, [illegible] Guildford, Lord [illegible] CH (Deputy [illegible] Peers), Lord and [illegible] Stafford, Lord and [illegible] Lady Gibson, Mr [illegible] Mr William [illegible] and Mrs Whitelaw, [illegible] Mr Peter Shore, [illegible] MP, and Mrs [illegible] Bottomley, MP, Mr [illegible] Mr John Peyton, [illegible] Macmillan, MP and [illegible] Catherine Macmillan, [illegible] MP, and Mrs [illegible]
[illegible] Ogilvy, Lady Helen [illegible] Townshend, Lady [illegible] Hon Richard Head, [illegible] Lindsay, the Hon [illegible] Princess Joan Aly [illegible] Cotterell, the Hon [illegible] MP, and Mrs Berry, [illegible] Tollemache, and [illegible] the Hon William [illegible] Baroness Dacre, [illegible] the Hon Peter [illegible] Morrison, MP, [illegible] Morrison, the Hon [illegible] the Hon Maxwell [illegible] the Hon Nicholas [illegible] John Bingham, the [illegible] the Hon Robin [illegible] Lady Loder, Sir [illegible] Lady Rowley, Lady [illegible] Sir Anthony [illegible] (Oliver) Millar, Lady [illegible] Maxwell, Sir Nigel [illegible] Taylor, Sir George [illegible] and Lady Keswick, [illegible] Charles Johnston, Sir [illegible] Sir Douglas Dodds-[illegible] Hayes, Sir William [illegible] Henry Hardman, Sir [illegible] Sir Seymour Eger-[illegible] Sir Edward [illegible] Ford, General Sir [illegible] Sir William Clark, [illegible] MP, and Lady [illegible]
[illegible] Douglas-Home, Mr Peter [illegible] Oldfield, Captain [illegible] (High Sheriff of Suffolk), Mrs John Profumo, Mr JH Cowell (secretary, Royal Horticultural Society) and Mrs Cowell, Mr Jack Jones, CH, Mr John H Thursby, Mr W A Beaumont, Mr Roy Hay, Mr and Mrs Mark Norman, Mr E J B Rose, Mr and Mrs Humphrey Brooke, Mr Ian Harvey, Mr and Mrs Peter Clarke, Mr Michael Shaw, MP, Mr Keith Stainton, MP (representing the Minister for Industry and Information Technology), and Mrs Stainton, Major Tom Blackwell, Mr I O Chance, Prince and Princess Nicholas von Preussen, Mr Simon Hornby, Mr Kenneth Lewis, MP, Mr Jonathan Aitken, MP, Mr Antony Buck, QC, MP, Colonel Neil McLean, M John Phillimore, Mrs Peter Laycock, Mr Danning Roper, Mr Anthony Huxley, Mr Philip Whitehead, MP, Mr Donald Chesworth (warden, Toynbee Hall), Mr W N Hunter Smart, Dr and Mrs Anthony Milnes-Coates, Miss T Milnes-Gaskell, Mr and Mrs L Stopford-Sackville, Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston, Mr and Mrs J Dorman, Dr T D Whittet (Society of Apothecaries), Mr William Dove (Attlee Foundation), Mr John Gallagher (International Dendrology Society).
Mr Peter Lane (vice-chairman, National Union of Conservative Associations, also representing the Chairman of the Conservative Party Organization), Mr Tony Allen (Sudbury and Woodbridge Conservative Association), Mr Angus Stirling (National Trust), Mr Bryan Woods (representing the trustees of the City Parochial Foundation and trustees and committee of management of Chelsea Physic Garden), Mr Anthony Chalmers (publications executive, also representing the President of the Rank Organization), Mr B M C A Ambrose (RHS Enterprises), Mr S M Gault (Gardeners Sunday and Royal Gardeners Orphan Fund), Mr and Mrs A J Macdonald-Buchanan, Mrs Cuthbert Dawney, Mrs M Seligman, Mr Simon Wingfield Digby, Mr and Mrs Mark Havelock-Allen, Mr Christopher Chetwode, Mrs H Crichton-Stuart, Captain Nigel Haddon-Paton, Major and Mrs Michael Smiley, Mr Robin Cowling, Mr and Mrs Thomas Rochford and Mr and Mrs David Profumo.

**Dr M. M. Pennell**
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Dr Monty Pennell was held yesterday at St Giles', Cripplegate. The Rev E. L. B. C. Rogers officiated. Mr Roger Bexon, a managing director, British Petroleum, read from *Waiting on God*, by Simone Weil, and Miss Miranda Pennell (daughter), read an extract from *Four Quartets* by T. S. Eliot. Sir David Steel gave an address and a guitar solo was played by Mr Follett Pennell (son). Among those present were:
Mrs Pennell (widow), Miss Imogen Pennell (daughter), Mr and Mrs Vincent Pennell (brother and sister-in-law), and Miss Hope Pennell (sister).
Lord Binton of Bankside, OM, Lord Robbins, CH, Lord and Lady Trevelyan, Sir Denis Wright, Sir Eric and Lady Drake, Sir Alastair and Lady Down, Sir James Menter (representing the President of the Royal Society) and Lady Menter, Sir Denis Rooke, Sir Peter Kent, Lady (David) Steel, Sir Peter Baxendell (chairman, Lloyds Bank International), Sir Kenneth Hutchison, Mr P I Walters (chairman, British Petroleum) and Mrs Walters with Dr and Mrs J Birks, Mr and Mrs R W Adam, Mr M R Rendle, Mr and Mrs D A G Sarre, Mr and Mrs R B Horton, Mr and Mrs Alan Gregory, Mr G A Lee, Mr and Mrs R W Adam, Mr B R R Butler, Mr J E Wedgbury, Dr and Mrs I H Holle, Mrs R Bexon, Miss T Bexon, *Mr and Mrs P J Gillam and past and* present members of the staff: Mr I R Walker (chief executive, BP Oil), Mr M Jacqz (BP France), Dr Helmut Buddenberg (Deutsche BP), Mr D de Bruyne (president, Royal Dutch Petroleum, The Hague), Mr D C Ion (chairman, World Petroleum Jubilee Congress), Mr John Hooper (managing director, Industrial Newspapers), Mr Marmaduke Hussey, Dr Richard Weck, Mr P N G Price (Ernst and Whinney), Mr M H Leys-Phillips (Beale and Company), Mr McLeod Matthews (N M Rothschild and Sons), Mr J M Pattinson, Mr John Hunter, Mr G A B King, Mr Michael Verey, Mrs C P King, Mr and Mrs T R D Belgrave, Mrs P G Cazalet, Mr F K Rickwood, Mr H Norton, Miss S Starforth, Mr G F Ashford, Mr and Mrs C C F Laidlaw, Mr K Savile, Mr and Mrs Gordon Goodrich and Mr I L Vosko.

## Church news

Appointments
Canon D Bonser, Rector of St Clement, Chorlton-cum-Hardy and Area Dean of Hulme, diocese of Manchester, to be Archdeacon of Rochdale, same diocese.
The Rev K. W. Brassell, Vicar of St James, Elmers End, Beckenham, diocese of Rochester, to be also Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.
The Rev R Brooke, Chaplain, Queen Elizabeth College, London University, Diocese of London, to be Team Vicar Designate of Bramley, diocese Ripon.
The Rev H. R. G. Cooke, priest-in-charge St Katherine Cree, diocese of London, to be priest-in-charge St Edmund the King Lombard Street with St Nicholas Acons, All Hallows, St Benet Gracechurch, St Leonard Eastcheap and St Dionis, Backchurch, same diocese and also Area Dean of the City of London.
The Rev J. K. Eastell, Vicar of St Peter Formby, diocese of Liverpool, to be Vicar of St Paul, Royton, diocese of Manchester.
The Rev R. F. Efemey, assistant curate All Saints, Stretford, Diocese of Manchester and voluntary organizations officer of Trafford social services department, to be Vicar of St Luke with All Saints, Weaste, same Diocese.

# Fine floral displays at show

By Our Horticulture Correspondent

The Royal Horticultural Society's flower show including garden equipment and competitions for *daffodils* and *magnolias* and ornamental plants, fills the New Hall at Westminster.

Although no gold medals have been awarded, there are many interesting exhibits displaying a variety of plants. As expected, there are *some fine spring*-flowering subjects, particularly bulbs, alpine plants, trees and shrubs. In addition, collections of saintpaulias, primulas, ivies, dwarf shrubs from New Zealand, herbs, bonsai, cacti, grey foliage plants and *sempervivums* give visitors plenty to admire.

The entries in the competitive classes for magnolias and ornamental plants contain some magnificent specimen blooms. Anne, Countess of Rosse, and the *National Trust* of Nymans Gardens, Handcross, are to be congratulated on gaining first prize in seven out of eight classes staged.

Their vase of *Rhododendron macbeanum*, Yellow, in the class for one species, is eye-catchingly superb. Equally of high quality are there three distinct magnolias in bloom, namely *Magnolia* 'Michael Rosse' *M. sargentiana* 'Robusta', and *M. sprengei elongata* X *campbellii*.

The daffodil competitive classes did not contain as many entries as expected after a week of warmer weather and a number of exhibitors stated they were expecting their plants to be in full bloom for the next competition in a fortnight's time. *Nevertheless, there are some* very fine specimen blooms staged.

Mr J. W. Blanchard, of *Shillingstone, Blandford, won* several classes, including the open class for a collection of 12 varieties representing not fewer than three divisions; for this excellent display of named varieties and seedlings he was awarded the Devonshire Trophy. He also won the classes for three species of miniature narcissi, and the amateurs's class for six varities, not fewer than three divisions.

Mrs Hylda Oxton, of Colchester, also won first prizes, including three hybrid miniatures, and the best bloom awards in divisions 3 and 4, with 'Purbeck' and 'Unique'.

Mr R. A. McMullen, of Pensby, Wirral, won first prize for six varieties in the amateur classes, and Mr J. Nee, of Ruislip, not only achieved the best bloom award in division 2 but also the overall best bloom and a Simmonds Medal with his excellent specimen of 'Canisp'.

The British Iris Society's show is small but colourful and the main prizewinner, receiving the Bunyard Vase for the points in classes 1-4, is Mrs I. Oakley, of Hornchurch.

*The show is open* today from 10am to 5pm.

The following plants received awards from the committee:
*First class Certificate:* Narcissus 'Bryanston', yellow, from Mr J. W. Blanchard, of Shillingstone Blandford. *Awards of Merit:* Lindera obtusifolia, yellowy green, from W.L. and R. A. Banks, of Kington, Herefordshire; *Odontoglossum Stonehurst Yellow* 'Derek', brown markings, from Mr D. Strauss, of Ardingly; Fritillaria kotschyana, green and purple, and Lithophragma parviflora, pink, both from the director, The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Narcissus 'Picarillo', yellow, from the director, The RHS Garden, Wisley; and Phalaenopsis Spitzberg 'Danielle Dames', white, yellow markings, from Vacherot and *Lecoufle, of Boissy St Leger, France.*

## Birthdays today



Mr John Fowles, the author, who is 56

Sir Robert Cockburn, 73; Viscount Furness, 53; Mr Pat Lowry, 62; Mr D. J. Rees, 69; the Very Rev Dr G. T. H. Reid, 72; Air Commodore Helen Renton, 51; Professor Dame Sheila Sherlock 64; Canon Charles H. Smyth, 79; Mr David Steel, MP, 44; Lord Trefgarne, 41; Professor Sir Frederick Warner, 72; Mr Sidney Weighell, 60; the Earl of Westmorland, 58

# OBITUARY

## PROFESSOR WALTER HALLSTEIN

### Tireless worker for a united Europe

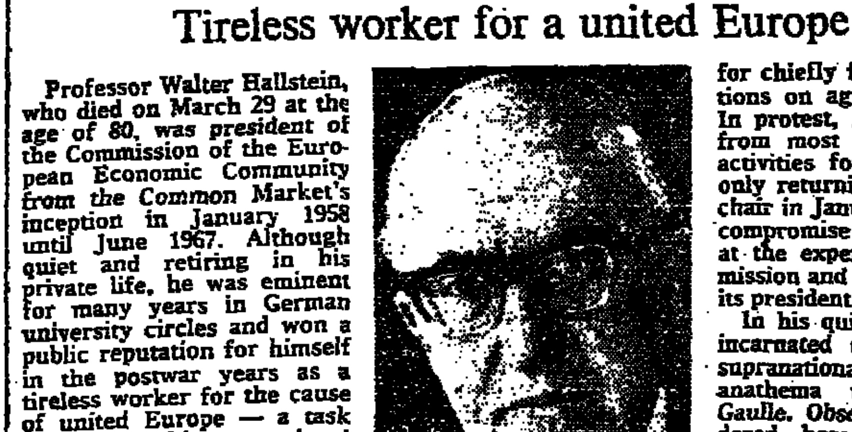
Professor Walter Hallstein, who died on March 29 at the age of 80, was *president* of the Commission of the European Economic Community *from the* Common Market's inception in January 1958 until June 1967. Although quiet and retiring in his private life, he was eminent for many years in German university circles and won a public reputation for himself in the postwar years as a tireless worker for the cause of united Europe — a task for which his exceptional talents as jurist, diplomat and linguist *had singularly fitted* him.

Walter Hallstein was born *on November 17, 1901, in* Mainz, and studied law and economics at the universities of Bonn, Munich and Berlin. He gained his doctorate of laws at the latter university in 1925 with a thesis on the Versailles Peace Treaty, and subsequently became Assessor and Referent at the *Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for* Foreign and International Civil Law in Berlin. In 1929 he became Privatdozent or lecturer in the Berlin Law Faculty and in 1930, at the early age of 28 he was appointed full professor of civil, commercial and economic law of Rostock university, a post he held until he was named to the chair of law at the university of Frankfort-on-Main in 1941. A year later he became a lieutenant in the German army, and in 1944 was *captured by the Americans at* Cherbourg and interned in Mississippi.

There he taught law to his fellow prisoners: he perfected his English, and developed such amicable relations with his captors that he was the first German scholar to be invited to the United States as guest lecturer after the war, when he taught foreign policy and law at Georgetown university during the year 1948-49. Meanwhile in 1946 he had been elected Rector of the university of Frankfort. He first entered the international political scene when Chancellor Adenauer met him at the 1948 Hague Congress of the European Movement and later called him to the reformed German Foreign Office, where he was Secretary of State from 1951 to 1958. During these years he gave his name to, although he did not initiate, *the so-called Hallstein Doctrine* which stated that the German Federal Republic would sever diplomatic relations with any country except the USSR that recognized communist East Germany.

Hallstein also played an important part in Germany's efforts to establish good relations with France. He negotiated the treaty settling *the Saar question. He led the* German delegation to the Schuman plan talks, which from 1952 successfully pooled the coal and steel resources of France, Germany, Benelux and Italy in the new supranational organization of the European Coal and Steel Community. He *again represented Germany* at the Messina conference of June 1955, the further move *towards* European integration whose outcome was the creation in 1958 of Euratom and of the European Economic Community.

From the EEC's beginning Hallstein was invited to preside over its executive Commission. As president, he



successfully created the *élan* and the apparatus for Western Europe's most ambitious move towards economic unity. His capacity for cool analysis (he himself used to say that when a jurist came into the room, the temperature dropped several degrees) plus his warm dedication to the ideal of European integration made him well suited to lead the new EEC bureaucracy, whose commission he used to describe as "a motor, a watchdog and an honest broker" for the countries of uniting Europe.

He believed in the importance of preserving the unity of the organization against any attempt to dilute it from outside or from within. In *1957 he did not disguise his* lack of warmth for the free trade area which Britain proposed to form round the Common Market before it was even in being. Hallstein feared that the EEC would dissolve within *the larger* organization "like a lump of sugar in a cup of coffee".

From within, the project seemed to be threatened only four months after its inception by the return to power of General de Gaulle. But the French president soon saw the new organization as an *opportunity for France to* play the role of leader, though he never disguised his dislike of the Commission, which he saw as a mere "band of technocrats". The Commission's technical competence shone during the long negotiations that followed Britain's first *application to join the* EEC in July 1961, but Hallstein and his team were criticized for being more concerned to preserve unity among the Six than to secure Great Britain's admission as an equal member. However, the unity within the Six was deeply disrupted after General de *Gaulle's veto of January 1963* and for months Common Market work was at a standstill. During this time Hallstein told the European Parliament in Strasbourg that the Commission believed the chances of resolving the technical difficulties over Britain's entry were great *enough to justify completing* the negotiations.

Once freed from the Alge*rian war General* de Gaulle turned closer attention to the Brussels Commission. He showed displeasure at marks of distinction shown to Hallstein during a 1962 visit to Washington and on a visit to *India early in 1963. Such* incidents, however, did not deter Hallstein, who deeply *believed in the high status of* his office, though he personally was a most modest man. Matters came to a head when in 1965 Hallstein, perhaps recklessly, put forward proposals for French acquiescence in strengthening Community institutions in return for chiefly financial satisfactions on agricultural policy. In protest, France withdrew from most common market activities for seven months, only returning to her empty chair in January 1966 when a compromise was patched up at the expense of the Commission and especially that of its president.

In his quiet way Hallstein incarnated the principle of supranationality that was anathema to General de *Gaulle. Observers* long wondered how long Hallstein could survive in office, and when the *common market* Commission was fused with the Commission of Euratom and with the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community in July 1967, it was clear that France would not accept Hallstein as head of the new single Commission.

*Hallstein* chose that occasion to tender his resignation, and in June 1967 severed his connexion with the organisation which he had served for almost ten years. In his farewell address he re-emphasised his belief in the full political union of Europe. During a visit to *London* in 1973 he said that in his view the Commission was never the same again and neither was the Council of Ministers. "The historic guilt of the General is absolutely undeniable", he said. "He changed the conditions under which the Community works."

In 1969 Hallstein won a seat in the Bundestag as Christian Democrat member for Neuwied Altenkirschen; but he had *little* talent either for the *hustings* or for parliamentary oratory and did *not* seek renewal of his mandate at subsequent elec*tions*. Instead he worked on the English edition of his book, *Die Unvollendete Bundesstaat*, which had first been issued in German in 1969 and appeared in London and New York as *Europe in the Making* in 1973. In it he *argued* with reason and passion the case for a united federal Europe, which he believed was always at the heart of the Rome Treaty.

He had previously published several works, including notably *Wissenschaft und Politik*, 1949, *Der Schuman-Plan*, 1951, and *United Europe, Challenge and Opportunity* published at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1962.

Off duty Hallstein's apparent coldness revealed itself as the shyness of a somewhat *lonely bachelor, except when* he was in the company of his few lifelong friends — among them his former teacher and steadfast ally Martin Wolff, who settled in Oxford in 1933 and was a Fellow of All Souls until his death 20 years later. He had few other links with Britain although he greatly esteemed *Mr Edward Heath*, who like himself had the honour of receiving the *Charlemagne prize of the city* of Aachen for outstanding efforts on behalf of European unity.

Hallstein was also made an honorary doctor of laws of Georgetown University. His many decorations included the Grand Cross of the Crown of Belgium, the Grand *Cross of Merit of Italy, the* Grand Cross of the Polar Star of Sweden and the Great Federal Service Cross with Star and Sash of the German Federal Republic.

From 1968 to 1974 Professor Hallstein was President of the European Movement.

## HERR CARL ORFF

Carl Orff, the German *composer* and educationalist, died on March 29 at the age of 86. *He will be popularly* remembered for *Carmina Burana*, his cantata for chorus and orchestra, frowned on by some musicians and critics but which with its rousing rhythms, bright orchestral *colours and seductive tunes* is not easily forgotten.

He was born in Munich on July 10, 1895, and studied there. After a period as conductor and coach at Mannheim and Darmstadt, he returned to Munich to help found the Güntherschule for gymnastics, music and dance *in 1925*.

His aim here was to encourage children and amateurs to become creatively involved in music; benefiting from his knowledge of Dalcroze principles, he had a rapid success *in* awakening children's musicality by means of movement and controlled improvisation. The manual which arose from this experience *Schulwerk* (1930-54) is a still valuable set *of highly practical tutors* making particular use of recorders and simple percussion instruments.

That these preoccupations lay at the centre of his own creativity soon became clear. *Deploring the gulf that he* felt to have developed between composer and public, *he sought to bridge it* with music that would shed the elaborate technique with which he felt opera in particular had become burdened; and in breaking with Romanticism, he sought to give rhythm a new importance as a source of melody, and to simplify form and content in the interests of public appeal while not sacrificing intelligence.

*Going back to the origins* of opera, he made new versions of Monteverdi's *Orfeo* (1925, 1929 and 1940). The first major original work which he did not withdraw tried to put his experiences here and with amateurs to



substantial use: this was *Carmina Burana* (1937), settings of thirteenth-century *secular* poems from Benediktbeuren in Low Latin and Low German. Ingeniously simple, the work was an immediate success in 1937, and despite a good deal of hostility for what has been *seen as a crude mock*-primitivism, it has retained a wide appeal.

*In 1939 Orff* produced his first opera, *Der Monde*; this was followed in 1943 with the very successful *Die Kluge*, in which to the manner of *Carmina Burana* are added stronger lyrical episodes and *richer* orchestration. With *Catulli Carmina* (1933, but completely revised in 1943) he *attempted with moderate* success to repeat the effect of *Carmina Burana*; but for *Die Bernauerin* (1947) he turned to opera on the largest scale, using both actors and singers.

Two years later he produced, for the Salzburg Festival, an operatic treatment of Sophocles' *Antigone*. Using Holderlin's translation, Orff here tried once *more to go back to the* earliest principles of opera and even of the classical theatre which the founding fathers of opera had invoked; this he did by the use of a classical subject, by the conspicuous place given to dance, by the use of recitative *rather than formal arias*, by the role of instruments as support for the voice rather than independent commentary.

There is at the same time a multi-layered vision of an ancient simplicity as Orff seems to view antiquity through the eyes of Hölder*lin and also those of the* 16th-century Florentine founders of opera. A similar enterprise followed with *Oedipus der Tyrann* (1959); he also wrote an Easter play *Comoedia de Christi Resurrectione* (1957) and a Christmas play *Ludus de Nato Infante Mirificus* (1960). Other operatic works were *Astutuli* (1953) and *Trionfi d'Afrodite* (1953).

Although Orff's much-coveted simplicity was at times too little distinguished from the barbaric, he worked assiduously to reestablish a *musical* vernacular, accessible not only to the trained musicians; and in his educational work he undoubtedly achieved results of remarkable and enduring value.

From 1950-60 he was *director of a master class for* composition at the Munich Hochschule. He was an associate of the Bavarian Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1956 was awarded the Pour Le Mérite; he was also honoured by *Italian and* Swedish Academies. He was an honorary citizen of *Munich and Salzburg*.

**The Hon Lady Mulholland**, widow of Sir Henry Mulholland, Bt a former Speaker of the Northern Ireland House of Commons has died aged 87. She was Sheelah, second daughter of Sir Arthur Douglas Brooke, fourth baronet, and she was married in 1914. Her husband died in 1971. She was a sister of the late Lord Brookeborough, former Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.

**Sir George Maddex, KBE**, Government Actuary from 1946 to 1958, died on March 27.

# Moreover . . . Miles Kington

The news from the Falkland Islands is so depressing that most people cannot even bear to read about it. But help is now at hand for them, if not for the Falklanders.

Today we introduce a brand new service and a revolutionary concept in news reporting: news by mail order!

Below you will find the openings of five different rundowns on the Falkland situation. Simply tick the one that you would most like to read, and we'll send the rest. That way, you get the facts *without* the depression.

☐ *British Admiralty chiefs* were cock-a-hoop today at the success of navy manoeuvres in the southern Atlantic. The British presence near the Falklands and South Georgia is represented by the RN patrol ship *Endurance*, the survey vessel *John Biscoe*, the weather ship *Overcast*, the Naval Rowing Club third racing eight *Unsinkable*, and *Dutch Elm*, the wholly British-owned yacht in the Whitbread Round-the World Race, which happens *to be in the area.*

"This massive presence completely outweighs the Argentine threat", said Rear-Spokesman Humphreys for the Admiralty last night. "The Argentinians, with nothing but missile-carrying corvettes in the area, simply have no answer for our think-power and our flexibility."

Critics of naval cuts have been effectively silenced by this impressive . . .

☐ "This has put South Georgia on the map overnight!"

That was the joyful reaction from the Antarctic Holiday Bureau, whose marketing of small islands off *Cape Horn* has until now been at best quiet. This comes hard on the heels of the discovery of a prehistoric penguin six foot high and the recent progress through the area of Sir Ranulph Fiennes. *Already two solid bookings* have been received for the £890 Penguin Classic Holiday, and over 10 holiday-makers are believed to be on the Follow-Sir-Ranulph Trail, though no one is quite sure where.

And the good news is that there are more islands to discover. The South Sandwich Islands, the South Orkneys . . .

☐ *The 60 or so Argentines* describing themselves as scrap merchants were, in fact, scrap merchants (writes our Scrap and Defence Correspondent). Britain's naval policy and its scrap metal industry are now heavily involved with each other, and the deal whereby Argentina wishes to buy up all our remaining ships could be worth over £3m. Argentina is not, contrary to reports, interested in having South Georgia, which is incapable of being melted down. This is purely a business deal and as such . . .

☐ The Archbishop of Canterbury today welcomed a report which urged the amalgamation of the Falkland Catholic Church and the Reformed Anglican Church of Falkland, which already share premises and catering facilities. "I welcome this report wholeheartedly, with the usual reservations and necessary caution," he *commented. Now, the main* barrier to the ecumenical movement there is the Falkland Debating Society, which is predominantly agnostic. But, given good will, there is no reason why . . .

☐ Yesterday Britain called yet again on the Argentine Government to cede sovereignty of the North Falklands, the windswept rocks 200 miles north east of *Scotland, which have been* controlled by the imperialist and colonialist Latin Americans for 300 years. Mrs Thatcher is under increasing pressure to send in the navy and take them by force. It is believed that a task force of marines, masquerading as scrap merchants, is already on the way . . .

Joseph Haydn was born 250 years ago today. **Paul Griffiths** assesses 'the first modern composer' and **Hilary Finch** (below) interviews H. C. Robbins Landon, Haydn's greatest scholar and advocate

# A winner for all time

Haydn was the first modern composer, the first whose music never had to be rediscovered. His Opus 1 string quartets, written around 1760, are the earliest works to have remained permanently in the living repertory of music, joined there later by the frankly experimental and often powerfully expressive music of what would now be called his mid-life crisis, then by the cultivated instrumental comedies of dawning classicism in the 1780s, and finally by the great festival of symphonies and quartets, masses and oratorios he produced in his last creative decade.

All this we can remember today, along with a vast quantity of other music whose existence was barely known when Haydn was 200. In recent years the gramophone and Glyndebourne have at last given us a glimpse of his operas, His piano sonatas and trios have come out of the shadows, and some brave musicians have even tackled the baryton, that bizarre hybrid of viol and zither, in order to play the volumes of pieces he composed to accommodate his prince's unlikely fascination with the instrument.

But there is good reason why these should have been the corners of Haydn's vast output left to our age of insatiable reconsidering to explore. Musicians of earlier times were happy to accept the image fostered by the composer himself, that of Papa Haydn, the father of the quartet, the father of the symphony, the father of the classical style. Opera, plainly, Haydn did not invent, and so his operas could not be fitted into the picture. Other works left no progeny, and so they too had to be ignored, together with any other evidence that Haydn's main business was not acting as the progenitor of forms and genres that still have their hold on composers 250 years after his birth.

Fathers, though, stand in a perilous position. Before Haydn's death, in 1809, Beethoven had already written the "Eroica", the fifth symphony and *Fidelio*: the father had been eclipsed by his musical son, and has remained so. Since the same period, too, curiosity has gradually revealed others before Haydn: Sammartini, C.P.E. and J. S. Bach, and more recently a line of ancestors stretching back to Machaut and beyond.

It is natural that admirers of Haydn should have reacted by pressing his claims to other titles than "Papa": to fraternity with Mozart in operatic felicity, or with Clementi in keyboard flamboyance. But the central facts remain. Haydn did, in all probability, invent the string quartet. He did not invent the symphony, but without him it would never have become a form to challenge composers from Beethoven to Maxwell Davies. Above all, he changed, fundamentally and probably irrevocably, the whole nature of music.

Nobody before about 1780 would ever have imagined that music was something to be rationally understood: it was Haydn who made it such. Of course the time was right — this was the age of the *Encyclopédie* and the Declaration of Independence — but it was Haydn alone who realized that music had reached a stage where its workings could be followed by the unaided ear, by the natural man.

To appreciate a fugue requires study and experience, and to savour a song needs emotional sympathy, but one of Haydn's quartet or symphony movements in sonata form (effectively another of his inventions) lies open for all its stratagems to be observed and enjoyed. For in Haydn's hands sonata *form was not* a set of rules but a natural principle, a way of presenting and developing musical ideas, leading and tricking the listener.

Hence his great gift of wit. Like any child learning to handle what is to him the new medium of language, Haydn begins to indulge in humorous distortion as soon *as he has* begun to discover that music too can be a language.

The history of music since Haydn is one of forever renewed attempts to subvert this invention, to make music again an art working in primary fashion on the instincts. Beethoven, Wagner, Stravinsky, Boulez: the ventures have been many and various, but always the victory has been Haydn's, for until the microchip makes music it is beyond the reach of the human mind to create anything that other minds cannot eventually understand. It was Haydn who taught us to comprehend his art, and unless we forget him we cannot rest content with anything less.

The traditional image of "Papa" Haydn, drawn by Batt for the first edition (1938) of "The Oxford Companion to Music"

## 'My next hope is in those Bohemian churches . . . We just might find a lost big concerto'

Ever since he arrived at No 18 Great Pulteney Street, London, in 1791 England has been unfailingly loyal to Franz Joseph Haydn, remembering him when the rest of Europe chose to forget him, putting his music top of the bill, and being largely responsible for the present European Haydn renaissance. Today, on his 250th birthday, he is being hailed as something of a national hero in public celebrations at Westminster Abbey and the Wigmore Hall, with two more concerts tomorrow at St John's, Smith Square, and the Purcell Room. Radio 3 today is shot through with Haydn's music and with tributes to him from other composers, and at 10.10 tonight BBC2 runs the first of seven programmes in its Haydn Festival.

That series will be presented by H. C. Robbins Landon. In his researches, in his first complete edition of the symphonies, in his five-volume *Chronicle and Works*, acclaimed warmly by Michael Ratcliffe as "one of the great documentary biographies of the century," and in his most recent fledgling volume, *Haydn: A Documentary Study* (both Thames and Hudson), Landon can be considered to have done as much as anyone to make Haydn's music more accessible, his life, works, and their historical context better understood.

The discovery, when he was a schoolboy, that 90 per cent of Haydn's music was unpublished was enough to set Robbins Landon going: more then 30 years later words and enthusiasm still jostle each other for space as he talks about his latest manuscript discoveries. "My next hope is in those Bohemian churches in Czechoslovakia. We just might find a lost big concerto, like the cello concerto. And we know there's a big lost mass in G minor . . . And I'm doing 50 Haydn programmes with Austrian radio, playing lots and lots of music that's never been heard before . . ."

The search began as soon as he graduated from Boston University in 1947. "I got the next plane to Europe. I got myself to Vienna as a music correspondant, then, when I saw my army number coming up, I got myself into the US army of occupation of Vienna. There I found a delightful colonel who let me play timpani in church on Sundays in the big orchestral masses. Meanwhile I *was* photographing all the sources I could get my hands on. And then in 1949 I formed the Haydn Society to record as many works as possible, to sell them, and with the proceeds to start printing Haydn's music. It's curious, the Austrians have stopped understanding Haydn now. The language just doesn't reach them any more: it's like Latin to them—foreign."

Robbins Landon now watches the Haydn renaissance flowering in England, France, Italy — and Germany, where the operas are performed more than anywhere else. "Only a fool would compare Haydn's opera with Mozart's; but they are getting a proper hearing now so the public can make up its own mind. It'll have sorted them out in 20 years." He once voiced the somewhat controversial opinion that the 1766-85 operas have more to offer than the contemporary instrumental music — and *that includes the Op 33 Quartets*. "Well, the operas explore large forms in a way that, at that time, quartets and symphonies could not. I mean, nobody wrote Eroicas then for instruments, whereas the finales of these operas — one of them lasts 29 minutes — opened whole new formal avenues of thought to Haydn. *The Creation* couldn't have happened without the operas."

With 106 symphonies, 65 quartets, 62 piano sonatas, 34 string trios and 20 operas, Landon feels that Haydn is now where he belongs. The only problem is fitting it all into the repertoire so that we can discover for ourselves new expressions on Papa Haydn's face, the wit and irony in a composer whom Schumann almost disregarded, whom Parry saw, with Mozart, as a mere precursor of Beethoven. Landon is at present working on the conducting scores of Haydn's London patron, Salomon, recently found by Alec Hyatt-King. Then there is a film to be made in Amorbach in South Germany, "where lived our friendly monk, Hochstetter, who wrote the so-called Haydn Op 3 Quartets. We're going to tell how they got to be attributed to Haydn and then go into why people didn't want to hear them any more when they realized . . ."

With increasing performances of Haydn on contemporary instruments, and L'estro Armonico's valuable recordings (on Saga) of the Morzin and, soon (on CBS), the *Sturm und Drang* symphonies, Robbins Landon particularly looks forward to hearing the late symphonies on original instruments. "Christopher Hogwood and I are going to do a seminar on them next March at Clare College, Cambridge. I don't want to throw out every Steinway for a fortepiano, but we ought to know what *they sounded like*: how the trumpet, for instance, played all those notes that weren't on the natural scale . . ."

Meanwhile tonight on television he turns to Haydn's early years. "After all, how *did* a young lad, kicked out of St Stephen's cathedral choir school at 17, without any money and without an enormous amount of talent — how did he do it?"

Television

# Working models

Consett, blighted by a British Steel closure, and Kirkby, Liverpool, resigned to a 34 per cent unemployment rate, were the sites from which Everyman launched its programme **The End of the Work Ethic** on BBC 2 last night.

The thrust of this was that Protestantism, Methodism in particular, has moulded our view of work, investing it with a religious feeling, persuading us to grind on the shoulders of Mammon to reach God, so that wealth becomes an outward sign of inward grace. To be unemployed, for whatever reason, is, as Len Murray put it, seen as "wicked".

Mr Murray was appearing not merely as the TUC's General Secretary but as a Methodist. What he thought necessary, in a world where work could not be taken for granted, was a kind of social concensus which recognized people's needs and met them without resentment. The problem of the future, he said, would be how we distributed work, leisure and income.

This view was subscribed to in part or in whole by most of the witnesses who, in addition to the unemployed, included the Anglican Bishop of Woolwich, Michael Marshall, the research director of the ASTMS, Barry Sherman, the Dean of the Business School of the City University, Brian Griffiths, a lecturer in history from Sussex University, Alun Howkins, and Father Jim Collins, the Catholic parish priest of Kirkby.

The reporter Graham Turner, who did an excellent job, raised the question of what might happen if the connexion between work and reward were destroyed. Would it not mean that we might all be left to share poverty? He did not seem to get a proper answer nor could I see, even if all the churches went into rapid and simultaneous reverse, that a situation of sweetness and light could be reached in the foreseeable future. Angela Tilby's programme might perhaps have included a question-mark after its title to avoid being precipitate, but is was very watchable and well photographed.

It is a pity that Tuesday night so often offers choices denied on other nights. Last night there were two good plays: from BBC 1's Play for Today, **Eve Set the Balls of Corruption Rolling**; from Central, **Four in a Million**. As they overlapped, only those with videos could benefit.

The first, by Marcella Evaristi, who also acted, concerned a reunion at a convent, where the girls gather 12 years on to compare rewards and losses and, unavoidably, see if they can rise above the dislikes of yore, made plain to us in flashbacks.

The organizer is the one whom everybody disliked most — is it not always the way? — and the evening is made singular by one old girl giving birth after being trapped in a lavatory and another being breathalysed. It was full of spiky dialogue, very well observed, funny and sad, produced by Bob McIntosh, and directed by David Maloney.

Les Blair's *Four in a Million* was similarly well acted, glimpsing the offstage lives of four club performers who are staying in the same guest house and rubbing their illusions and disillusions together after hours.

William MacBain, Tracey Ullman, Debbie Arnold and Alan J. Clark brought reality to this nether side of show business. Mr Blair directed himself. He devises his plays in the manner of Mike Leigh, whose *Home Sweet Home* we saw on BBC 1 two weeks ago, but whereas that one lacked substance — not everywhere felt to be a failing — this one provided its characters with dimensions and observed them with insight.

**Dennis Hackett**

Dance

# Caracas revived

There seem to be dozens of ballet companies in South America, but hardly any of them have acquired international reputations, or, apparently, even harboured international aspirations. One notable exception to this humbly insular view was the International Ballet of Caracas, which in both name and action embodied a new South American approach to dance. For the first time South America had acquired a company that was actually intended to play an international role.

The company was founded in 1975 by Zhandra Rodriguez, a former ballerina of American Ballet Theatre, and Vicente Nebrada, a choreographer and a former director of the Harkness Ballet in New York. Both *Miss* Rodriguez and Mr Nebrada are Venezualans, and their funding for their company, chiefly arranged it seems by Miss Rodriguez, came from both private and public sources.

The company prospered, and very quickly. By November 1979 it was deemed ready to appear in New York, and this was followed by a European tour, including a London season at Sadler's Wells. The notices were not universally kind in either New York or London, but the spirit of the company, its enthusiasm and its promise, were generally noted and approved, often warmly.

However, that European tour was virtually the troupe's swan song. Soon afterwards there was a falling-out between Miss Rodriguez and Mr Nebrada, and, after a period of some kind of armed truce, the upshot of it was that Miss Rodriguez started a new company and Mr Nebrada started litigation. The rights and wrongs of that matter must be settled *one day in a* Caracas courtroom and need not here detain us. Suffice to say that Miss Rodriguez's new company — now called the Ballet Nuevo de Caracas — looks very much like the old one, although, advantageously, it has a wider-based repertory. Miss Rodriguez is co-artistic director together with the American dancer Dale Talley, who is another of the survivors of the earlier company.

Miss Rodriguez is unquestionably a woman of formidable determination, and her new troupe has, with the assistance of a new ballet master, the Cuban-born and trained José Pares, been licked into shape in quick time. Mr Nebrada has withdrawn all of his own ballets which is a pity because although they overweighted the repertory they also gave it a certain individuality.

Seeing the company at the Municipal Theatre in Caracas recently one was aware that originality of repertoire was probably the troupe's most serious failing. In her efforts to broaden her company's choreographic base, Miss Rodriguez has picked up new revivals from such choreographers as John Butler, Choo San Goh and Hans Van Manen, but few works have been specifically created for these particular dancers.

To set against this liability is the forceful style of the dancers themselves. As might be recalled from their London visit these are not the most stylish of dancers in the world, but even at their most extravagant they possess an exuberance that is completely winning, at least for those willing to be won by exuberance.

The performance I saw appeared to be typical of the programming. Admittedly there were two ballets by Choo San Goh — which is surely one too many by almost anyone's standards — but Van Manen's pungent *Five Tangos* more than compensated for their blandness. The Van Manen ballet is peculiarly apt for a South American company, and this image of the tango, set to the electronically assisted music of Astor Plazzola, is given with a very special gaucho flavour. It is in every way — not least in Jean Paul Vroom's cubistically-inclined setting — a distinctively attractive work, combining choreographic variations on the tango theme, of imaginative versatility, with an objective, half-joking glance at the smouldering Latin temperament that gives the tango its particular emotional nuance.

Zhandra Rodriguez in Ailey's "The River"

The Goh ballets are very much a case of the bland furiously leading the bland, with more velocity than virtuosity. *Birds of Paradise*, to the *Ginasatera* score, is most remarkable for having the birds roasted in hell at the end, and *Momentum* is virtually self-described by its very title, although it might perhaps be better called *Perpetual Momentum*.

Yet the dancing is extremely good. Zhandra Rodriguez and Alexi Zubiria were vibrant in the *Five Tangos*, and Miss Rodriguez proved as exultant as ever in *Le Corsaire pas de deux*, where she was powerfully matched by the young Hungarian guest artist Gyula Harangozo, who will be remembered in Britain from his appearances with Scottish Ballet.

Ballet has once more been reborn in Venezuela. If all goes well, and there is not a further palace revolution, it appears that the company will visit New York next year.

**Clive Barnes**

Theatre

## The Best of British Music Hall

### Lyric, Hammersmith

You who have hisses, prepare to share them now. The Hiss and Boo Theatre company is in need of them. In a programme that began as *The Best of British Music Hall*, when it still had Bernard Cribbins in the company, when two others of the troupe were well rehearsed into their various songs, comic turns and the short melodrama, *Lady Audley's Secret*, and before indisposition of players called for a recruiting drive that the chairman said stretched to the Hammersmith labour exchange, they were more likely to get the hisses and boos in the intended places. Even depleted and patched up *with late volunteers*, including the director, Peter John, and "Mr 'Parrot Face' Freddie Davies", the assembled inanities produce a weak storm of participation and erratic merriment.

I doubt that any of it counts as the best of music hall in the show's present state. The songs, perhaps, which hardly require the *song sheets*. *Christine Pilgrim*, perhaps, when she carries her control of the audience from her pathetic first number right into the melodrama some hours later, but the patches are only holding together the show at the moment and it bumps and bumbles along without a real sense of direction.

*What gives it some shape* at the moment is the palpable rush of adrenalin in each performance, with Ian Liston finding his florid hyperbole too often an understatement for the real chaos. His chairmanship is handicapped by the obvious loss of the show that was prepared, but his own relieved enjoyment of new jokes and actions does much to lift it up. Mr John's appearance as a late substitute for Mr Cribbins is comical, particularly in his risqué listing of acts which will not appear, ranging from contortionists to impersonations of farmyard smells and the Crouch End Over-60s Nudist Leapfrog Team.

*If a star is on offer, it must* be Mr Davies, and there is dubious material in his performance which suggests that his act missed the taxi. Still, he gives something that is more valuable than the sloppy sibilants of his story-telling; reaching back to the first story he ever told on stage, and dropping his persona to speak to spectators in a charming openness, he offers a little bit of himself.

**Ned Chaillet**

Walton birthday concerts

## Philharmonia/Previn

### Festival Hall/ BBC 2/Radio 3

Sir William Walton has had a long, and for many years active, relationship with the Philharmonia Orchestra, through its founder Walter Legge, a friend of Walton's since the 1930s and champion of his music. Legge was especially gratified when he brought his orchestra and its splendid new chorus, also his musical creation, together with Walton as conductor of *Belshazzar's Feast*. It was appropriate that Walton's eightieth birthday concert in London, given on Monday, in his presence, should have been put on by the Philharmonia Orchestra.

It was a grandly festive affair. Sir William sat in the ceremonial box, between his wife and Princess Alexandra. The Festival Hall was absolutely full. The composer was given numerous standing ovations, and himself rose several times at the end to acknowledge cheers and impromptu renderings of the appropriate song, the last one by the Philharmonia Chorus in full-throated four-part harmony.

The conductor of this Walton birthday concert was André Previn, a champion of some years, not to say decades, standing. Sensitively Previn banked the fires of *Orb and Sceptre* until after the first playing of the Trio section's solemn melody.

*Belshazzar's Feast*, given Philharmonia choral and orchestral forces, was an obligatory inclusion, and received a resplendent performance under Previn who revelled in the pagan orgy, with its percussive portrayals of gold, brass, wood, iron and the rest, and in the extra brass bands who enhance climaxes from either extreme of the platform. The choral sopranos sounded less lustrous than expected, though fine-toned, in balance with the rest, by the waters of Babylon or in the shadowy lament for "that great city". Thomas Allen was superb in his narratives, as in his lyrical first solo promise to Jerusalem. The account, all told, was greatly spirited, with the proper measure of jubilation that we all looked for on this birthday.

For a major orchestral work *to intervene, many of* us would have demanded Walton's first symphony, that comprehensive mouthpiece of youth's ecstasy and rebellious melancholy. The Philharmonia preferred the Violin Concerto, which deals with allied topics less hectically, more brilliantly it may be, with an even stronger well of lyrical melody, and with the searching artistry and enchanting person of Kyung-Wha Chung as soloist. Her performance abounded in the passion, but not quite all the poise.

**William Mann**

## LSO/Elder

### Barbican Hall

The main party on Monday was on the South Bank, but the Barbican is busy celebrating Sir William Walton's eightieth birthday too. With Gillian Widdicombe's handsome foyer exhibition of his life and work as a backdrop, several of his pieces are being given a welcome hearing over the weeks, centring on Monday on the Viola Concerto he wrote when he was 27.

If just one piece could be heard on the day itself, then this was surely as good a choice as any. In what, with *hindsight, seems in many* ways a microcosm of so much in his musical personality, Walton seems to have found his voice and spoken out with greater sureness and integrity than ever before.

Nobuko Imai understood perfectly the unease of the first, slow movement, sharpening and hardening its lilting lyricism with her solo voice, just as Mark Elder was alert to the ironic cross-etchings of rhythm and tempo fluctuation that disturbingly pattern their way across its lyrical heart.

They relished the teasings of the scherzo, too (is there even a hint of a mocking "happy birthday" embedded there somewhere?), and the progression, through rhapsody and the risqué to the inexorable climax of the finale, its confidence looking ahead to the first symphony. If *Miss Imai had allowed* herself to bask just a little more in the music's sunlight, to warm a too unyieldingly astringent and at times uneven tone, this would have been a quite outstanding performance.

Dvorak's seventh symphony, like Walton's first, *had a long, painful genesis*. Like Walton's, too, it achieved a new strength of formal control which did not come over quite convincingly on Monday. There was plenty of excitement, with intensely built and sustained climaxes and fine wind solos; but some coarse violin playing and edgy ensemble, and a lack of a strong direction for its shifting dance shadows, made it seem not yet settled into its skin.

**Hilary Finch**



# Polish opera company at Cheltenham Festival

The Warsaw Chamber Opera and the Warsaw Sinfonietta make their first visit to this country for the thirty-eighth Cheltenham International Festival of Music, which takes place from July 3 to 18. It is also the first time that the festival has introduced a foreign opera company. Contracts for the visit were signed only two weeks ago.

The opera company will give a total of five performances, from July 5 to 9, two of Cimarosa's *Impresario*, a double bill by Haydn, *Lo Speziale* and the composer's one-act musical joke *Die Erwähhung eines Kapellmeisters*, and Rossini's *Il Signor Bruschino*.

*There are three main* themes running through the festival. It continues to uphold its tradition of sponsoring performances of new music by British composers, and this year it will also celebrate anniveraries of the birth, of Haydn in 1732 and of Stravinsky in 1882.

Among the contemporary British music Stephen Dodgson's *Essay No 1* receives its first performance, by the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra, on July 3. A piano trio by Andre Tchaikowsky, better known as a pianist than as a composer, will be performed on July 4, and *Jane Manning* in her song recital on July 4 will give the première of Elis Pehkonen's Four Russian Songs.

The festival has commissioned three new pieces this year, including Charles Camilleri's *Fantasia Concertante*, which will be played by John Scott in his organ recital on July 10. The second special commission is John Mayer's *Sangitara*, jointly commissioned by the festival and the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields. The third new work is Peter Racine Fricker's *Rondeaux* for horn and orchestra, to be played by the City of London Sinfonia under Richard Hickox with Ifor James as soloist, on July 14.

Celebrating the 250th anniversary of Haydn's birth, the festival has concentrated on the music he wrote around his fiftieth birthday, 200 years ago. The programme will include three symphonies, 76, 77 and 78, and the six Opus 33 string quartets played by the Chilingirian Quartet.

**Christopher Warman**

Stock Exchange Prices

# Firm trend

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 29. Dealings End, April 16. § Contango Day, April 19. Settlement Day, April 26.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.




## BRITISH FUNDS

| 1981/82 High | Low | Stock | | Price | Ch'ge | Int. only Yield | Gross Red. Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHORTS | | | | | | | |
| 98⅞ | 93¹³⁄₁₆ | Treas | 8¼% 1982 | 98⅞ | +⅛ | 8.344 | 12.600 |
| 98¼ | 93¹³⁄₁₆ | Exch | 9¼% 1982 | 98¼ | .. | 9.427 | 13.319 |
| 96⅞ | 92⅞ | Exch | 8¾% 1983 | 96⅞ | +⅛ | 9.030 | 13.136 |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |

MEDIUMS [illegible]

LONGS [illegible]

## COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

## DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

## BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

## BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A — B | | | | | | | |
| 104 | 75 | AAH | 82 | .. | 7.0 | 8.5 | 6.4 |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |
| C — E | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |
| F — H | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |
| 237 | 137 | Gill & Duffus | 140 | +3 | 12.0n | 8.6 | 15.1 |
| 129 | 55 | Glass Glover | 129 | .. | 3.6b | 2.8 | 19.5 |
| 520 | 242 | Glaxo Hldgs | 516 | +2 | 16.1 | 3.1 | 15.2 |
| 81 | 39 | Glossop Ltd | 76 | +1 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 14.8 |
| 119½ | 70½ | Glynwed | 119½ | +3 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 7.3 |
| 45 | 22 | Comme Hldgs | 35 | +6 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 76 | 65 | Good Relations | 75 | .. | 3.6 | 4.8 | 14.9 |
| 201 | 88 | Gordon & Gotch | 163 | .. | 10.7 | 7.0 | 15.7 |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |
| I — L | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |
| M — N | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |
| 106 | | Marks & Spencer | 154 | +1 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 21.0 |
| 33½ | | Marley Ltd | 43 | .. | 3.2 | 7.5 | 11.9 |
| 14½ | | Marling Ind | 35 | .. | 1.4 | 4.0 | 24.5 |
| 22 | | Marshall T Lox | 48 | .. | 4.0 | 8.3 | 4.3 |
| 21 | | Do A | 45 | +1 | 4.0 | 8.8 | 4.0 |
| 178 | | Martin News | 330 | .. | 13.9 | 4.2 | 7.1 |
| 209 | | Martonair | 226 | −2 | 10.9 | 4.8 | 13.2 |
| 48 | | Medminster | 64 | .. | 5.3 | 8.3 | 6.9 |
| 140 | | Menzies J. | 233 | .. | 5.6 | 2.4 | 11.6 |
| 128 | | Metal Box | 146 | .. | 16.5 | 11.3 | 12.8 |
| 100 | | Metal Bulletin | 120 | .. | 7.9 | 6.6 | 14.2 |
| 37¼ | | Metalrax | 50 | • .. | 3.4 | 6.7 | 9.8 |
| 11 | | Metloy | 11 | .. | 0.1 | 1.3 | .. |
| 50 | | Meyer M. L. | 66 | .. | 3.1 | 4.6 | .. |
| 46 | | Midland Ind | 61 | .. | 3.7 | 6.1 | .. |
| 173 | 82 | Milletts Leis | 108 | .. | 9.9 | 9.9 | |
| 180 | 88 | Mining Supplies | 136 | .. | 2.9e | 2.1 | |
| 53 | 42½ | Mitchell Cotts Gp | 44 | .. | 5.2 | 11.7 | |
| 90 | 61 | Mixconcrete | 87 | • −1 | 5.8 | 6.7 | |
| 29 | 12 | Moben Grp | 23 | .. | ..n | .. | |
| 32 | 20 | Modern Eng | 26 | .. | 4.3 | 16.5 | |
| 183 | 102 | Molins | 163 | .. | 11.3 | 6.9 | |
| 69 | 23 | Monk A. | 63 | .. | 3.9b | 6.2 | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |
| O — S | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |
| T — Z | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 15 | TACE | 17 | | | | |
| 121 | 85 | TSL Therm Synd | 108 | +1 | 10.0b | 9.3 | 19.9 |
| 25¾ | 10²⁹⁄₃₂ | Takeda BDR | £19 | .. | 17.6 | 0.9 | 20.7 |
| 6½ | 2½ | Talbex Grp | 4⅛ | | .. | .. | .. |
| 478 | 316 | Tarmac Ltd | 474 | .. | 23.3 | 4.9 | 8.1 |
| 220 | 136 | Tate & Lyle | 204 | +4 | 16.4 | 8.1 | 5.1 |
| 607 | 441 | Taylor Woodrow | 545 | .. | 19.0 | 3.5 | 9.7 |
| 400 | 250 | Telephone Rent | 335 | +3 | 14.8 | 4.4 | 16.7 |
| 71 | 48½ | Tesco | 62½ | +2 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 6.7 |
| 125 | 64 | Textured Jersey | 81 | +1 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 3.8 |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

## INSURANCE

[illegible]

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

## SHIPPING

[illegible]

## MINES

[illegible]

## OIL

[illegible]

## PROPERTY

[illegible]

## RUBBER

[illegible]

## TEA

[illegible]

## MISCELLANEOUS

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |
| 265 | 150 | Imp Cont Gas | 178 | +2 | 11.9 | 6.7 | 11.3 |
| 158 | 93 | Milford Docks | 139 | .. | 0.7 | 0.5 | .. |
| 193 | 122 | Nesco Inv | 128 | .. | 10.0 | 7.8 | .. |
| 35 | 28½ | Sunderlnd Wtr | £33 | .. | 500 | 15.2 | .. |

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

## RECENT ISSUES

| | Closing Price |
|---|---|
| Amersham International 25p Ord (142) | 209+6 |
| Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100) | 73 |
| Dew George 25p Ord | 135 |
| Exchequer 13¼% 'A' 1987 (j) | £59+¼ |
| Fleet Holdings 20p Ord | 23½ |
| Lee Valley Water 9¾% Red Pf 1989 (+b) | £10ff |
| Leisure Industries 25p Ord (130a) | 133 |
| Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd 50 05 (£3.05) | 330+5 |
| Oceonics 10p Ord (130a) | 167+2 |
| Osprey Assets 25p Ord | 30 |
| Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a) | 29−¼ |
| Peek Holdings 7p Ord | 74 |
| Speyhawk 10p Ord (115) | 142+3 |
| Television South West 5p Ord | 17+½ |
| Treasury 2% Index Linked 1988 (+h) | £49½ |

| RIGHTS ISSUES | Latest date of renun | |
|---|---|---|
| First Castle Electronic (30‡) | May 5 | 5½ |
| Riley Leisure (29‡) | | 7 prem |
| St Georges Group (74‡) | May 6 | 26 prem |

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £35 paid. j £55 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

| | Market rates (day's range) March 30 | Market rates (close) March 30 | 1 month | 3 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $1.7790-1.7840 | $1.7820-1.7830 | 0.30-0.40c disc | 0.90-1.00c disc |
| Montreal | $2.1860-2.1920 | $2.1895-2.1905 | 0.50-0.60c disc | 1.58-1.68c disc |
| Amsterdam | 4.75½-4.79½fl | 4.76½-4.77½fl | 2⅝-2⅜c prem | 6⅝-5⅞c prem |
| Brussels | 81.05-81.40f | 81.20-81.30f | 18-28c disc | 65-80c disc |
| Copenhagen | 14.64-14.69k | 14.65½-14.66½k | 300-383ore disc | 950-1085ore disc |
| Dublin | 1.2380-1.2485p | 1.2435-1.2445p | 60-80p disc | 190-210p disc |
| Frankfurt | 4.29-4.32m | 4.30-4.31m | 1⅝-1¼pf prem | 4⅝-4¼pf prem |
| Lisbon | 126.90-127.90e | 127.40-127.70e | 90-240c disc | 255-600c disc |
| Madrid | 188.90-190.10p | 189.90-190.10p | 65-95c disc | 305-240c disc |
| Milan | 2350-2368lr | 2356-2358lr | 34-38lr disc | 76-81lr disc |
| Oslo | 10.87-10.92k | 10.89-10.90k | 280-345ore disc | 635-725ore disc |
| Paris | 11.08-11.17f | 11.12½-11.13½f | 13-16c disc | 26-30c disc |
| Stockholm | 10.56½-10.60½k | 10.57½-10.58½k | 65-25ore prem | 240-180ore prem |
| Tokyo | 436-441y | 438-439y | 270-240y prem | 725-690y prem |
| Vienna | 30.15-30.30sch | 30.20-30.25sch | 15-11gro prem | 36-28gro prem |
| Zurich | 3.43-3.47f | 3.44¼-3.45¼f | 2¾-2⅛c prem | 6⅛-6⅛c prem |

*Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.1 at 90.8.*

## Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 13 Low 11

Week Fixed: 13-12½

**Treasury Bills (Dis%)**

| Buying | | Selling | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 12²³⁄₃₂ | 2 months | 12¹¹⁄₁₆ |
| 3 months | 12⁹⁄₁₆ | 3 months | 12½ |

**Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 13³⁄₃₂-13¹⁄₃₂ | 1 month | 13⅝ |
| 2 months | 12⅞-12¹³⁄₁₆ | 2 months | 13½ |
| 3 months | 12²³⁄₃₂-11¹⁹⁄₃₂ | 3 months | 13¼ |
| 6 months | 12²³⁄₃₂-12¹⁹⁄₃₂ | 6 months | 13¹⁄₁₆ |

**Local Authority Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 14¼-14⅛ | 7 months | 13⅝-13⅛ |
| 2 months | 14¼-14 | 8 months | 13⅝-13⅛ |
| 3 months | 14¼-13¾ | 9 months | 13⅞-13⅜ |
| 4 months | 13⅞-13⅝ | 10 months | 13⅞-13⅜ |
| 5 months | 13¾-13½ | 11 months | 13⅞-13⅜ |
| 6 months | 13⅝-13⅜ | 12 months | 13⅝-13⅞ |

**Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 13⅝-13½ | 6 months | 13⅞-13⁷⁄₁₆ |
| 3 months | 13⅝-13½ | 12 months | 13⁹⁄₁₆-13⁷⁄₁₆ |

**Local Authority Market (%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 days | 13⅝-13½ | 3 months | 13½ |
| 7 days | 13⅝-13½ | 6 months | 13⅜ |
| 1 month | 13½ | 1 year | 13⅝ |

**Interbank Market (%)**

Overnight: Open 13⅛ Close 12

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 week | 13½-13 | 6 months | 13⅝-13⅝ |
| 1 month | 13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁹⁄₁₆ | 9 months | 13⅝-13⅝ |
| 3 months | 13⅝-13⅝ | 12 months | 13⅝-13⅝ |

**First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 months | 14⅛ | 6 months | 14¼ |

Finance House Base Rate 15%

## Other Markets

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | 1.6860-1.7010 |
| Bahrain | 0.6700-0.6730 |
| Finland | 8.2280-8.2680 |
| Greece | 110.75-112.75 |
| Hongkong | 10.3685-10.4085 |
| Iran | not available |
| Kuwait | 0.5085-0.5115 |
| Malaysia | 4.1455-4.1755 |
| Mexico | 80.25-81.75 |
| New Zealand | 2.3080-2.3280 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6.0770-6.1070 |
| Singapore | 3.7795-3.8095 |
| South Africa | 1.8645-1.8795 |

## Dollar Spot Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| * Ireland | 1.4367-1.4387 |
| + Canada | 1.2286-1.2288 |
| Netherlands | 2.6745-2.6775 |
| Belgium | 45.60-45.63 |
| Denmark | 8.2130-8.2250 |
| West Germany | 2.4110-2.4120 |
| Portugal | 71.45-71.65 |
| Spain | 106.50-106.68 |
| Italy | 13.2150-13.2250 |
| Norway | 6.1100-6.1200 |
| France | 6.2350-6.2400 |
| Sweden | 5.9250-5.9350 |
| Japan | 245.85-246.00 |
| Austria | 16.99-17.01 |
| Switzerland | 1.9350-1.9365 |

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8138-0.8140

## Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13½-14½; seven days, 15⅛-15⅝; one month, 15⅛-15½; three months, 15⁹⁄₁₆-15⅝; six months, 15⅝-15⅝.

## Gold

Gold fixed: am, $325.75 (an ounce); pm, $324.25 close, $325.75.
Krugerrand (per coin): $334-336 (£187.40-188.40).
Sovereigns (new): $79.25-80.25 (£44.50-45.70).





# QATAR

**Qatar, no larger than Yorkshire but with a much lower population, is among the smallest Opec oil producers but has enormous reserves of natural gas. Geoffrey Weston takes stock of its prosperity and prospects and, in a second article, examines the role of the Ruler, Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, in the peoples' rise to a place among the richest in the world.**

## Basking in a golden age

My driver abandoned his gleaming new Chevrolet in Doha for a Toyota four-wheel-drive truck to take me to Ras Laffan — a remote headland some 45 miles to the north and then eight miles' bumpy ride over the sand. The only signs of life were a few curlews running along the water's edge below an empty coastguard station and a rusting navigation beacon.

The driver's interest lay solely in gathering useful flotsam from the beach — cans of corn oil from a recent wreck, coils of rope and planks of wood for his second garage. Thrift dies hard in a country still barely accustomed to its wealth.

For officials in Doha, however, Ras Laffan is the nearest point on the coast to the world's second largest gas deposit, the North Field, which could spawn a new town and industrial centre, as well as ensuring economic stability long after the oil has run out on a scale that could be the envy of other Gulf states.

To a casual observer Qatar may appear a swollen thumb on a map of the Gulf — a peninsula of sand with plenty of oil and few people, a mere appendage to the vast Saudi Arabian hinterland. For many years its comparatively good grazing attracted bedouin from central Arabia, whose strict Wahabi approach to Islam still prevails there, as in no other Gulf state, but Qatar remains a gentle, relaxed place compared with its giant neighbour.

To Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, who has lead the Qataris with a rare sense of vision from poverty to unimagined wealth in the last 20 years, the importance of establishing a sound economic base and a sense of national identity has been clear, particularly since independence in 1971.

The early decision to invest in an industrial base at Umm Said, south of Doha, has attracted Saudis anxious to apply the lessons of this success story to their own massive but far from complete industrial base at Jubail. Industrial expansion has been the means to stem the wasteful flaring of natural gas associated with oil drilling. Though it has so far been unaffected by the fall in the demand for oil, it has focused attention on the need to exploit the North Field as soon as possible, and a decision on its future is believed to be imminent.

While oil should last at least 35 years, the full extent of the North Field has yet to be established. Shaikh Rashid Awaida al-Thani, who is in charge of the North Field plans, is confident it will provide Qatar with energy for 200 years, or at least 100 years allowing for exports.

The economic growth it is expected to generate would be the first to check the drift to Doha, the capital and home for at least 80 per cent of the population, which is probably no more than 220,000. Like the other rich but sparsely populated states of the Gulf, Qatar has a large but uncounted expatriate force to help it to run its affairs.

Establishing Qatari nationality is as precious as being a Roman citizen in ancient times. It brings with it the right to a house, land, a generous loan for a car (which can then be leased back to the government) and a government job, which is rarely arduous and can be a sinecure, with a tax-free income of at least 3,000 rials a month and free electricity and water.

Some leading members of Qatari society have been accused of unreasonable extravagance, although it is probably no more than could be expected from a society that has suddenly unearthed its crock of gold. The temptation to spend on prestige projects and in self-enrichment has been resisted noticeably more than in other Gulf states, particularly by Shaikh Khalifa, who has won a reputation for being hard-working and unostentatious.

Though development plans have given priority to infrastructure and social services, Doha has acquired some spectacular buildings in recent times, all of them arguable contributions to the national identity.

A more surprising early project was the National Museum, a conversion carried out by the British consultants Michael Rice and Company. It has won international renown, but more important, it captures brilliantly for the visitors and locals who pack it every weekend a previously unexpressed sense of national heritage.

It is housed in a former royal palace, in which the present Ruler lived as a child, and is a source of such pride that when a group of locals recently found some old coins in the desert they immediately donated them to the museum and reported that one man had kept some for himself.

Shaikh Khalifa is reported to consider the new university the country's principal asset. It is due to open next year in a complex of honeycomb design, although it has been functioning as an institution for four years. Some of the most striking projects were opened on February 22, the anniversary of the ruler's accession, and included a hospital, the National Theatre and the Sheraton Hotel.

The $150m hotel, owned by the government and built to hold major international meetings as much as a commercial enterprise, is a remarkable piece of architecture — a three-sided ziggurat dominating the capital's skyline and certainly one of the most luxurious hotels in the Middle East.

The Qataris have good reasons to spell out their independence. Their resources are small by comparison with Saudi Arabia, whose foreign policies they traditionally support, yet it would be all too easy for their little country to be overrun in a Middle Eastern cataclysm. The Iran-Iraq War, the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, United States obsession with the oil resources of the Gulf and the Palestinian problem are just some of the causes of anxiety.

The attempted Shia-inspired coup in Bahrain last December was the most recent and closest to the Qatari doorstep. Relations with Bahain are the only ones fraught with tension, largely because of a British attempt to quell trouble between the two sides in the 1930s.

On the advice of the British Political Resident, the British Government suggested that Bahrain should claim the uninhabited Hawar Islands, 17 miles to the east of Bahrain but effectively joined to the coast of Qatar — a point that Shaikh Khalifa is reported to have hammered home by wading out to the islands at low tide.

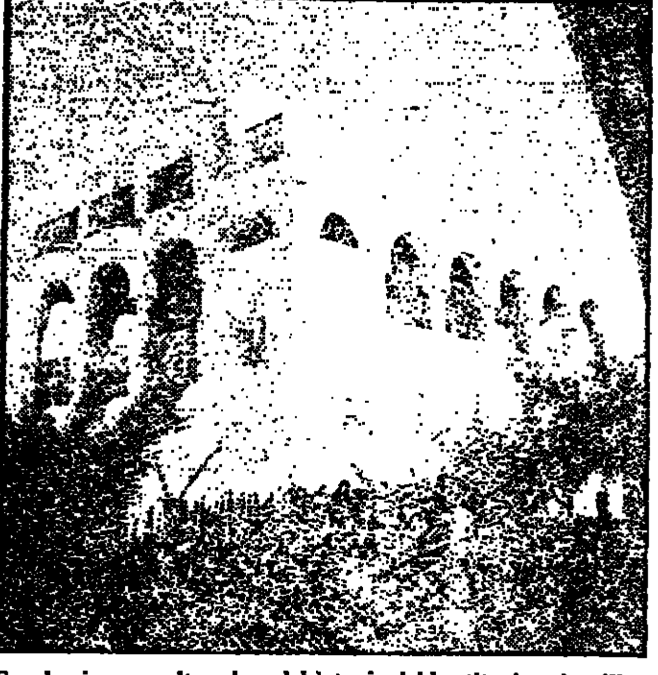
The arrangement was made before serious consideration was given to offshore mineral rights, although the islands appear to have no hydrocarbon resources. Nevertheless they lie close to Qatar's oil fields and are clearly a matter of national pride. Bahrain's right to the islands appears to be extremely tenuous although it keeps soldiers there.

A more recent flare-up over the issue resulted in intercession by Saudi Arabia through the Gulf Cooperation Council, of which all three are members and of which Qatar is an enthusiastic supporter. As a result, the belligerants have agreed not to give further publicity to their dispute in the hope that some progress can be made towards a solution.

The al-Thanis are related to the al-Khalifa dynasty of Bahrain, which used to occupy the north of Qatar, but generations of antagonism between the two families have reduced the affair to a relatively cosy ritual compared with other Middle East conflicts, such as in Lebanon and Cyprus.

Life in Qatar 20 years ago was harsh and at best uncomfortable. Prospects in 20 years' time are subject to too many uncertainties to look forward to with confidence. For the moment Qataris are basking in what many must regard as a golden age. As one old man in Doha put it succinctly: "God decided it was our turn".

**Geoffrey Weston**



Emphasis on cultural and historical identity has instilled in Qataris a sense of patriotism rare among Gulf states. The National Museum is a great attraction at weekends and, below, visiting Lebanese players in the first production at the National Theatre, opened last month.



## Conservationist and pioneer

A Lebanese who visited Doha in 1971 took a taxi from the tiny airport to the only hotel and then asked the driver where the town was. "You have just come through it", was the reply. Qatar was on the threshold of independence and the most far-reaching changes in its history. Even though oil revenues have provided the means, the pace and nature of this transformation have, to an exceptional degree, been shaped by the present Ruler, Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, who celebrated the tenth anniversary of his accession last month, but has effectively run the country since 1960.

When Khalifa was born, in 1932, Doha was a desperately poor community of old and mud houses, divided by narrow alleys, without electricity, running water or paved roads. There was neither a port nor an airport, and ships were forced to unload into lighters three to four miles off shore. The population took to their boats to fish, dive for pearls or just to escape the searing heat of the summer months. There were no other significant occupations.

Khalifa remembers only too well the collapse of the pearling industry after the arrival of the Japanese cultured pearl and the boats being burnt, in desperation, for fuel. More important, he never forgets the disastrous consequences of relying on a single resource, and after coming to power was determined not to repeat the mistake.

Although the first oil was discovered in 1935, it did not start to flow until 1939, and the war postponed further progress for a decade. Meanwhile Khalifa's brightness and alertness had marked him out, according to Qatari tradition, as the favoured son of the family. Both his grandfather and his father saw him as a future ruler, although his education was a traditional Islamic one and he did not attend school.

When his father died in 1949, he was too young to take over and his uncle Ali Ben Abdullah al-Thani, was made Ruler, with Khalifa as Crown Prince. In 1960 Shaikh Ali tried to step down in favour of his own son Ahmad. A compromise was reached whereby Ahmad became Ruler and Khalifa Deputy Ruler and Prime Minister with full executive powers.

He quickly grasped the need for change, introducing modern forms of education and becoming the first Minister of Finance. By nature he is cautious and will never be rushed into judgment. Some observers see his office as one huge planning operation.

Shaikh Ahmad was content to leave the running of the country to his cousin and spent much of his time abroad. Britain's withdrawal from The Gulf in 1971 proved the most testing time for Khalifa. He was a prime mover in the efforts to form a federation of Gulf states and wanted both Bahrain and Qatar to join what was to become the United Arab Emirates. He was even elected chairman of a provisional federal council embracing nine states, but protracted wrangles prevented agreement, and so Qatar and Bahrain decided to go their own ways.

The disappointment did not deter Khalifa from advocating an economic agreement based loosely on the European Economic Community — an idea that finally came to fruition in the Gulf Cooperation Council formed last May between the six monarchies of The Gulf.

Shaikh Ahmad was on holiday in Switzerland when independence was declared in September 1971 and declined to return home for the formalities. Meanwhile his son Abdul, who had a reputation for being irresponsible and for abusing his status, was attempting to increase his own power and persuade his father to make him Crown Prince.

Khalifa watched events closely for some months, and on Febrary 22, 1972, seeing that for the second time he was in danger of being usurped, he assumed the powers of Ruler in a bloodless coup. He immediately abolished the Ruler's oil

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Gas

# Energy problems delay benefits of North Field

The non-associated gas deposits of Qatar's North Field, previously known as the North-West Dome, were discovered in 1971. They lie about 45 miles off Ras Laffan in the north-east of the Qatar peninsula. The full extent of the field is not yet known, but conservative estimates of proven reserves range from 100 trillion to 120 trillion cubic feet; probable reserves are estimated at 300 trillion. It is said to be the world's largest single concentration of non-associated gas reserves.

Low prices for gas and Qatar's relatively adequate oil reserves postponed a decision on the future development of the field until last year when the Ruler set up a committee under his cousin Shaikh Rashid al-Awaidah al-Thani (deputy managing director of the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation, the state oil company) to call for detailed proposals on development from interested oil companies and potential customers.

These were to be along the lines of an 80-20 joint venture with QGPC, involving two groups of foreign partners: one with LNG (liquified natural gas) technological experience (with 15 per cent equity), the other with marketing experience and access (5 per cent).

Companies submitting development proposals were BP, Shell, Compagnie Française des Pétroles (CFP), Wintershall (West Germany) and Roy M. Huffington (USA). Recently Exxon, which was originally discouraged by its Libyan LNG experience, has been showing interest. Only the Japanese were initially approached as customers and they divided three years ago into two consortia: Mitsui, Mitsubishi and C. Itoh in one, Marubeni and Nissho-Iwai in the second.

The project envisaged by the Qatar Government would produce some 2,000 million cubic feet a day (cfd) of sweet gas — 760 million cfd for local consumption, the rest (about six million tons a year) LNG for export. The domestic project is seen as the first phase and could be executed independently of the second, export phase, though this would raise the cost of the gas extracted.

There is, however, a possibility of the gas field extending on shore, which could lower the cost of its development considerably.

Qatar would like the domestic gas by the end of the decade. Its industrial base is designed on a production of 70,000 b/d but production is currently about half of that and industries at Umm Said are running below capacity.

The project would include construction of offshore production platforms and trunk pipelines, a harbour, gas liquids recovery facilities and an LNG plant. There would also be pipelines taking natural gas liquids down the coast to the industrial zone of Umm Said, and a fleet of up to 10 LNG tankers, with a probable capacity of 130,000 cubic metres each of LNG. The estimated total cost is now about $5,500m, but this is already up from the original $4m and further rises are inevitable. If a decision to go ahead were taken this year it could be in production by 1990.

The North Field has had tremendous publicity — over-exposure, some would say, reflecting a scepticism which has set in coincidentally with the present gloom over fuel prices and the unforeseeable future. The Qataris are keen to develop — with reservations about the social implications of the foreign immigration which the project would necessitate; their economic viability may depend on the North Field in 20 years' time when their oil reserves will be seriously depleted (recoverable oil reserves are estimated at 4,700m barrels).

The oil companies are also keen to develop — with reservations about the return on their investment and its protection, perhaps in the form of a higher share of the equity, from production cutbacks. The Japanese are said to be pressing for more equity than that originally on offer.

All parties have reservations about the problems inherent in gas projects, the technology of which is constantly breaking new ground and not always very happily. As one diplomat put it, oil produces wealth, gas produces headaches.

At the moment, however, it is the problem of LNG exports which give rise to the most persistent headaches. LNG projects take eight to 10 years to come to fruition; the North Field development moves us forward to the turn of the century in terms of fuel use.

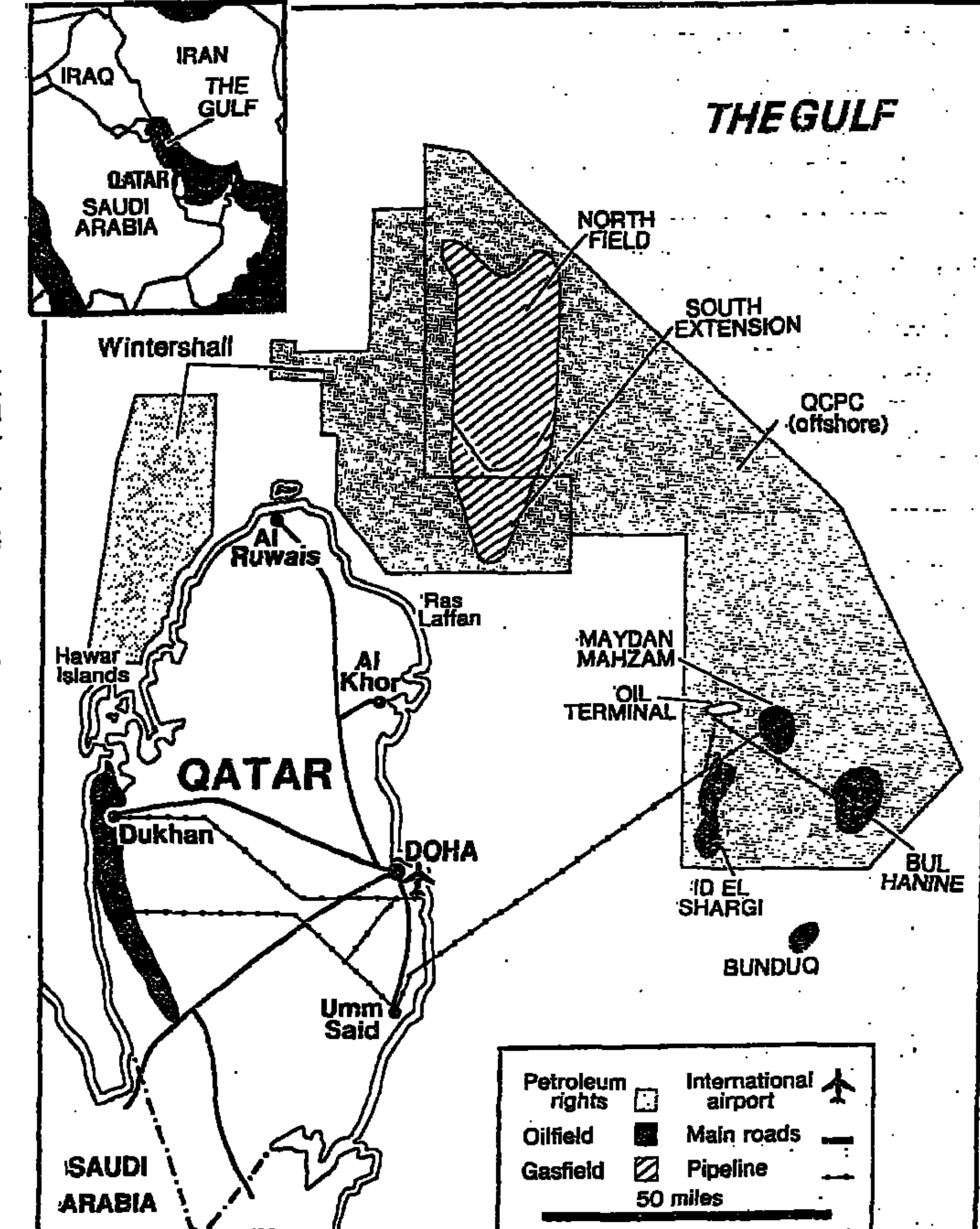
It is the huge time involved which makes projections as to future needs in Japan, or in Western Europe for that matter, particularly vulnerable, especially in the climate of the present oil glut and the continuing recession.

The Japanese are remaining particularly cagey about their future needs. Qatar is a long way from Japan and the Gulf and Indian Ocean are politically vulnerable. Will the recession bottom out in two or three years' time? Will conservation measures continue to bite? Will the present burst of nuclear power supply in Japan (some 22 reactors producing or near production) be sufficient beyond 1990? How much heavy industry will Japan have moved out by then, to neighbours with cheaper labour?

The development of the North Field must be seen in the light of such questions, which are bothering economists all over the world.

There is also an Arab context. The Qataris would like to play a bigger political as well as economic role in the Gulf, for instance in the Gulf Cooperation Council. For this they need to be seen to be among the major producers. This is not possible with their oil; with North Field gas it is.

**Sarah Searight**




Oil

# Over a price barrel

When the small emirate of Qatar finally became fully independent from Britain in 1971 it had already been a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for 10 years. Then as now Qatar depends almost wholly on crude oil exports for revenue: in 1970 oil brought in $122m, and in 1980 it raised $5,400m. That increase is in part due to Qatar's commitment to Opec.

Unlike its neighbour the United Arab Emirates, of which Qatar might have been part when the federation was formed in 1971, Qatar is one of Opec's tougher members. Its policy is dictated by two factors: the shortage of alternative income (at least until natural gas from the North Field becomes commercial); and the small size of production and reserves.

For the Gulf shaikhdom is one of Opec's smallest members. At the end of 1980 the country's oil reserves were put at 3,500 million barrels, enough for just 25 years production at 400,000 barrels per day (bpd). In fact the recent Opec agreement at Vienna to share production cuts has reduced Qatar's output to 300,000 bpd. As late as January production was running at more than 402,000 bpd. Only Ecuador and Gabon pump up less oil, but they are rather bigger countries.

Production in 1981 averaged 405,000 bpd, a drop of 14 per cent from the previous year. That was much in line with government targets and the authorities try to match conservation with revenue needs. But 300,000 is something of a sacrifice for so small a country, whose income has also fallen over the past six months, and whose foreign reserves possibly amount to $9,000m Even for a population officially estimated at 250,000 (but unofficially put at nearer 220,000) this does not allow much leeway if reserves are indeed exhausted in half a lifetime.

Qatar therefore has tended to support a more aggressive oil pricing policy than its giant neighbour Saudi Arabia and its ally the UAE. In 1976, for example, when the Opec ministerial meeting was held in Doha amid tight security, Qatar was among the majority of Opec members who raised their prices, while Saudi Arabia and the UAE held theirs down. This two-tier pricing strategy was the first major split in Opec ranks after the rapid price increases of 1973-76 and an embarrassment for Qatar, the host country, and its oil minister, Shaikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa al-Thani, who could not prevent the breach and immediately became president of a divided body.

Opec recovered its composure later in 1977, but the 1979 meeting in Caracas also failed to agree on a single pricing policy, and during the ensuing two years of considerable disarray in the oil market Qatar took full advantage of high prices. In 1980 the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation was able to impose a premium of $6.50 a barrel, particularly on oil sold to Japanese companies.

The QGPC tried to enforce the premium when the Japanese buying contracts expired in March of last year. By then production was clearly falling, and Opec was sailing into choppy waters. But in the event Qatar accepted that such high prices were unsustainable, and in May agreed with nine other Opec members to cut production. Maximum allowable production was lowered to 427,000 bpd.

At last year's August, October, and December Opec meetings, Qatar sided with those who wanted to reduce production to support prices. One consideration has been political. While its revenue needs are more acute than those of its neighbours, Qatar shared with them the fear of Iran — especially after the attempted coup in Bahrain — and watches nervously the course of the war between Iran and Iraq. Such events have pushed the emirate closer to the Saudi camp, away from the radicals in the larger Gulf states.

Qatar's policy has therefore shifted from pushing for price rises to support for the Saudi strategy of defending the $34 a barrel marker price by seeking and maintaining production cuts. As a country which has offered proportionately a major cut, Qatar now has a strong interest in seeing that the machinery of enforcement works, and that other producers keep their promises. The emirate certainly does not want to cut oil production further, because recent cuts have already diminished to critical levels the associated gas which fuels the country's burgeoning heavy industry.

But a longer term reason for backing the Saudi approach has also emerged over the past two years. Qatar is the proud possessor of one of the world's biggest natural gas fields.

Given such small oil reserves, Qatar's future lies with successful exploitation of its gas.

So it is not surprising that Qatar has been arguing within Opec that natural gas prices should be indexed to oil prices. In pursuing this line, the emirate has sought support from Algeria, which recently signed a long-term gas supply deal with France, and from Saudi Arabia, whose gas reserves are conceivably even bigger than its oil deposits.

But Qatar's idea raises some awkward problems for Opec. Not all its members are significant gas producers, potential or actual, and would not wish gas to become dangerously competitive with oil. Gas also tends to be a more localized industry than crude oil. General price fixing is therefore harder.

Whether Qatar will press for a broad Opec policy on gas pricing, or resign itself to building indexation into individual contracts, is still unclear. But in either case, the outcome implies a vested interest in stable or predictable oil prices, which in turn suggests continuing agreement in production levels. Qatar's Opec role is thus quietly changing. If the emirate does become a major gas exporter, Qatar is likely to be less pragmatic about Opec pricing than in the past.

**Michael Prest**

Banking

# Waiting for the cheque

Like all other business sectors in Qatar, Doha's bankers are waiting patiently for the planned $6,000m development of the massive natural gas reserves of the North Field. "The go-ahead to develop the North Field has boosted confidence", says a British bank manager in the capital. An Arab banker adds: "Most of our future funds will be used to finance future development — especially the North Field."

Although it will probably take about a year from the first disbursements before funds from the North Field investment begin to filter into the banking system, the banks are unlikely to face any hardship in the short term. In a country where probably more than 90 per cent of the economy is generated through government expenditure, the banks began to reap the benefits in 1981 of the Government's first major spending increase for five years.

In the first half of 1981 the consolidated balance sheet of Qatar's 13 banks rose by 26 per cent to 9,193.6m Qatari rials in June 1981 from 7,296.1m Qatari rials six months earlier. The rise for the full year was more than 30 per cent.

Banking in Qatar is a relatively young industry, the first bank having been established in 1950. The sector's growth has been steady rather than dramatic, reflecting the Government's own propensity for cautious, carefully-planned development. Opinions differ as to whether the country is overbanked or not.

It has never professed to be a Gulf financial centre and has avoided some of the excesses of some of its neighbours. Qatar's 13 banks and total population of only about 220,000 compares with Kuwait's six banks and 1,300,000 population and the UAE's 50 banks and 1 million population.

Licences to open branches in Doha were granted in the late 1970s to National Bank of Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia's National Commercial Bank, but it is highly unlikely this will happen. However, official confidence in the sector's future is such that two more institutions have been proposed.

Part of this confidence stems from the steady growth of the banking sector in recent years, and in particular the performance of the three locally-owned banks. The newest of the three, Doha Bank, was formed in 1979 with a paid-up capital of 15m Qatari rials subscribed by Qatar Flour Mills Company, Qatar National Navigation & Transport Company, two local insurance firms and other private interests.

By the end of 1980 — its first full year of operation — the bank reported total assets/liabilities of 963m Qatari rials.

The bank's high rate of growth is remarkable in view of the aggressive competition for funds among the banks. Artificially low fixed-interest rates have led to periodic outflows of capital, attracted by higher interest rates overseas, and resulted in shortages of liquidity in the local market. Nevertheless, Doha Bank's 1981 performance lifted it into second place in the Doha league in terms of assets/liabilities.

Other large banks include Arab Bank, which has its head office in Jordan, and the United Kingdom's Grindlays Bank and the Britsh Bank of the Middle East.

The locally-owned Commercial Bank of Qatar, established in 1975 with a 30m Qatari capital, has grown less fast than Doha Bank although it too made ground rapidly in 1981. Its figures for April 1981 show total assets/liabilities of 454.5m Qatari rials.

All discussion of banking in Doha, however, is dominated by Qatar National Bank (QNB), which in 1981 accounted for 60 per cent of all deposits and 36 per cent of credit. Formed in 1965, the 50 per cent state-owned bank is the only local bank with offices abroad — two in London and one in Paris. QNB's assistant general manager Qahtan Masri says the bank has been "conservative in international business because of the uncertainty of international interest rates."

After an indifferent year in 1980 when total assets/liabilities dropped by 20per cent to 4,255.4m rials, QNB recovered in 1981 with what it terms "impressive growth" to register total assets/liabilities of 5,614.5m rials.

One of the QNB's principal roles has been that of government banker, a side of its business that the bank likes to play down. Masri says: "We are often criticised for having government funds, but in reality we do not have much more than some other banks." At least seven other banks receive government funds.

The main reason that the commercial banks handle the Government's revenues is that the state's fiscal authority, the Qatar Monetary Agency (QMA), is not yet equipped to handle them. Formed in 1973 with a total staff of six, this has now risen to about 115, a third of whom are Qataris. QMA director-general Majid al-Majid, who has campaigned for greater supervision of the financial sector, is confident his organization has stopped several malpractices by financial institutions.

Several measures have been proposed, but not yet approved, to empower QMA to tackle the drain on domestic liquidity. They include the power to require banks to have up to 20 per cent of liabilities in local liquid assets, and the start of a discount operation, giving banks access to short-term funds.

One area where the QMA has recently been flexing its muscles is the control of the finance and exchange houses. The QMA has, in the past, accused some of these establishments of overstepping their role by taking deposits and opening current and savings accounts. A law which came into effect in March gives the QMA the right to regulate the dealings of the 20 or so finance and exchange houses which account for about 500m rials of business every month.

**Michael Petrie-Ritchie**
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royalties, which amounted to 25 per cent of the oil revenue, raised civil servants' salaries by 20 per cent and allocated the remainder to economic development. *Not* surprisingly his accession was widely acclaimed.

Like many political leaders, he promised the people reforms that would strengthen the economy and bring them prosperity. Unlike most of them he has largely fulfilled his promises, some of them beyond the wildest expectations. He was the first ruler in The Gulf to diversify away from oil: the plans for the industrial centre at Umm Said were begun in the early 1960s and included a cement factory, flour mills, prawn processing, a fertilizer plant; a steel mill, and aluminium smelter, an LNG plant and a petrochemical complex (the first in the Arab world).

He was also a pioneer in halting the wasteful flaring of natural gas associated with oil extraction, diverting it as a source of power for the new industries.

More important, each industry was first subjected to the most rigorous market analysis (a step Shaikh Khalifa considers crucial) and a careful examination of production methods and long-term *prospects*. Unlike the Saudi Arabian establishment, he has come to terms with the need for Western expertise and technology while maintaining traditional Islamic values. As he put it to a *meeting* of the Advisory Council: "Our State believes in the necessity of defining needs and assessing potentialities so that we may deal with realities, establishing the public system on these realities and not on systems created in conditions totally differing from our own or experiences alien to us."

Shaikh Khalifa does not suffer fools gladly and can tolerate neither those who waste their educational opportunities nor hasty or clumsy development. "The process of national regeneration bears no resemblance to the lighting of a match *which* is extinguished a moment after it is struck."

At the annual opening of the Advisory Council last November he reminded members that "it is not by mere size that the quality of a state may be estimated, but by her achievement with what she has been given." In some ways it is unfortunate that Shaikh Khalifa is the leader of such a small community: like Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, his record suggests he is capable of leading a much larger nation.

**G.W.**

Industry

# A climate fit for foreigners

Qatar recently aquired its first paint manufacturing plant as a joint venture between the Hempel Group of Denmark and local and Kuwaiti interests. For Hempel *it* completed a chain of factories throughout The Gulf and for Qatar it provided yet another product which is now made at home. Not that Qatar needs import substitution industries in the strict sense since its status as an oil and gas exporter ensures ample liquidity of foreign exchange. More, it had been the policy of the Government, led by the Amir Shaikh Khalifah, to develop an industrial base which in times of world shortage of essential commodities would cushion Qatar against any drying up of imports.

Heavy industry is concentrated at Umm Said, 30 miles south of Doha, where Western companies have joined with the Government in a number of manufacturing projects which all use gas as feedstock. The Qatar Steel Company (Qasco) brings in Japan's Kobe Steel and is described by the World Bank as a "model project"; the Qatar Fertiliser Company (Qafco) involves Norway's Norsk Hydro and two British concerns while the Qatar Petrochemical Company (Qapco) is a partnershsip between the Government and CDF-Chemie of France.

Shortages of gas due to Opec-induced cuts in oil production have constrained production at some of the main Umm Said plants in recent months. This is because Umm Said uses associated gas — gas produced at the same time as crude oil. Another problem has been technical difficulties with supply of gas through a pipeline from the offshore oil fields. Qapco has had to announce that a long awaited expansion of the plant, to produce high density polythene, has been delayed until the gas shortages are resolved. Since May 1981 Mitsu of Japan has been holding a letter of intent for the $46m expansion plan.

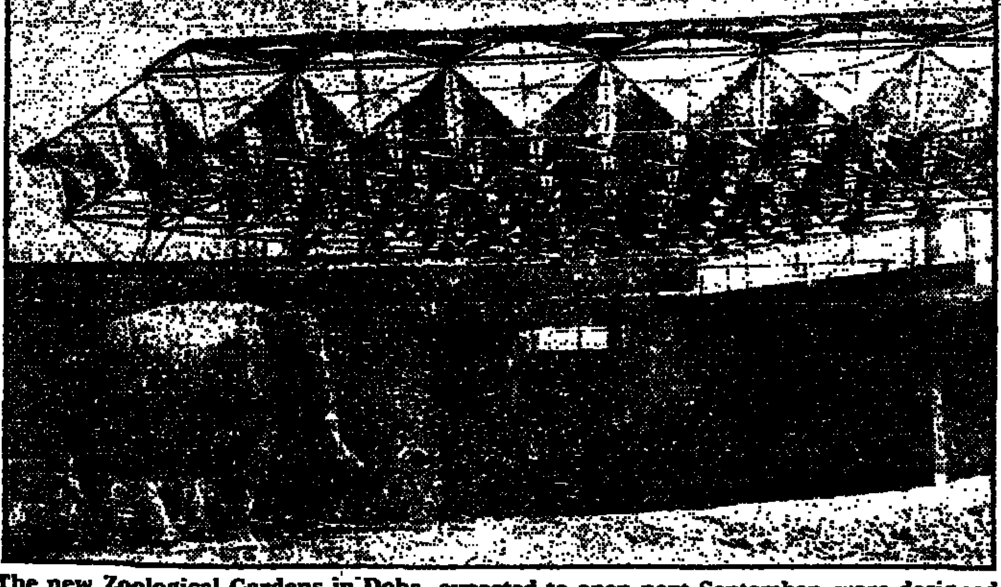
By contrast Qasco had an excellent year for steel production in 1981. Output reached 455,000 tonnes last year compared with the 330,000 tonnes nominal capacity of the direct reduction plant. This was the third successive year that production of steel exceeded the rated capacity of the plant.

The focus for industrial expansion in 1982 may switch away from Umm Said. The Doha Municipality is anxious to develop the Salwa Road industrial estate outside the *city. The latest* addition is to be a dairy products plant worth $11m for which Danish expertise has been sought. The Qatar Flour Mills Company is also in the market for expansion with a proposal to raise its milling capacity from 100 tonnes a day to 400 tonnes a day.

The medium to long-term future, however, will be far more concerned with the government *plans to develop* a new town at Ras Laffan north of Doha. Ras Laffan is a barren area of desert north of the village of Khor where the only evidence of habitation is beach villas owned by prominent locals. By the late 1980s it will be humming with activity on the scale of Umm Said.

For Ras Laffan is to be the site of the onshore facilities linked to the plans to produce liquefied natural gas (lng) from the North Field discovered many years ago by Shell. As a corollary to the lng processing facilities there will be a 600 MW power station and 40 million gallon a day desalination plant. This is to be the successor to the present power and desalination station at Ras Abu Fantas south of Doha for which the consultants were Ewbank & Partners of the United Kingdom. This time, however, the project has been put under West German supervision with Fichtner expected to issue tender documents for Ras Laffan in the first half of 1982.

Big captial projects such as Ras Abu Fontas in the 1970s and Ras Laffan in the 1980s stimulate the local economy. The government hope always is that local entrepreneurs will come in on the coat tails of the schemes. The incentives for Qatari businessmen investing in local industry are attractive. If convinced that a scheme is feasible the Government will give a package including free land, a five-year tax holiday, customs exemptions on inputs and water and electricity at nominal charges. The executive organization which handles promotion of light industry is the Industrial Development Technical Centre (IDTC) whose director-general is Mohammad Said Mishal.



The new Zoological Gardens in Doha, expected to open next September, were designed by the British architects John S Bonnington Partnership, and the London Zoo has advised on the choice of animals. Canopies in the open and air conditioning in the closed areas are necessary to combat the heat and humidity of the summer months.

IDTC has a shopping list of 13 light industrial projects ranging from clay bricks to electrical accessories and a short list of four medium-sized industries, including asbestos cement, plastics, tyres and melamine. France's Serete has been working on the IDTC light industry project for some years, and each year for the past five years an allocation *has been* set aside in the budget. The reservations expressed by the local business community about investing in industry rather than trade remain acute despite the fact that there are probably a handful of companies in Doha which would be on the Fortune 500 list if only they published full financial information.

The, climate for foreign *participation in* the big industrial projects is liberal since in the case of the petrochemicals, steel and fertilizer companies, an amiri decree was necessary for the formation of the holding companies. For smaller ventures the Commerce & Industry Ministry insists on Qatari investors holding 51 per cent of the *equity*. The law can be made flexible but strict criteria are applied. "We are prepared to allow foreign companies in here if they are coming in to perform something which has a relationship with economic development — for example erecting big projects such as iron and steel and fertilizers," says the ministry's adviser Ismail Sedky Hafez. "This would also be the case if they are coming to carry out infrastructure projects such as the ports, hospitals and communications."

**John Whelan**
*Deputy Editor, Middle East Economic Digest*

Consulting Service for the Gulf

# A source of resource

"The Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting was a matter of necessity when it was set up *in* 1976", *said* its secretary-general Dr Abdullah Al-Moajil. "The problem now is that it has done so much in a short time that public awareness of it has not kept pace. Many people *do not know* about it, *even* in the member states."

A non-political association of Gulf Arab countries which has its headquarters in Qatar, the basic principle of GOIC was simple. Seven states: Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, Iraq, Bahrain and Oman founded this organization to share their individual knowledge and experience in industrial matters, encourage development in the region by mutual agreement and seek new fields of enterprise.

The aims of industrial development here form the antithesis of comparable government projects in most other parts of the world. There, an important reason for the project — sometimes the most important — is to provide employment. In five out of seven of these Gulf states the labour force has to be brought in from abroad and often a good many of the skilled technicians also. The maximum use of resources with minimum labour is therefore a common need.

"Feasibility studies" Dr Al-Moajil added rather sadly, "seem to be the only part of GOIC's work that is widely known, but although important in the specific projects feasibility undertakings are really only a small part of what we do".

There are three broad phases in the organization's work. First the evolution of *suitable projects, second pre*-feasibility or feasibility studies to test them, thirdly promotion: at least four of the member states must agree at this stage, and all the legal aspects be worked out, necessary laws and procedure drafted.

Dr Al-Moaji who become GOIC's secretary-general last summer is a Saudi Arabian who graduated at the University *of Oregon, and, until he* took up this appointment, was a professor of mathematics at the Saudi Arabian University of Petroleum and Minerals at Dhahran. He is also an enthusiast. With his working committee of the organization's own consultants he intends to produce a medium term plan for GOIC's internal working and use. He also plans to tour the seven member states with his assistant secretaries-general to promote fuller understanding of GOIC's functions and resources.

So far these have been available only to the public sector in the countries concerned. The legal implications of extending them for use by private enterprise are now being considered. In the future GOIC might be available worldwide as the definitive consultancy on industrial matters in The Gulf, and in a wider context for those industries with which it is concerned.

**Penelope Turing**

Business prospects

# Spurt of growth from old roots

Ten years after its independence was proclaimed Qatar has definitely established its own character as a country and as a trading partner.

The potential for expanding British business connexions is good. Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, has commented on the fact that Britain supplied almost 18 per cent of Qatar's imports in 1980, a higher proportion than we can claim in any other Gulf state. But this is not a country to approach with complacency.

As many business travellers discover, it is a mistake to assume that all Gulf states are identical or all Gulf Arabs alike. Geographically and climatically the setting is similar. In the situation of rapid development into modern life, circumstances are also much the same in most of them — a small oil-rich indigenous people employing a wholly disproportionate number of expatriates in the initial work of creating a state. After that the differ*ences are marked*.

Compared with the great areas of Saudi Arabia and the UAE, Quatar is a very small country, but that is not the only reason for the difference. Bahrain is smaller still and very near, but the contrast between the thinking and way of life in these two countries is as striking as any in the whole area and has its roots in history.

Qataris are friendly and very ready to like British people and to welcome links between the two countries, which is an asset for any first time visitor from the United Kingdom.

Qataris have a strict sense of values rooted lin the Islamic faith but comparable to past standards of public opinion and ethics in the West. They are also hard, practical businessmen.

Eighty per cent of the country's population lives in and round the capital Doha, but as the total population is only about 220,000 the city is still a relatively small one with a distinct community feeling.

More or less everyone in official or business circles is acquainted with everyone else, or at least knows of them. Once the newcomer or even short-term visitor is accepted in this close-knit, hospitable world much is already accomplished. Equally, giving a bad initial impression can prove a lasting handicap.

Today British firms come in for a certain amount of trenchant criticism on the scores of late deliveries and high prices. Qataris are very ready to like and cooperate with the United Kingdom but they like a bargain even more. They will almost always settle for the lowest tender even if this means that the quality of the goods is also lower.

Two things are important for any visitor to Qatar (which means to its capital Doha) and especially so for the business pioneer who hopes to sow seeds for a future harvest.

One *is courtesy with reliability*. Arabs are frequently unpunctual and not always prompt or efficient in correspondence. Qataris, though, less prone to these habits than most, are not free from them, but they very much admire and expect the old "Englishman's word is his bond" standards from the British.

Secondly the Westerner *needs* to understand and adopt the Arab high rating of personal contacts. Even when a firm has an efficient agent in Qatar it is still important to send a responsible executive over to establish business and then by regular visits to retain or increase it. And it should be the same person. Friendships once made are lasting.

For the newcomer to trading with Qatar two sources of factual information are the Qatar Chamber of Commerce and the British Embassy.

The Chamber of Commerce (P.O. Box 402 Doha) was established in 1963 and now has more than 900 members, regular merchants and contractors rather than minor retailers. It can supply details of the Qatar laws related to setting up a business or simply lists of local merchants.

The Commercial Section of the British Embassy in Doha is also able to provide factual information and statistics as well as helpful and current advice.

No visas or sponsors are required for visitors from Britain to enter Qatar. Once there success in doing business, however, does demand some understanding of the country, its needs, aims and conventions as well as a sound marketable product and healthily competitive approach.

**P.T.**

Doha

# A boom without the bother

Qatar sticks out into the Gulf like a swollen thumb. One might think from the map that it commanded a particularly strategic point. But until the middle of the nineteenth century it hardly figured even on naval maps of the area. From the sea the peninsula lacked any decent harbour; from the land it lacked any decent water. Caravans and merchantmen passed it by.

These drawbacks have been to Doha's advantage in the 30 years since oil was discovered; generally it has been avoided by the crowds of entrepreneurs and speculators who have swarmed over other oil capitals, bringing their problems with them.

Like most cities of the Gulf, Doha began life as a fishing and pearling village, squatting on the flat shallow shore, invisible against the sand. This was "the land God forgot". The artificial pearl was created by the Japanese in the 1930s and upset the balance of survival. Fifteen years or so later, in 1949, oil was discovered by the British and readjusted the balance Doha began to change.

Until the 1970s the change was more gradual than elsewhere in the Gulf and much of Doha is still untouched by *speculative building*. The Qataris are often described as reticent and cautious; so were their British advisers. The town grew haphazardly, unwilling to be trammelled by town planners' ring roads.

The village merged into the town albeit oil capital, rather than let itself be submerged, and the town remained a town. Qatar's fishing and pearling past was enshrined, *more effectively than in* other Gulf centres, in what is paradoxically one of the most successful modern complexes in Doha. Narrow streets, rows of craftsmen, voices and cats on corners give Doha a middle age that is missing in the more *nouveaux riches* capitals of the Gulf.

Off-stage, however, a change of scene has been prepared over the past decade which is only now beginning to emerge. In February the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Ruler's accession marked its unveiling. Fireworks along the corniche of the reclaimed West Bay illuminated a grandiose promenade of banks and financial institutions built during this last decade, ousting their picturesque but primitive original quarters.

The huge stepped pyramid of the Sheraton, a 400-room hotel and adjoining conference centre, rides at anchor at the mouth of the bay on a peninsula of reclaimed land. It was inaugurated earlier this month for the conference of the organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting counties, along with the 600-bed Hamad General Hospital and the Salam shopping plaza. A new television studio complex was opened in March and soon there will be a new zoo, whose inhabitants will include some of the famous oryx which the Ruler saved from extinction.

The redevelopment of Doha is the Ruler's brainchild, its development directed by Hisham Qaddoumi, who is in charge of the modest-sounding but ambitiously wide-ranging Technical Office in the Ruler's palace. The walls of his office are covered with drawings of leisure centres, recreational areas, relocated markets.

"We are not interested in instant cities," says Qaddoumi; "long-term planning remains our motto." Much of the new development is sited on reclaimed land where plots are much cheaper than in the congested city centre.

The city is being developed around various nuclei — the existing university of 3,500 students, a 470-acre recreational park on the shore to the north, the new hotel and conference centre, a shopping centre round the Salam plaza, a ministerial complex on the corniche (in various stages of planning and development), the extended palace and so on.

The present suq area remains but will be expanded and pedestrianized; the clamour over the removal of the fruit and vegetable markets out of town (to exclude truck traffic) will lead to the relocation of smaller retail centres throughout the town.

Roads within the city are seen by Mr Qaddoumi as part of the essential groundwork of his scheme, and he is steering the ring roads northwards to blend the old city with the new. He is only just in time for traffic is already grinding to a halt, not helped by the fact that such drastic alteration to the alignment of Doha means roadworks, roadworks and more roadworks.

Long-term planning notwithstanding, pressure on housing has forced the government to ease building finance in that direction. Rents have risen some 30 per cent in the past year. Private housing will be left to private developers but certain areas have been set aside for government schemes for its *own employees*.

A township of low-cost housing, Shaikh Khalifa town, was built several years ago to the west of Doha, but the city needs more integrated low-cost complexes.

The boom in construction is often interpreted as part of the general excitement over the promised development of the North Field gas reserves. This is unfair to the Qataris, although the gas was discovered only the year before the Ruler's accession, which also marks the beginning of the present redesign of Doha.

The potential of the North Field has certainly awoken interest in Qatar, previously regarded as one of the less well off of the oil producers, and it has given the Qataris themselves a boost in confidence, symbolized by the magnificence of the Sheraton conference centre. It is this confidence which is apparent in the scaffolding and dust.

But economic expansion from the development of the gas reserves is still a long way off and the Qatar government neither should nor does look to it as the justification for Doha's renewal.

*Urban development in the* Gulf has taken some nasty knocks in recent years. It is easy enough to be wise after the event, difficult to be wise before. Too many hotels? Too much office space? Shortage of private housing? The balance is extraordinarily sensitive, and the Ruler and Mr Qaddoumi would like to avoid accusations of ill-planned extravagance.

**Sarah Searight**

**The Ruler of Qatar, Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, celebrated the tenth anniversary of his accession last month by opening the Doha Sheraton. This hotel and conference centre (above) — one of the most spectacular pieces of architecture in the Middle East — was designed by the Californian architects William L. Pereira Associates. (Below right): the glass lifts.**

A visitor's guide

# Trouble-free environment for businessmen

Qatar presents few material problems or frustrations for the business visitor. It is easy to reach, compact since the majority will be concerned only with Doha and perhaps Umm Said, 45 km to the south, and well equipped with hotels. Indeed, like some other Gulf states it already has something of a surfeit of top class hotels which is good for the visitor, keeping prices down and standards up through competition.

Doha's international airport is small and simple in comparison with some of its neighbours, but adequate and the staff are helpful. It is linked by various air services with most parts of the world from Tokyo to Belfast.

Gulf Air, Qatar's national airline (shared with the UAE, Bahrain and Oman) has daily flights to and from London, four of them non-stop, and provides comprehensive inter-Gulf as well as long haul service. Bahrain is only a 20 minutes flight from Doha. British Airways also has a service from London three times a week.

No visas are required from holders of British passports who were born in Britain. Others can obtain a 72-hour visa at the airport if their visit has a Qatar sponsor. Holders of Israeli passports or others whose passport bears an Israeli stamp are not admitted.

The only inoculation required by the Qatar authorities is for cholera. Medical advice in Britain also recommends immunization against typhoid and polio, and anti-malarial tablets.

The airport is conveniently close to the city and traffic conditions being rather easier than in some other Gulf capitals one can normally reckon to reach Doha hotels from the airport, or to drive from one part of the town to another in 15 to 20 minutes.

Doha's hotels fall naturally into two groups: luxury and near luxury, and others. In the first the **Gulf Hotel** is still the well-established classic venue which has long been used for official guests and functions and is a social meeting place. It is on the sea, close to town and airport and the standard of both food and service is excellent and has risen markedly in the past three years. Bedrooms are large with typical five-star amenities. Single rate without breakfast is from 285 rials.

The hotel has its own yacht marina and beach as well as swimming pool, and a pleasant feature is afternoon tea on the mezzanine floor.

The **Ramada**, opened in 1979, is 10km from the centre of Doha, in the Salwa Road district, near the embassy offering international five-star quality standards, with special business and secretarial services as well as sports facilities. Room rates are from 330 rials, including breakfast.

There are three restaurants, Maxims is the luxury one, open only in the evenings with excellent international food and service and live music — pianist or small ensemble. The Lulua restaurant offers an executive table d'hôte lunch with accent on fish, and is also available for private receptions.

Newest of Doha's hotels is the **Sheraton**, officially opened a few weeks ago. This is an ultra-modern pyramid at the far northern end of the corniche (the opposite end of the bay to the Gulf Hotel), and with 430 rooms and full conference centre will present substantial extra competition for the other hotels. The single room rate is from 300 rials.

**The Oasis** stands beside the Gulf Hotel and offers good value at a lower price level: from 245 rials. This was Doha's first major hotel, built in 1958 but now fully modernized. It has well equipped, comfortable bedrooms, two cafeteria restaurants, a banqueting room for special functions, beach and swimming pool and accommodation for medium-sized conferences.

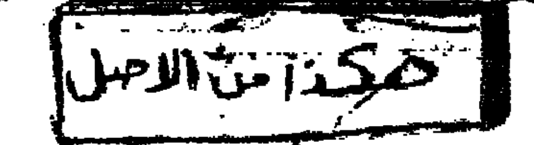
Other hotels can be grouped as European two-star standard.

For Arab food go to **Al Majlis** where most of the meats are barbecued and *there is a good range of the* Lebanese type hors d'oeuvres. Prices are reasonable. A coffee house next door has delicious cakes — and is owned by the same company.

**Penelope Turing**

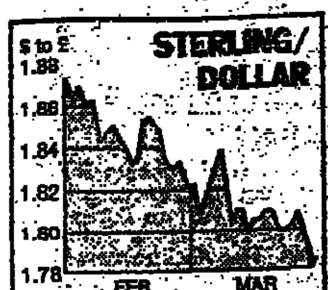


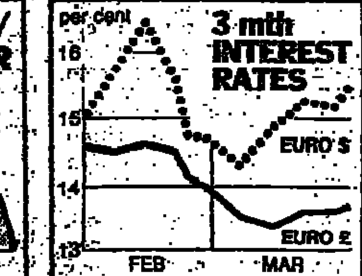
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# BUSINESS NEWS

## Sterling steadier




The pound was much firmer against the dollar yesterday in quiet trading. It closed a net 25 points up at $1.7825, though its index against a basket of currencies was 0.1 easier at 90.8. The dollar, still buoyed by firm interest rates, failed to hold on to early strength which lifted it to DM2.42, before profit-taking left it a net 20 points lower at DM2.4115. The dollar was also softer against the yen after Japanese central bank intervention, but gained against the Swiss franc after further cuts in Swiss bank deposit rates.

## Clore ruling next week

The Appeal Court hearing over the £15m claimed by the Inland Revenue on the estate of the late Sir Charles Clore is now expected to continue until Thursday. It is understood judgment will be reserved until Monday, April 5. Sir Charles' estate was transferred to a Jersey-based company, Stype Investments, which then sold off the assets to Prudential Assurance. The receipts, amounting to £20.5m, were immediately banked in Jersey.

## Mexico could cut oil price

Mexico, a leading non-Opec oil producer, said yesterday it had not ruled out a further cut in its oil prices next month. This would put more pressure on Oopec's fragile attempt to hold levels around a $34-a-barrek reference price. Mobil, Shell and Gulf, the leading producers in Nigeria, said they had not been told of any move by Saudi Arabia to impose sanctions, despite the expiry of the reported deadline for companies to increase liftings from Nigeria. *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, the industry newsletter, said Opec's high prices could cost the four operating companies in Saudi Arabia — Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Chevron, — $1,800m (£1,000m) in losses over the next three months.

## EEC withdrawal 'threat to jobs'

Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Community could threaten many of the 2.5 million jobs which are linked directly and indirectly to Britain's trade with Europe, Sir Raymond Pennock, president of the Confederation of British Industry warned in Sheffield last night. The warning comes after a new survey in which one-third of those questioned were in favour of leaving the European community.

## South Wales tour

Japanese businessmen start a two-day tour of South Wales today organized by the Development Corporation for Wales and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the United Kingdom. The corporation hopes for more Japanese investment in the region, which has already attracted the heaviest concentration of Japanese manufacturing in Britain, and possibly Europe.

● Department of Trade officials are continuing to investigate exporters' complaints over differences in freight rates.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## Trading news lifts gloom

### LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 562.3 up 7.2
FT Gilts 68.30 up 0.07
FT All Share 323.31 up 2.85
BARGAINS 23,039

A crop of healthy trading news and optimistic words from the Govrnor of the Bank of England on Monday evening on inflation lifted the gloom from the market as the FT Index rose steadily to close up 7.2 at 562.3.

But it was not all glad tidings, with Cape Industries plunging 33p to 130p after a 66 per cent slump in profits to £2 2m pretax and a slashed dividerid.

Reckitt & Colman set the tone for companies reporting with the shares up 6) at 294p after a 25 per cent rise in profits, while British Aerospace put on 11p to 191p on satisfactory trading news.

A dawn raid on book publisher Richard Clay pushed the shares up 20p to 68p but left Mr Robert Maxwell's BPC with only 5.87 per cent of the equity instead of the 14.9 per cent he had hoped for, as another buyer appeared in the market.

Enginnering group Braby Leslie eased 1p to 60p waiting to see whether CHI securities adds a further 5 per cent to its 20 per cent holding today. Cider maker H P Bulmer rose 13p to 393p on rumours, later denied, that the group was planning to bid for Merrydown, the only other quoted cider maker. The real reasom appears to be a bear squeeze.

Both firms are largely family controlled. A Merrydown spokesman also dismissed the rumours, saying that there had bveen no talks and that the family shareboders would not be interesfd in selling. Merrydown put on 5p to 72p.

Sangers shares were unchanged at 51p after boardroom upheavals saw offshore based financier Mr Tom Whyte get a dheltor's seat with the loss-making pharmaceuticals group. Mr Whyte has 24 per cent of the group and made an unsuccessful attempt earlier this year to persuade the board to acquire an American investment broking business at a cost of about £12m

Trade in gilts was subdued, with a slight recovery after several days of gloom leaving gains of up to £¼ adcross the board.

Revived bid speculation pushed Fisons up 20p to 308p while Courtaulds shares were 5p better at 88p amid speculation that the group's recovery could will exceed estimates. There are also vague suggestions of a link-up with Beecham, 4p ahead at 232p.

An 18.3 per cent jump in profits pushed Spirax Sarco up 8p to 140p while a one-for-two scrip and profits up to expectations gare a 10p boost to Standard Chartered at 664p.

Oils were a firm feature with Lasmo up 18p at 310p, Clyde Petroleum 12p better at 108p on suggestions of a bid from Lasmo, and BP 4p ahead at 288p.

Manchester motor dealer H & J Quick managed to raise its final dividend despite a pretax loss of £5,000 on sales of £79.6m, but the shares were unchanged at 45p.

Gareth David

### COMMODITIES

● Tin prices eased after their modest recovery on Monday, partly because the International Tin Council meeting was again adjourned without a decision on export controls. Cash tin ended the day £66 lower at £6,960 a tonne, while three months metal fell by £67 to £7,175. Consumer members of the tin agreement appeared better disposed towards a new proposal that tin which might have fallen under export controls, should instead be lent to the buffer stock.

● Cocoa was influenced by the latest monthly report from Gill & Duffus which forecast a 1981-2 surplus of 81,000 tonnes from production of 1.7 million tonnes. The March contract fell £27 to £965 a tonne, and May lost £24 to close at £986. Gill & Duffus said that the cocoa agreement's bottom intervention price of 106 cents a pound was no longer a realistic short term target.

### OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,193.83 down 5.33
Hongkong: Hang Sing Index 1,167.16 down 7.56

### CURRENCIES

● Most currencies traded narrowly in quiet trading. The dollar, initially firmer, eased later on profit-taking.

LONDON CLOSE
STERLING
$1.7825 up 25 points
Index 90.8 down 0.1
DM 4.3050
YEN 438.50
DOLLAR
Index 115.9 down 0.3
DM 2.4115 down 20pts
GOLD $325.75 up $6.75

### TODAY

Interims: A. B. Electronics Products, Castlefield (Klang) Rubber Estates, Minerals Oil and Resources, Park Place Investments, W. Tyzack ant Turner.
Finals: Babcock International, Bowthorpe, British Mohair, Bunzl Pulp and Paper (to become Bunzl plc), Croda International, Dinkie Heel, Dorada Holdings (AMD), Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance, Jamesons Chocolates, Legal and General Group, Magnolia Group, Molins, Silkolene Lubricants (AMD), Weir Group, Wilkinson Warburton.

### MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates were slightly firmer but short term rates eased as the market moved into surplus. The Bank, having forecast a surplus of £100m sold £41m of bills, redeemable today, at rates of 12½-13%
Domestic rates:
Base rates 13%
3 month interbank 13¾-13⅝
Euro-curency rates:
3 month dollar 15 5/16-15 3/16
3 month DM 9 5/16-9 3/16
3 month Fr.F 25-24

# Rise in unemployment lifts productivity

By Melvyn Westlake

OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY
Manufacturing industries
Seasonally adjusted
1975 = 100
115
110
105
100
output per person hour
output per person employed
75 76 77 78 79 80 81

As jobs in manufacturing industry disappeared last year, the remaining employees worked much harder, producing a dramatic boost to productivity.

Output per person leapted 10.2 per cent between the last quarter of 1980 and the last quarter of 1981, according to the latest *Employment Gazette*, published by the Department of Employment.

The rise in productivity has been one of the few bright spots in manufacturing industry, where total output is still a long way below the 1979 peak and where 1¼ million jobs have vanished in just over two years.

Government ministers have welcomed the big improvement in productivity as an indication that the labour shake-out is producing beneficial results, opening the way to more rapid economic expansion in the future.

The latest figures show that productivity continued to improve in the last three months of 1981, increasing by a further 1 per cent. This was rather slower than the rate of productivity growth in the second and third quarters. Two measures are used.

One is output per person; the other is amount of output achieved by a person in one hour. The latter measure has increased a little more slowly than the former over the last year, increasing by 8.3 per cent (compared with 10.2 per cent).

This is because short-time working has been decreasing and overtime working has been rising, leading to an increase in the average number of hours worked. Last year's improvement in productivity reflects the fact that the level of output stopped falling, but the number of jobs in manufac turing was still declining.

The productivity gains in 1981 more than reverse the decline that took place in the second half of 1979 and during 1980 when output was falling faster but jobs were vanishing even more rapidly.

Ouput per head is now 3½ per cent above its start of the recession peak while ouput per person per hour is 6½ per cent above its previous peak.

There is a good deal of argument amongst economists about whether this improvement represents just a sharp short-term recovery or the beginning of a long term trend.

The Treasury believes that it may be part of a long-term trend.

In the past, the initial gains in productivity that occurred when the economy turned up, soon tapered off.

# No sign of an end to US recession

From Bailey Morris, Washington, March 30

The United States index of leading economic indicators declined for the tenth consecutive month in February, giving no sign that the severe recession has ended.

The Commerce Department reported today that five of the nine indicators in the index last month were unfavourable and four favourable, resulting in an overall drop of 0.3 per cent.

A department economist said the February results were something of a mixed blessing, showing that the United States economy is still declining but is near the bottom.

Private Wall Street opinion forecast that the economy is likely to hit bottom with the March figures before beginning a modest climb. Continuing high interest rates continue to be the major uncertainty behind the recovery projections.

Commerce Department officials said the rate of change in total liquid assets or spendable income was the most unfavourable February indicator.

Also contributing to the decline were lower stock prices, a drop in building permits after two months of increases and a continuing slide in the industrial sector which showed up in lower plant and equipment orders and crude material prices.

The favourable indicators last month included a slight increase in the money supply, increased manufacturing orders, a big drop in initial unemployment claims and slower sales performance.

A Commerce Department spokesman said declining indicators last month reflected continuing sluggishness in industrial production which accounts for one-third of the total United States economy and therefore exerts great influence on the index, considered the best signal of meaningful change in the economy.

# £20m boost for small companies

By Rupert Morris

The Government will pay a third of the cost of advanced machinery bought by small engineering companies under a scheme introduced yesterday by Mr John MacGregor, Under-Secretary of State For Industry.

In an effort to re-equip the recession ravaged engineering industry, centred on the West Midlands, £20m has been set aside for one year.

Applications for grant under the Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme are confined to firms employing fewer than 200 people, and wishing to buy machinery costing between £15,000 and £200,000.

Mr MacGregor emphasized yesterday that the level of grant was particularly generous, in recognition of the plight of small engineering firms. He hoped it would also provide a boost for the British machine tool industry. Similar schemes operated successfully in France and West Germany, he said.


John Macgregor: 'Generous'

Coming on top of existing grant schenes, the new arrangement would make it possible for a firm in a special development area to claim grants of up to 48 per cent, with a maximum of £100,000.

The scheme was warmly welcomed by Mr Terry Duffy, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers president.

Col Robert Scott, director-general of the Engineering Industries Association, representing 4,500 small firms, said he hoped 20 per cent of eligible firms would apply, although even than he warned that many would not be able to raise the remaining capital.

# More ship orders go to Japan

By Peter Hill

Japenese shipyards claimed 71 per cent of all new orders placed with shipbuilding member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development last year, securing slightly more than 10 million tonnes gross of the 14.1 million tonnes placed.

The Japanese share of orders has been a source of some bitterness among European shipbuilders for several years and has led to serious confrontations at meetings of the OECD's shipbuilding committee.

According to the latest figures, exports among members of the OECD fell by 6 per cent last year, with Japanese ship exports dropping by 16 per cent on year earlier levels.

Figures published yesterday by Lloyd's Register of Shipping showed that the total tonnage of merchant ships completed around the world last year rose by almost 4 million tonnes gross to 16.9 million tonnes.

# Banks fear tax credit changes

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The British Bankers' Association, has written to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, expressing fears over proposed Budget changes on tax credits available on certain overseas loans.

Mr John Reynolds, chairman of the association's fiscal committee which met yesterday said: "These are changes which could destroy our competitive position."

He said there was no real reason to change the present system, but if it was changed, it was important to ensure that banks in Britain were not put at a disadvantage to overseas competitors.

At present, banks operating in the United Kingdom can in some cases claim tax credits against corporation tax as offsets against withholding tax abroad, even though the withholding tax may not be paid. The system, which arises under some double taxation treaties, enables banks to charge finer rates on loans in countries such as Malaysia, South Korea and Brazil.

MINISTER FAVOURS PRIVATIZATION

# Technology centre may be sold

The Government is investigating the possibility of selling off its computer aided design centre at Cambridge despite expectations that such government-funded centres would play a vital role in promoting new technology.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology outlined the Government's policy at the CAD conference in Brighton yesterday.

The decision to privatize the centre is based on the belief that the establishment could be run on a more commercial basis.

The minister said: "In 1969 the Government set up the centre to promote the use of CAD/CAM (computer aided manufacture) techniques in British industry. Since then this has been successful in a number of key areas, notably in CAD for the process industries and computer-aided engineering for manufacturing. Given this success I think that the time is now right for Cadcentre to operate as a fully commercial organisation."

The centre costs £4m a year to run but generates nearly £2m from consultancy


Kenneth Baker: Success in key areas

work. Only six of the 150 staff at the centre are employed directly by the Government while the remainder are provided by ICL.

Although the Government has two schemes in progress with joint budgets of £15m to promote technology, the centre was expected to play a central role in advancing the science in the United Kingdom.

A report prepared two years ago for the Cabinet Office by the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (ACARD) also indicated that the work of the centre in Cambridge would play a big part in developing the technique for use in British industry.

The Government did not form a new centre but appointed Dr Paul Freeman as director of both the National Engineering Laboratory and Cadcentre.

The ACARD report highlighted the importance of the technology and its use in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, electronics, aerospace, the chemical industry, marine engineering and the construction industry. The authors of the report were in no doubt that Britain lacked experience.

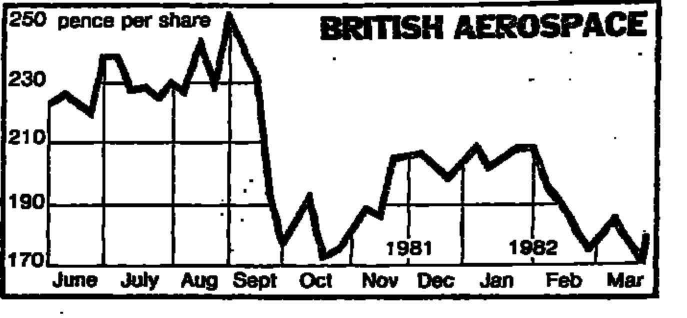
"While our survey was not exhaustive it is clear that at least some of this country's main competitors in export markets — notably West Germany, Japan and the United States — have substantial government-supported research, development and application programmes already in existence."

The ACARD report also emphasized that: "To keep its advice up-to-date the Department of Industry should maintain a close watch on developments overseas, if necessary by retaining specialist consultants for the task."


Sir Austin Pearce: £50.5m launch costs for the new 146.

# British Aerospace profits hit by Laker Airways collapse

By Edward Townsend, Industrial correspondent




British Aerospace yesterday announced a pretax profit of £70.6m for last year, an increase of almost £18m on 1980, but warned that a further 2,000 job losses may be necessary this year.

Sir Austin Pearce, the chairman, disclosed that the company's profits were hit by a provision of £8m set up after the collapse of Laker Airways to cover BAe guarantees on the sale to Laker of three Airbus A300 aircraft.

British Aerospace and Aerospatiale of France, two of the partners in Airbus Industrie, agreed to accept a 25 per cent first loss guarantee on the sale of the aircraft, but Sir Austin said that if the Laker Airbuses were sold at 90 per cent of their purchase price the loss would be reduced considerably.

The results, the first since the successful privatization of the group a year ago, show that sales last year increased by 17 per cent to £1,662m. Sir Austin said the company had two years' work in hand and further orders were imminent for the Hawk military trainer aircraft, the 748 feeder airliner and the Sea Harrier fighter.

However, the group had been affected by the recession in the world airline business which had hit sales of civil aircraft anf by a slowdown in military sales including the Tornado swing wing aircraft and some of the company's missiles. Because of the recession, the rate of build up of Airbus sales would be slower, Sir Austin said.

Sales of the new British Aerospace 146 feeder jet had been disappointing and airlines were being "coy". The 146 had generated 10 sales and 12 options and performance tests on noise levels and fuel efficiency had shown better than expected results. "Now we have got to sell it," the chairman said.

British Aerospace now employs 79,000 at more than 20 plants and last week announced that 1.200 workers would be made redundant in the next 12 months, the bulk of them at present engaged in repair and maintenance work for the Royal Air Force. Sir Austin said yesterday that while no more redundancies were planned, productivity needed to be improved and up to 2,000 jobs would be lost by natural wastage.

British Aerospace has made total provisions of about £20m for 1981 which includes the losses on the Laker Airbuses and covers redundancy payments for the current year.

The compnay said that after a thorough review of new civil aircraft projects it had decided to write off launching costs of £50.5m in 1981 covering design and development work on the 146, the Airbus and the new Jetstream turbo prop aircraft, with a further £100.5m carried forward. The British Aerospace trading profit for last year, before launch costs and interest was £95m, 3 per cent higher than the previous year.

The company is proposing a final dividend of 4.8p per 50p share

Business Editor, page 15

# Petition on Gill payoff amended

By David Johnston

Associated Communications Corporation shareholders were allowed by a High Court yesterday to amend their petition challenging the record £560,000 golden handshake proposed for Mr Jack Gill, the property and entertaiment group's former managing director. But Mr Justice Mervyn Davies disallowed a further five proposed amendments — claiming unathorized extravagant living at the company's expense — after objections by the company and Mr Gill.

The shareholders, led by Possfund Nominees, the Post Office staff pension fund, were given until Monday to make acceptable subsititutions for the deletions to the petition alleging that the company's affairs had beem conducted in a manner unfairly prejudicial to them. The judge also gave them leave to appeal his decision.

● Mr Reg Pycroft, managing director of Jetsave, the East Grinsteqd tour operator, 85 per cent owned by ACC, said yesterday he would be persuing his proposal to buy back Jetsave as soon as possible.

# DOUBTS ON EEC LOANS

By George Clark

Witnesses from the British Bankers' Association told the Lords Committee on the European Communities yesterday that they doubted whether EEC lending facilities now really serve a useful purpose in the United Kingdom.

They pointed out that, since 1973, the European Investment Bank has made direct loans to the United Kingdom private sector of only £240m.

"Lending by the EIB is for a wider range of purposes, but is confined in general to projects in the assisted areas... and its potential market is likely to contract considerably through the redefinition of the assisted areas on August 1", the bankers said.

"It could contract still further if Devon, Cornwall and Humberside are excluded from the scope of the Community's regional development policy, as has been proposed."

The benefits of the Treasury exchange cover scheme had already been lessened by the narrowing differential between sterling interest rates and overseas rates.

# Reckitt and Colman shrugs off the recession

## Supplying the demand that never fades

Many company chairmen must wish they were in Sir James Cleminson's shoes. As chairman of Reckitt and Coleman, where pretax profits rose from £53.2m to £66.35m for the year to last December, Sir James was able to say yesterday that Reckitt was not trading in depressed sectors of the economy. (Drew Johnston writes).

"Most of the groups products are of the kind people continue to buy even when times are difficult," he said.

The solid profits performance has been helped along by favourable currency movement. Excluding south America, reported profits in 1979 and 1980 went down by nearly £3m because of the relative strength of sterling. But last year, with sterling weakening against most other currencies, the pretax benefited by £1.82m.

Reckitt had fought to increase sales by spending more on marketing. This increased spending was found from cost savings and increased production, and led to a 13.6 per cent total sales increase, up from £728m to £827m. last year.

The United Kingdom performance contributed a good part of the profit increase in the year. Happily for the company, this coincided with a lower than average tax charge as a £12m capital expenditure programme, which included modernization and rebuilding of the plants at Hull and Norwich, helped to keep the tax bite down.

On a current cost basis, the profits before tax were up from £32.4m to £45.2m. This is 68 per cent of historical pretax profit, an increase on last year's proportion of 61 per cent. Current cost earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders of 15p a share give a cover slightly over 1.5 times on divedends. These have been increased for the year from 8.5p to 9.8 — 14p gross — and gives a yield of 4.7 per cent on yesterday's ordinary share price of around 296p.

This in turn gives the shares a fully taxed rating of around 11.8. Analysts are going for a pretax between £70m and £73 this year.

In North America, the food business increased sales and profits, again partly as a result of increased spending on marketing. But Sunset Designs, the needlepoint business which made a first half loss of £1.25m is still losing money. Recession in its trading sector is said to be at the root of its profitability problem, but changes in management during the year are expected to result in improvements. Generally, Reckitt is looking to move strongly into the household goods market in the United States, where it is now under-represented.




Sir James Cleminson: solid performance

# APV dips but pays more

Engineering contractors positively boomed in the stock market last year: but with international interest rates being led steeply upwards by the United States, those days are history (Sally White writes). APV has kept up its dividend record of paying a little more yet again but the pretax profits are down from £18.6m to £16.4m.

Mr Harry Benson, APV's chairman warned at the half-way stage that no short-term British recovery was in sight and that in the United States, demand for capital goods was falling. Overseas profits were maintained at £10.6m but the profits at home were down by £2.2m for the year.

Outstanding performances from the South African companies give little excitement for 1982 prospects, as South African interest rates are on an upward trend, adding to the existing problems of the falling gold price.

APV is able to increase the dividend because of the strength of the cover - it remains at 2.8 times on an historic basis and is also covered on a CCA basis. The dividend payment is a final of 6.8p, making 9.6p, against 9p; earnings per share are down from 40.49p to 37.27p.

Analysts seem to be going for £18m. for the present year, which would make for a virtually unchanged rating

"Orders received in the first two months of 1982 show an improvement over 1981, but we do not expect any dramatic increase this year, Mr Bensen says: "In the United Kingdom the prospects for sales to the brewery, marine and chemical industries remain depressed, but there are signs of improved business coming from our food and dairy customers".

Over the past couple of years APV has cut back staff in Britain by 25 per cent. Rationalization this year cost around £863,000.

*Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communication Corporation made a dawn raid on book printer and binder Richard Clay yesterday. Grievson, Grant (the broker he used for his dawn raid on BPC) failed to obtain the 14.99 per cent of the company it wanted, but did manage to buy 5.87 per cent.*

*Mr Maxwell's objective, according to the announcement, is merely to acquire the stake for investment purposes; he told Richard Clay the same, although the company was still understandably a little nervous immediately after the event.*

*The price offered was 65p ex-dividend but, given Clay's assets per share of 153p, there was competition in the market to buy any shares on offer, taking the price up to 67p. Only last week Clay announced figures that indicated it had turned the corner. There was a pre-tax loss of £945,000 for the year, after a profit of £581,000, but exceptional debits were £787,000, and the group is trading profitably this year.*

# INTERNATIONAL

## JAPAN

Japans steel exports fell 2.3 per cent in February from February 1981 to 2.2 million metric tons on a shipment basis. The decline continued a steady year-on-year fall for Japan's steel exports, hurt by weak economies abroad and increasing competition from rising steelmaking countries such as South Korea. In 1981, Japan's steel exports fell 4.4 per cent from 1980.

● Tokyo plans to promote cooperation with the United States in high-technology research to help ease trade friction. Under a plan drafted by the Ministry of International trade and industry, Japan would allow United States concerns to take part in government-backed projects.

● Production at Japan's mines and factories went up 3.3 per cent in February from a year before, mainly because of continuously strong output of electronic consumer products. The mining and industrial production index stood at 144.5 in the month (1975=100). The pace of increase, however, was a little slower than a revised 3.5 per cent in January.

## CANADA

Gulf Canada, a unit of Gulf Oil, will spend £7,000m over the next five years on capital projects and exploration.

● Measures to combat the mounting closures of Western Canadian oil wells were announced this week, by Mr Marc Lalonde, Energy Minister.

He was commenting on the anomaly that has arisen due to an unchanged oil import subsidy while import prices fall.

## WEST GERMANY

West German energy consumption will probably fall by around 1 per cent to around 370m tonnes of coal equivalent although gross domestic product is likely to expand by about 1 per cent in volume. Demand for oil products will probably decline less strongly than in the past two years.

## SOUTH KOREA

Spurred by domestic and overseas demands, South Korea's industrial production index, seasonally adjusted, rebounded in February to 238.5, up 2 per cent from January and up 8.3 per cent from a year ago.

BOOKER McCONNELL

# Payout up as profits recover

After a decline in profits at the halfway stage Booker McConnell, the diversified engineering, foods and shipping group, raised pretax profits by 14 per cent to £17.3m in the year to December, on turnover up from £834m to £933m.

Losses in the group's engineering division were cut from £1.3m to £900,000 and despite continuing problems at Fletcher and Stewart, Mr Michael Caine, chairman, said he expected to see the division back in profit this year. But the bulk of the group's £6m closure costs came from that division.

There has been a 20 per cent cut in the workforce of the engineering division from 4,500 to about 3,500, with a further 100 job losses shortly at Fletcher and Stewart.

A strong second half recovery in the shipping division after first half losses of £396,000 due largely to the seamen's strike produced profits of £100,000 against £1.4m, although the recession in Caribbean trade continues to make the outlook uncertain.

The food distribution division benefited from past rationalization with profits up by 42 per cent to £5.96m despite depressed consumer demand while the agriculture division boosted profits by 52 per cent to £1.97m helped by the successes of the Ibec and Arbor Acres subsidiaries.

The final dividend is being raised from 2.66p gross to 3.02p, making an increase of 12 per cent to 4.97p for the year. Earnings per share were 10.2p against 9.48.

Mr Caine said the group had been encouraged by the performance of a number of divisions and expected the improvement to contuinue in 1982. In addition to the closure and rationalization costs of £6m, there were above the line redundancy costs of £1.2m, against £846,000. Mr Caine did not rule out further cuts.

The extaordinary items included £1.22m in respect of deficits on disposal of investments, half of which was accounted for by the disposal of a former subsidiary in Malawi, in line with the policy of curtailing its overseas trading activities.

Other divisions of the group increasing profits were health products, up from £2.89m to £2.98m, spirits and liqueuers, 9 per cent up at £3.5m, and authors (the group owns the royalty rights to Agatha Christie books, among others), up 19 per cent at £900,000.

The shares rose 4p to 70p, where they yeild 6.6 per cent.

DREAMLAND

# Fall into red

Depressed demand in Britain for electric blankets pushed Dreamland Electrical Appliances into the red last year despite a rise in exports.

The group, Europe's largest manufacturer of electric blankets, lost £252,000 before tax last year, compared with pretax profits the year before of £827,000. The final dividend has been passed, leaving the year's payment at 0.7p gross against 2.42p gross and the shares' slipped 2p to 18p. Half-year. losses were £793,000 and not unexpected because of the seasonal nature of sales.

Trade customers in the United Kingdom remained reluctant to invest in out of season stocks because of high interest rates. The normal level of sales for the last quarter was not maintained as mild weather in October and November and falling expectations of a recovery in consumer demand took their toll. The severe weather in December, however, was too late to affect results and any upturn in demand was satisfied by trade stocks.

Exports now contribute 24 per cent of turnover and group sales in the period slumped to £8.9m from £11.24m. At the trading level profits were hit by higher interest charges and redundancy costs. The loss per share comes out at 1.37p against earnings of 6.7p last time.

Sales overseas grow steadily in The Netherlands, Belgium and South Africa. Italy is the next area for examination with stencil products to be made for a leading manufacturer. In Australia a licensing agreement is being pursued.

Dreamland believes that with the cost controls of the last 18 months, together with its brand leadership, a return to profits is not far off.

# BIDS AND DEALS

Contracts have been exchanged for the sale by Norfolk Capital a subsidiary of the Kensington Fairway Inn, London to the Rabheru Group of companies. The price is £1.2m cash on completion, which is to take place next month.

The Tootal Group is to sell 49.9 per cent of its equity holding in Bradmill Industries in Australia and other Australian assets to a subsidiary of Bruck (Australia).

Brint Investments, 23 per cent controlled by Burnett and Hallamshire, is taking a share stake in Australia's Meekatharra minerals, which owns coal reserves in South Australia's Arckaringa Basin.

Turriff, of Australia has purchased Value Engineering (WA) by a new company which will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Turriff.

The price will be based on average pre tax profit of the Value business for three years to June 30, 1983, and is about A$900,000 cash (about £530,000).

Value with a head office in Perth, Western Australia, provides technical support services particualrly in the mining, oil and chemical industries.

Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, is not to refer the merger of British Steel and the Round Oak Steelworks to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

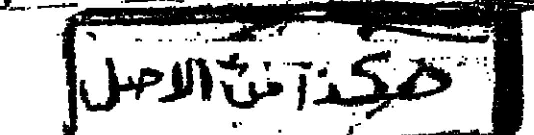
# LATEST RESULTS

| Company Int or Fin | Sales £m | Profits £m | Earnings per share | Div pence | Pay date | Year's total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A P V (F) | 293(282) | 16.3(18.5) | 37.27(40.49) | 6.8(6.2) | 19/5 | 9.6(9) |
| American Tst. (F) | —(—) | 3.32(3.13) | 2.36(2.28) | 1.5(1.4) | — | 2.2(2.1) |
| Bambers Stores (F) | 39.5(30.2) | 2.65(4.39) | 6.66(11.57) | 0 9(0 9) | — | 1.7(1 55) |
| C. H. Beazer (I) | 18.3(12.9) | 1.64(1.6) | —(—) | 2.7(2 4) | — | —(7) |
| Booker McConnell (F) | 933(834) | 17.2(15.1) | 10.2(9.48) | 2 1(1.8) | — | 3.5(3.12) |
| British Aero. (F) | 1,662(1,423) | 70.6(52.8) | 35.5(33.5) | 4.8(—) | — | 7.8(—) |
| Cape Inds. (F) | 216.9(218.7) | 2.19(5.74) | 7.6(17) | 1.7(7 3) | — | 5.6(11.2) |
| Charterhall (I) | 0.85(0.69) | 0 05b(0 08) | 0 15b(0 24) | —(—) | — | —(0.3) |
| Desoutter (F) | 24.66(23 31 | 2.0(2.56) | —(—) | 3(3) | 15/5 | 5.7(5.7) |
| James Dickie (F) | 4.12(4.88) | 0.029(0.087) | 3.8(2.8) | 1.5(1 5) | — | 3(3.93) |
| Dreamland (F) | 8.9(11.24) | 0.25b(0.82) | 1.37b(6.76) | —(0.85) | — | 0.5(1.7) |
| Emess (I) | 1.78(1.35) | 0.16(0.16) | 10 84(10.62) | 3(2.75) | — | —(6.75) |
| Ferry Pickering (I) | 4.31(4.03) | 0.68(0.65) | 3.3(3.3a) | 0.9(0.9a) | — | —(2.36a) |
| Grampian Holdgs. (F) | 58.3(64.7) | 1 04(1.44) | 7.2(10.24) | 3(3) | — | 4.5(4.5) |
| Home Counties (F) | 10.56(10.57 | 0.045(0.4) | 0.77(7.47) | 3.2(4.7) | — | 5(6.5) |
| Kleinwort Benson (F) | —(—) | 21.6d(22.8d) | 39.98(—) | 7(6) | 25/5 | 10(9) |
| Lambert Howarth (F) | 16.1(16.59) | 0.62(0.41) | 14.5(16.1) | 3.6(2 9) | — | 4.7(4.06) |
| H. & J. Quick (F) | 79.6(81.1) | 0.049(0.17) | —(—) | 0.9(0.6) | — | 1.4(1.14) |
| Reckitt & Colman (F) | 827.1(728) | 66.3(53 1) | 31.1(21.74) | 6(5) | 8(7) | 9 8(8.5) |
| Rohan Group (F) | 29.77(29.57) | 4.02(3.71) | 46.52(45.87) | 6.2(5.7) | — | 11.5(10.5) |
| Spirax-Sarco (F) | 42.8(41.74) | 7.35(6.21) | —(—) | 3(2 7) | — | 4.7(4.4) |
| Standard Chartered (F) | —(—) | 260(232) | 156.1(125.8) | 23 2(20.5) | 26/5 | 37(32.5) |
| Sterling Credit (F) | —(—) | 0.7(1 48bc) | 0.27(10.55bc) | —(—) | — | —(—) |
| Wolstenholme Rink (F) | 15.9(14.66) | 1.31(1 13) | 17.3(15.2) | 3.7(3.2) | — | 6.2(5 7) |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1 428 Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net a=Adjusted for scrip issue, b=Loss. c=For 9 months; d=After tax.













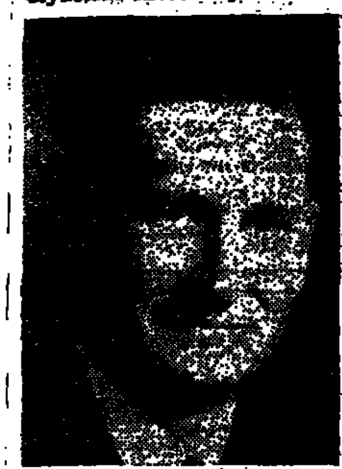
## PEOPLE

### Four out to net recruit

No fewer than four firms of head-hunters are travelling for a successor to Ronnie Punt, managing director and chief executive of Harland and Wolff, the state-owned shipbuilders which is desperate for orders. Punt, who joined the company almost 25 years ago, plans to retire at the end of May.

He has been managing director during the particularly difficult period since 1975. Word is that the Harland and Wolff board would like to recruit a chap born and bred in Northern Ireland, with a sound background in shipbuilding, preferably including experience of marine construction overseas.

Such a specification may prove hard to match, but two Ulstermen presently occupy senior positions in British Shipbuilders — board member John Parker, and Eric Mackie, who has injected new verve and vigour into Govan Shipbuilders, the Clydeside subsidiary of BS.



Ronnie Punt... retiring

### Laker saga continues

Perpetuation of the Laker name in two travel firms is in doubt. Laker Holidays, part of Folkestone-based Saga Holidays after Saga bought Laker Air Travel from the receivers, and Laker North, now within Warrington-based brewers Greenall Whitley, could both be at risk on the company titles because of a possible new interpretation of the rules of the Association of British Travel Agents.

But Saga particularly is in doubt whether it will want to continue the Laker name. Mr Paul Barker, Saga's marketing director, explained yesterday: "The public attitude to the Laker affair has been modified in the course of time. So far, the name has been kept to save further confusion, but the name could be changed within 18 months."

● *Pride of the fleet at the Boat Haven in Littleport, Cambridgeshire, this summer will be a 28ft river cruiser powered by a Perkins diesel engine which has been converted to run experimentally on sunflower cooking oil. More than 20 holiday bookings have been received for "Verbena", the sweetly if inappropriately-named craft, since it emits an exhaust smelling of fried chips; additionally, the Haven manager John Durban has received this enquiry from a Fenland farmer: "Can I use cooking oil in my tractor?*

### Busy Alan to widen frontiers



Alan McLintock ... tradition

Alan McLintock has been appointed senior partner of the 105-year-old firm of chartered accountants Thomson McLintock & Co., the British member of Amsterdam-based Klynveld Main Goerdeler.

A grandson of the founder, and the only remaining member of the Scots family among the 138 partners, Mr McLintock succeeds James McNair, who is retiring.

Mr McLintock, 56, and a "very amateur" musician, intends to play no radical variations on the McNair theme.

### NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Jean-Marie Poitras has been elected to the board of Alcan Aluminium. Mr Poitras is chairman and chief executive officer of La Laurentienne Mutuelle d'Assurance of Quebec City, and a director of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Gareth Davies has been appointed managing director of Codec (GRC).

Mr Roy C. Jennings, the retired managing director of Chipman will be succeeded by Mr David R. Knight.

The US President is short of allies in his fight over the budget Caroline Atkinson reports

# Will Reagan have to compromise?

Washington

American economic policy is in disarray. Congress will not accept the budget President Reagan has proposed.

Senior White House officials are now seriously worried by the inaction and this week have begun to hint that compromise is possible. Mr Reagan himself is now softening his public comments against the opponents of his budget. But it would take time to work out a compromise even if the White House now wants it.

Although the President may agree to one eventually, the delay so far has disheartened Republicans and worried financial markets, and, according to some opinion surveys, damaged the President's standing.

It is now almost two months since Mr Reagan unveiled his tax and spending plans for the year beginning in October. Since then his budget has been almost universally condemned as unrealistic and misguided.

The deficits which the budget envisages for the next five years are too high to allow for a substantial reduction in interest rates, a healthy pick-up in investment and balanced growth — especially given the Federal Reserve's tight money policy. But at the same time the President's estimates are based on unrealistic assumptions of both government spending and tax receipts so the actual deficits implied by his proposals are even larger.

These deficits frighten Congress. Large government borrowing is politically unpopular in America and this year is being widely blamed for the even more unpopular high interest rates. However, Congressmen are unwilling to raise taxes or cut public spending further without presidential backing.

Mr Reagan meanwhile has refused to move on the two key elements in his budget which have to be altered if the prospective deficits are to be reduced significantly: an extremely large build-up in defence spending and the continuation of a programme of tax cuts enacted last summer. Attempts by Republican leaders in the Senate to patch up a compromise with Mr Reagan on which they can fight the mid-term elections this autumn have so far foundered on the President's obstinacy and their own internal disagreements about what precise measures should be taken to shrink government borrowing.

The Democrats, who dominate the House of Representatives, which must also approve the budget legislation, are mostly content to watch the Republican discomfort. Although there is much talk about the need for a bi-partisan approach to the economy's problems, the Democrats do not want to agree to potentially unpopular measures to reduce the deficit unless they are quite sure that Mr Reagan will support them and be seen by voters to be doing so. The President's sweeping congressional victories last year, when the Democrats did want to compromise, still rankle.

While this stalemate persists the projections of government borrowing get larger almost every week. Three factors are pushing them higher.

First: the President's spending and revenue estimates were based on over-optimistic assumptions about the growth in the economy and the level of interest rates that would be consistent with the tight monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board (FRB). As the economy has remained sluggish and falling inflation has eaten away at the automatic increase in tax revenues, the Federal Government's projected receipts must be revised downwards. Meanwhile, higher than expected interest rates and increased spending on unemployment and other income support programmes raise expenditure.

Second: the White House has in many cases underestimated the actual cost of the programmes which it proposes, according to the independent Congressional Budget Office (CBO). Even if congress enacted all the further cuts in domestic spending programmes which Mr Reagan has requested and the economy behaved next year as he predicts, the deficit in the year from October would be \$116,600m (£65,506m), the CBO says, rather than the \$91,500m originally forecast by the President. David Stockman, the Budget Director, recently admitted that dearer farm price supports could add \$5,000m to the original deficit figures included in the President's budget. And it now appears that the bill for Mr Reagan's defence programme will also come out at considerably more than the White House estimates.

Third: the President's budget includes domestic spending cuts which even Republicans are unwilling to enact in an election year and assumes major savings which are unlikely to materialise from what the White House terms "management initiatives," such as the sale of some federal land and increased sales of off-shore oil leases.



> ❛What concerns economists about Mr Reagan's tax and spending policies is not *this* year's government deficit, not the next instalment of income tax cuts due in July but the prospect of ever widening federal deficits in the future❜

While congress is doing nothing about the overall budget decisions, individual congressional committees are already working on details of spending legislation and largely ignoring Mr Reagan's proposals.

The budget runs on two tracks in congress: budget committees in both houses set overall targets for spending, tax and the deficit which must be approved by Congress and are revised twice during the year. But meanwhile "appropriating" committees, which write the actual legislation approving spending on individual programmes, all work separately. The sum of the spending proposed by the individual committees and passed on separate occasions by the whole Senate and House of Representatives, often may not match the targets set by the budget committees and also agreed to by the whole of Congress.

Last year, Mr Reagan persuaded Congress to use a special parliamentary procedure, called reconciliation, to force individual spending committees to hold spending to limits set out by the budget committees.

However, that annoyed many of the committee chairmen whose power was drastically curtailed and it is unlikely to be repeated this year, especially as the budget committees have not yet agreed on the overall targets.

But does this administrative and legislative paralysis over fiscal policy matter? After all, if the main problem now facing the American economy is recession then the built-in budget stimulus which so worries many congressmen and financiers could be just the thing to aid economic recovery this year.

Unfortunately it is not that simple. What concerns economists about Mr Reagan's tax and spending policies is not this year's government deficit, nor the next instalment of income tax cuts due in July but the prospect of ever widening federal deficits in the future. Even if Congress were to approve the further deep cuts in domestic spending programmes included in the President's budget message and the economy recovers, government borrowing needs would go on growing steadily each year for the foreseeable future, according to the CNO.

When coupled with the restrictive monetary policy promised by the FRB, these deficits will tend to keep interest rates high

While not high by European or Japanese standards, the deficits of 5 per cent or so of Gross National Product, (GNP) that the CBO and other private forecasters believe Mr Reagan's policies will lead to by the middle of the decade, are high by American Standards and in relation to the volume of private saving.

Former economic adviser to President Carter, Mr Charles Schultze, calculates that even if Congress takes some action to reduce government borrowing, only 13½ per cent of GNP will be available for private investment by 1985. This is way below the average for previous years. Moreover, the deficits that are being funded are not going to support government spending on *public investment*. Indeed, Mr Reagan proposes that such spending at the federal level should be reduced.

State and local government finances are being squeezed by the President's budget cuts, and the high interest rate cost for them of floating bonds to cover capital investment means that this will be under pressure at local level too.

Despite Mr Reagan's rhetoric against public spending, the share of GNP taken by total federal spending — both defence and non-defence — is unlikely to fall much from last year's 23 per cent, the CBO calculates.

The prospective deficits come as a result of a sharp decline in taxation, which will primarily benefit rich individuals and successful companies. The share of GNP going in federal tax will shrink from 21.1 per cent last year to about 18.3 per cent by 1985 and 17.7 per cent by 1987, again according to CBO estimates. The President's fiscal policies thus favour the defence sector and private consumption by middle and upper groups, at the expense of public and private investment and consumption by the poor and lower income groups.

Moreover, the economic stimulus from continued large budget deficits will be undercut by the extremely restrictive stance of the FRB. Although Mr Reagan officially supports the tight monetary policy, his own proposals for spending and taxes are in basic conflict with it. Cutting the budget deficit will not stimulate the American economy but if accompanied by easier money it would lead to lower interest rates and more balanced growth.

While budget policy makers fumble, those running monetary policy are also running the American economy.

## Business Editor

# Standard pauses to rethink

A £234m surplus thrown up by a property revaluation *and* the year's retained profits have boosted Standard Chartered's net assets to nearly £12 a share. But the gap between this and the the market price of 664p gives some indication of uncertainty felt over what Standard Chartered plans to do in the wake of its abortive merger plans with Royal Bank of Scotland.

A sterling deposit base for a bank with truly international aspirations remains as desirable as ever but it is clear that the opportunities for Standard Chartered are limited in the United Kingdom. For the moment it appears to be examining a number of more modest options to the Royal Bank merger, including the expansion of its *consumer* finance side, Chartered Trust.

Meanwhile the 1981 results showing an increase in pre-tax profits from £233m to £260m look decidely less exciting when a £16m currency translation profit is excluded. In the United Kingdom foreign exchange and Eurocurrency lending have both done well, as has installment credit — although bad debts were well up here.

Bad debts were also were also higher in South Africa which produced a flat overall performance, although the rest of Africa has done well. Elsewhere, rising costs hampered progress in the Far East. profits from Union Bancorp in California were down and in common with others involved in bullion dealing, profits from this source were well below the exceptional levels of the previous year.

The dividend is being raised by 14 per cent to give a yield of 8 per cent.

## Brit. Aerospace

### A320 funding

—Sir Austin Pearce chairman of newly-denationalized British Aerospace, could scarcely conceal his annoyance yesterday at Government delays in approving launch aid for the company's share in the proposed A320 150-seater European Airbus.

It has already taken him a year to wring out of Whitehall agreement on principle to back further British involvement in the consortium, and he fears is will be mid-summer before he knows the amount.

The sums involved are considerable. A 20 per cent BAe share on the A320, which means the company making the wings, could cost £400m but if the Government agrees to Sir Austin's hope of winning 30 per cent, which includes the front end of the aircraft, the figure soars to £600m.

Sir Austin was not saying how much launch aid he was seeking.

The trouble, said Sir Austin, was that the A320 was five or six years early. By 1989 BAe would not be asking for Government aid because the hoped-for profits from the existing Airbuses, the A300 and A310, would be flowing into the partners' coffers.

BAe's 1981 results show that £50.5m of launching costs were written off "and we cannot take any more", said Sir Austin. The French industry, a leading member of Airbus Industrie, received a 30 per cent "down payment" on all projects "and if the Government does not put us on a comparable basis we are on a hiding to nothing".

BAe's current frustrations are against a background of the continuing slump in the world airline business and uncertainties over defence spending. And despite the two-year order book and 17 per cent rise in sales last year, the City's initial euphoira over the BAe share sale a year ago has diminished. Since hitting a peak of 252p in the middle of 1981, the shares have dipped to 171p.

● *The liberal line adopted by the big German banks in writing down East European debt might have been expected to dent their 1981 performances. But in the event, Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank appear to have turned the corner with even Commerzbank hoping to pay a dividend this year after lapsing in 1979 and 1980. Dresdner fared worse with net profits 10 per cent down at DM139m and the dividend cut from DM6 and DM4.*

*There are three main reasons for the tentative improvement. First, a proportion of loans at fixed interest rates are reaching maturity. German banks have a higher proportion of fixed rate lending than their British brethren and high interest rates have been squeezing financing costs over the past two years.*

*Second, interest rate margins widened last year and have continued to do so in 1982. And third, provisions against industrial collapses have declined. In the case of Commerzbank, the 1981 provision against AEG fell from DM38m to DM15m.*

Clifford Webb

# Ending the car price chaos

Ford of Britain's decision to cut its car prices by nearly 5 per cent would seem to have far reaching implications for the whole of the British *motor industry*. As the market leader Ford has long set the benchmark for car prices across a wide range of models. Surely its rivals will have to follow suit or *concede even more market* penetration to Ford's already impressive 32 per cent market share. Or will they?

In fact, Ford's new prices are close to the actual prices which its customers are already paying, thanks to the extensive discounting it has encouraged by paying big bonuses to dealers for beating factory sales targets. This has led some commentators to suggest that Monday's announcement was little more than a formal acknowledgment of an existing situation.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Ford has not been alone in its discounting. For the past 18 months the cutprice war has been so *fierce that* every firm *selling* here has been forced to reduce profit margins and encourage dealers to do likewise to keep stocks moving.

The net result is probably the most chaotic pricing structure for many years and one which manufacturers and dealers would like to see ended as soon as possible. Ford's bold action will go along way towards restoring at least a measure of much needed stability by forcing other manufacturers to announce *retail price in line* with what their cars are already fetching in the market place.

BL will not be one of them. It is adamant that it will not follow Ford's price-cutting and points out that in the past year Ford has increased its prices by an average of 15 per cent while its own went up by only 10 per cent.

"As a result of this overpricing Ford is overstocked and this is its way of clearing that stock", said a BL sales executive after the Ford announcement. We stopped discounting last year except in the case of models which are being cleared to make way for replacements. Ford has got itself into a real mess with discounting and only something as dramatic as pricecutting will sort that out."

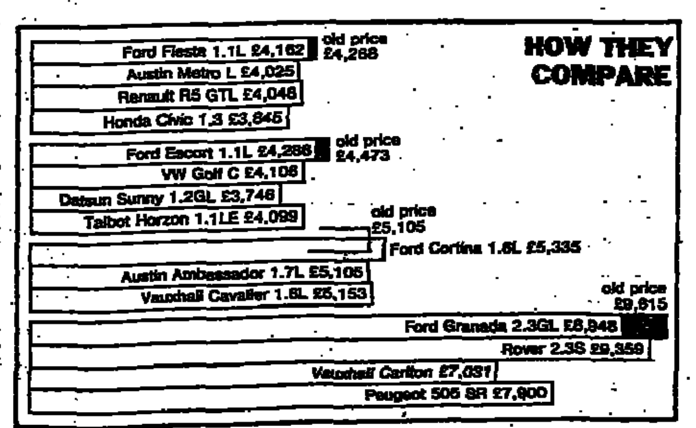
And BL should know. In the winter of 1980-1 it was itself heavily criticized for offering big sales bonuses *which its rivals claimed were mainly responsible* for the discounting which has continued ever since.

Mr Sam Toy, chairman of Ford of Britain, insists that the cuts will help to close the gap between British prices and the much-publicezed cheaper prices of European cars. Indeed so far as the top of the range models are concerned, the gap has reduced considerably. The most quoted example is the £3,321 reduction in the price of the Granada Ghia 2.8 *injection* model.

But it has been apparent for some time that Ford's UK prices on models imported from its European factories have been too high, bearing in mind the much higher productivity of its German, Spanish and Belgian plants.

Ford has attempted to counter this criticism by insisting that the economics of individual markets are so diverse that each must be treated on its merits. A more simple explanation is that British motorists have been charged what Ford thought they could afford and with its American parent in serious financial trouble every penny was needed back in Detroit.

Now it appears to be suggesting that mounting pressure for British prices to be brought into line with the continent is disrupting UK sales by inducing motorists to stay out of the market while they assess the benefits of buying in Europe. The number of Fords imported from Europe rose sharply from 17 in January, 1981 to 300 in December. But in annual terms that is only 3,600 even at the higher rate — a drop in the ocean.




In any event it has the remedy in its own hands and is already practising it albeit surreptitiously to avoid policing action by the EEC. Community rules forbid manufacturers to erect barriers between one market and another to protect prices. But in practice every order for a right-hand drive car placed in Europe now comes under scrutiny from the area sales office and surprise, surprise, the delivery times *being* quoted are getting longer by the month.

Nearly half the 459,000 Fords sold in Britain last year were imported from its European factories. A similar situation *applies* with Vauxhall and Talbot UK. In a pinch they can use the bigger profit margins available from their continental made cars to reduce British prices.

But BL is the odd man out. With the exception of the Honda-designed and part-built Japanese Triumph Acclaim the whole of the state controlled British car range is home produced. Enormous improvements have been *made in productivity* at Longbridge, bringing it inot line with European standards. Profit margins on Longbridge's best-selling Metro are today healthy enough to stand cuts. But Metro is only the tip of BL's long awaited new car programme and it needs every penny of Metro profits to continue winning government finance for the remainder of the programme.

One of the areas hardest hit by Ford's action could be the second hand car market. One of those attending Ford's dealer meeting on Sunday when the cuts were announced, pointed to the car park filled with dealers' own Granadas and announced: "I calculate that lot have lost £1.5m in depreciation at the stroke of a pen."

A Midland distributer handling a range of makes including Ford, said last night: "Used car prices will *fall framatically* because whether we like it or not Ford's price cuts will re-align prices at a much lower level. There will be a rush by the trade to reduce *stocks* and *that in itself* could lead to some panic selling. No one will want to be caught with stocks that he has had on his hands for more than a few weeks."

*But some dealers disagree.* They suggest that used car prices are already determined by the level of discounted new car prices and not published retail prices.

The acknowledged authority on used car prices is the trade publication Glass's Guide. Yesterday its offices were inundated with calls from dealers wanting guidance on the effects of Ford's action. Mr Michael Lacey, a Glass's director, said: "A price-cut by the market leader can only result in a *downward realignment of* used car prices. But we shall have to wait for a week or 10 days before the picture becomes clear. Already people are becoming anxious about their stocks, but in today's turmoil you can count the number of buyers on one hand."

An abridgement of the annual review by Mr. J. Ogilvie Thompson, chairman of Anglo American Gold Investment Company Limited.

# AMGOLD

## "While the price may languish in the near future, gold's ultimate role remains unchallenged"

### *In the meantime there are grounds for believing that gold will regain its importance among other forms of wealth*

The dollar price of gold declined more or less continuously throughout 1981, confirming the trend that was established during the latter half of 1980. As the financial year opened, the gold price stood at $470 per ounce, but it decreased by 22.8 per cent to $363 at the year end. Over calendar 1981 the average price was $460, some 25 per cent below 1980's average price. The impact on the industry of this substantial fall in the dollar price of gold was cushioned by the average depreciation of the rand against the dollar of 10.6 per cent, so that the rand price received by the industry was R400 per ounce compared with R477 in 1980 and R258 in 1979. Consequently, neither the gold mining industry, nor the company, repeated the spectacular results achieved in the previous period. Amgold's equity earnings at R246.3 million were 21.8 per cent below the record level of the financial year to February 1981. However, the company's profits, while only about three-quarters of the previous year's, were still almost double those achieved in 1980. As foreshadowed last year, a higher proportion of earnings was distributed so that dividends totalling 1 000 cents were declared, a reduction of only 13 per cent on the previous year.

**Gold**

It is clear that economic and financial influences dominated the gold market during the period under review, completely overshadowing disturbing political events which included, for example, the assassination of President Sadat, continued tension in the Middle East and the Polish crisis with all its adverse implications for east-west detente. The inimical effects of the non-political factors can be seen by taking a broad perspective of developments over the past 10 years. Over this decade the oil price increased sevenfold in real terms as a result of sharp adjustments to posted prices in 1973-4 and 1979-80. These events in themselves helped to take the gold price to new peaks in 1974 and 1980. However, before the first oil price shock, and in the intervening years, the oil price remained on a relatively stable or slightly declining trend. In most of these years conditions had been favourable for gold, either for fabrication usage or investment purposes. This was so because of accelerating economic growth in the OECD countries against a background of a weakening real oil price, with inflation within politically tolerable levels (as in 1971-3 and 1976-9). Only in 1974-6 was there a combination of a falling real oil price and deep economic recession, together with an eventual rise in real interest rates albeit from a substantially negative position. In this period the gold price fell to its relative low of $103 in September 1976, but the economic adjustment prior to that, and comparatively accommodating official policies, led to a sharp recovery from 1976-9.

The most recent phase has been very different. Although industrial production in the OECD area since 1979 has not decreased nearly as much as it did in 1975-6, stagflation has become the crucial issue. The beneficial impact of another decline in the real oil price, which reflects on this occasion the loosening of the previously strong link between economic activity and energy consumption, could, in other circumstances, have led by now to a resurgence of real growth. However, in this episode much more determined anti-inflationary policies have been pursued, especially in the United States, and the weak recovery in output has not been maintained. While real growth in GNP remained marginally positive on average during these past two years, the slowdown in wealth creation, the reduced Opec surplus and the conspicuously attractive returns on financial assets were hardly conducive to investment in commodities, including precious metals and gold in particular.

Yet despite this increasingly hostile environment, which dampened speculative activity and encouraged bearish positions on the futures markets, approximately the same physical quantity of gold was absorbed in 1981 as in 1980. While prices were generally declining, the average dollar price was nevertheless 50 per cent higher than in 1979. But total supply was much less. Furthermore, in comparing 1981 with the previous year's out-turn, the underlying improvement in the statistical position is seen in the reaction of flows of scrap gold on the supply side, and jewellery fabrication on the demand side, to the lower price. Preliminary estimates are that the sharp fall in secondary recovery, given a slight reduction in mine production, compensated to a considerable extent for the surge in sales from the communist bloc. The broadly similar total supply was absorbed largely because the demand from the jewellery industry is thought to have almost doubled from the 1980 low, although other fabrication usage remained roughly the same. Offtake for official coins improved somewhat as Krugerrand sales absorbed 3 559 518 ounces compared with 3 142 500 ounces in the previous year. Central banks apparently remained net buyers of gold, although on a reduced scale, and the major drop occurred in the area of net hoarding and investment.

In assessing the outlook for the gold market, it appears that supplies are likely to remain relatively tight at around 1981 levels, allowing for the maintenance of strong Russian sales but excluding the possibility of swap transactions from this source. One must assume also that major central banks in the West and the IMF will abstain from selling. This seems to accord with the attitude expressed by the majority of members of the US Gold Commission and authoritative international opinion. Indeed, the distribution of monetary gold holdings is still very uneven. In the light of this scenario, the price will be determined largely by the impact of fabrication and investment demand.

Perseverance by the US Administration to finance the mounting budget deficit without excessive money creation will mean a further reduction in inflation, and the maintenance of relatively high real interest rates. The technical and other difficulties that this significant readjustment, with its inevitably delayed 'supply-side' response, implies for the US and European economies are well known and are the subject of intense debate. It could be that success will be assured in the longer term if Western electorates perceive this to be to their advantage. In one sense, such an outcome is not propitious for gold. But to the extent that it will place the Western economies back on the path of sustained growth, it will have positive effects on fabrication demand and result ultimately in lower real interest rates which should make gold more attractive as an investment medium.

However, success is by no means certain and political strains are becoming more evident. In any case, if past patterns are a guide, some improvement in growth and a less buoyant dollar can be expected later this year, although a permanent abatement of inflation may require structural adjustments of much longer duration. Policy options are complex and confused but it is not unrealistic to hope that present conditions will not remain as difficult for the gold market. While the price may languish in the near future, gold's ultimate role remains unchallenged, irrespective of arguments for or against any return to a gold standard. In a world likely to be marked by political, economic and financial uncertainties, there are grounds for believing that gold will regain its importance among other forms of wealth.

**Conclusion**

The rising gold price over the last decade led the mining industry into embarking on substantial capital expenditure as it brought into payability lower grades of ore both within and outside current lease areas so that the lives of many of the mines have been prolonged. However, the United States has continued to pursue tight monetary policies in its endeavours to reduce the rate of inflation so that the gold price is presently being subjected to tremendous pressures. The lower gold price will call for regular review of capital expenditure programmes, continued attention to working costs and productivity and, wherever possible, an increase in the grade of ore mined. The average rand price of gold so far this year is R363 per ounce compared with R400 for the whole of last year so that with continuing inflation the combined impact on profits and dividends is self evident.

It is to be hoped that the problem of world-wide inflation will at least partly be solved so that interest rates can come down and satisfactory economic growth can resume. In this event I believe that stability will return to the gold market and confidence will be restored in this ultimate investment medium.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in Johannesburg on April 23 1982. Copies of the annual report may be obtained from the the London Office at 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ or from the Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries, Charter Consolidated P.L.C., P.O.Box 102, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ.

# BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

KLEINWORT, BENSON

## Profit down as bullion dealing slips

Lower bullion dealing levels from the exceptional heights of the previous year have led to a small drop in profits at the City's biggest merchant bank, Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale. After tax and transfer to hidden reserves, profits are down from £22.9m to £21.7m in 1981.

The 1980 profits have been restated upwards from £19m to allow for a new treatment of stock relief, whereby tax is no longer provided for United Kingdom stock relief arising in the year.

Kleinwort does not separately identify profits of Sharps, Pixley group, the bullion dealing operation, but profits were well down because of lower activity and tighter margins. Customers' deposits of bullion in the balance sheet are down from £556 at the end of 1980 to £501m.

Mr Robert Brooks, finance director, said that Trans-European, which holds the group's North Sea investments, was the only section, apart from bullion dealing, not to do better. Oil revenue suffered after a rig broke adrift on the Argyll field.

The investment management side did well, as did corporate finance, where Kleinwort handled the British Aerospace and Cable and Wireless flotations. Kleinwort draws something under half of gross revenues from fee income.

The balance sheet, which contracted marginally in the second half of 1981, shows a rise from £3,100m to £3,600m during the year. Some lending business was turned away because of low margins but there were signs that the squeeze on margins had stopped, Mr Brooks said. Advances rose from £738m to £974m.

On the subject of hidden reserves, where Morgan Grenfell recently came out in favour of disclosure, Mr Brooks said: "If everybody else disclosed, we probably would not be unhappy to."

CH BEAZER

## Expansion call

C H Beazer, the Bath-based property development group, is calling on shareholders for £2.9m through a 6 for 25 rights issre at 125p per share to expand its housebuilding and property activities.

The group raised pre-tax profits from £1.61m to £1.65m in the six months to December, but this was after inclusion of a net contribution of £151,000 although the 1980 figures included £393,000 from sale of assets from the recently acquired Westbrick Products. Interim dividend is raised from 3.43p to 3.83p per share gross.

Expansion of the group will be by both organic growth and suitable acquisitions, the directors say, and the additional capital would strengthen the company's capital base.

Conditions in the group's property activities continues to be extremely competitive, the directors claim, but with the wide spread of operations there should be an increased contribution from this division at the year end.

The building side of the group cntinues to improve, with the Westbrick acquisition proving a useful addition, and there are definite signs that the worst is now over in the engineering industry, say the directors.

The directors are forecasting dividends totalling 11.2p in the year to June 1982.

Beazer shares slipped 3p to 154p at the latest prices.

● Spirax Sarco Engineering: Dividend 4.286p gross (6.286). Turnover for 1981 was £42.8m (£41.7m). Trading profit £8.2m (£7.4m) including interest receivable £872,000 (£188,000). Pretax profit £7.3m (£6.2). Chairman said group saw some signs of slight improvement in the UK in the second half. With few exceptions, trading conditions in the other parts of the world remain depressed.

HOME COUNTIES

## Ads fall-off

A fall in advertising revenue hit trading at Home Counties Newspapers — whose publications include the Herts Advertiser and Thame Gazette — in common with others in the industry last year.

Pretax profits fell to £45,000 in the year to January 2, compared with £403,000 last time. The group is cutting the final dividend to 4.6p gross, from 6.78p last time, making the total payment lower at 7.14p compared with 9.2p gross and the group's shares were unchanged at 58p yesterday.

Redundancy costs of £162,000 cover reductions in the production workforce which took place in Eebruary and the management hopes the savings made will be as substantial as expected although no benefits have yet shown through.

Mr william Gibbs, chairman, says advertising in all sectors, particularly situations vacant, showed a decline last year.

He adds there have been a few signs of an improvement in advertising since the year end but nothing firm enough to base any long term recovery. "It depends entirely on what is happening in the economy but I am in no position to forecast," he said.

Group turnover remained static at £10.5m in the period. Investment income was £18,000 and interest received was £13,000 against £73,000. Extraordinary costs took £10,000 leaving earnings per share down at 0.77p compared with 7.47p. At a current cost level pretax losses were £175,000 compared with profits of £162,000.

GRAMPIAN

## Mixed fortunes

Grampian Holdings, a Scottish conglomerate, reported mixed fortunes from its industrial and consumer goods divisions last year but overall profits were depressed.

Pretax profits in the year to December are down at £1m compared with £1.44m last time in turnover lower by £6.4m at £58.3m. However, the final dividend has been held at 4.2p gross making a total of 6.42p gross and the shares rose a 1p yesterday to 61p.

The industrial division, which includes transport, construction and plant hire activities, saw trading profits halved to £945,000 compared with £1.8m last time.

But the consumer division, which in 1980 returned profits of only £97,000 compared with £865,000 the previous year, sprang back with profits of £533,000.

BAMBERS STORES

## Winter ills

Bambers Stores, the clothing retailer and manufacturer, blames the extreme winter weather and the recession for the squeeze on profits last year.

Pretax profits fell to £2.65m in the year to Fabruary 6 compared with £4.4m last time on sales that climbed by £9m to £39.5m. At the trading level profits were down to £4.1m against £5.4m. Property sales, excluding closure costs, added £1.36m, but interest charges at a similar level of £1.7m knocked pretax profits.

Mr Sidney Marks, the chairman, says that operating margins have been significantly reduced because of the recession.

● The profit of Riggs National Bank, reported on March 27, should have read $24,35m for all of last year, an increase of $11,000 over the previous year.

● British consulting engineers are likely to be credited with some £487m of earnings from work overseas for 1981. An incorrect total of £46.9m worth of work in hand was mentioned on March 23.

## Base Lending Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank | 13% |
| Barclays | 13% |
| BCCI | 13% |
| Consolidated Crds. | 13½% |
| C. Hoare & Co | *13% |
| Lloyds Bank | 13% |
| Midland Bank | 13% |
| Nat Westminster | 13% |
| TSB | 13% |
| Williams & Glyn's | 13% |

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10½%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11%, £50,000 and over 11½%.

## WALL STREET

New York, March 30. — Prices opened slightly higher in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was ahead by 0.09 of a point to 823.91 shortly after the market opened.

Advances outnumbered declines by 318 to 269 among the 971 issues crossing the tape.

Early turnover reached about 2.56m shares.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The stock market picked up a little steam in late trading to close mixed on Monday after drifting in a narrow range most of the day as traders hopes faded for an early "bottoming out" of the recession and lower interest rates. Trading was the slowest in more than six weeks.

| | Mar 29 | Mar 26 | | Mar 29 | Mar 26 | | Mar 29 | Mar 26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allied Chem | [illegible] | [illegible] | Fst Intrst Bncp | [illegible] | [illegible] | Polaroid | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Allied Stores | [illegible] | [illegible] | Fst Nat Boston | [illegible] | [illegible] | PPG Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Allis Chalmers | [illegible] | [illegible] | Fst Penn Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] | Proctor Gamble | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alcoa | [illegible] | [illegible] | Ford | [illegible] | [illegible] | Pub Ser El & Gas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amax Inc | [illegible] | [illegible] | GAF Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] | Raytheon | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amerada Hess | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Dynamics | [illegible] | [illegible] | RCA Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Airlines | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Electric | [illegible] | [illegible] | Republic Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Brands | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Foods | [illegible] | [illegible] | Reynolds Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Broadcast | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Mills | [illegible] | [illegible] | Reynolds Metal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Can | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Motors | [illegible] | [illegible] | Rockwell Int | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Cyanamid | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Pub Util NY | [illegible] | [illegible] | Royal Dutch | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Elec Power | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Tel Elec | [illegible] | [illegible] | Safeways | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Home | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Tire | [illegible] | [illegible] | St Regis Paper | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Motors | [illegible] | [illegible] | Genesco | [illegible] | [illegible] | Santa Fe Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Nat Res | [illegible] | [illegible] | Georgia Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] | SCM | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Standard | [illegible] | [illegible] | Getty Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] | Schlumberger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dresser Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] | Norton Simon | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Duke Power | [illegible] | [illegible] | Occidental Pet | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Du-Pont | [illegible] | [illegible] | Ogden | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eastern Air | [illegible] | [illegible] | Olin Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eastman Kodak | [illegible] | [illegible] | Owens-Illinois | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eaton Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] | Pacific Gas Elec | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| El Paso Nat Gas | [illegible] | [illegible] | Pan Am | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Equitable Life | [illegible] | [illegible] | Penney J. C. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Esmark | [illegible] | [illegible] | Pennzoil | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Evans P. D. | [illegible] | [illegible] | Pepsico | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Exxon Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] | Pfizer | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fed Dept Stores | [illegible] | [illegible] | Phelps Dodge | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Firestone | [illegible] | [illegible] | Philip Morris | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fst Chicago | [illegible] | [illegible] | Phillips Petrol | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Canadian Prices [illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

## COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade closed steadier yesterday. — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash, £832-32.50; three months £860-60.50. Sales: 7,050 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £830-31.00; three months, £856.50-57.50. Sales: Nil tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash, £830-31.00; three months, £858.50-£59.00. Settlement, £831.00. Sales: 6,300 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £828-29.00; three months, £854-55.00. Settlement, £829.00. Sales: Nil tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin was barely steady. — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £6,955-65 a tonne; three months £7170-80. Sales, 1,550 tonnes. High grade, cash £6950-65; three months £7190-7205. Sales, Nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £6975-80; three months £7190-95. Settlement, £6980. Sales, 1,345 tonnes. High grade, cash £6975-80; three months, £7200-10. Settlement, £6980. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.68 a picul.

LEAD: Was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £328.50-20.00 per tonne; three months £339.50-40. Sales, 7,600 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £327-27.50; three months £338-38.50. Settlement £327.50. Sales, 5,300 tonnes.

ZINC was steady, but quiet. — Afternoon. — Cash £425-26.00 per tonne; three months £430-30.50. Sales, 1,050 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £423.50-24.00; three months £429-29.50. Settlement, £424.00. Sales, 4,150 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £174.15 ($310.25) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady, but quiet. — Bullion market (fixing levels). [illegible]

[illegible]

## M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

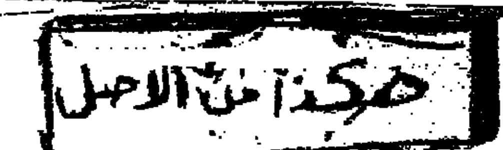
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

### The Over-the-Counter Market

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div (p) | Yld % | P/E Actual | P/E Fully Taxed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 129 | 100 | Ass Brit Ind CULS | 128 | — | 10.0 | 7.8 | — | — |
| 75 | 62 | Airsprung Group | 73 | — | 4.7 | 6.4 | 11.6 | 16.0 |
| 54 | 33 | Armitage & Rhodes | 45 | — | 4.3 | 9.6 | 3.8 | 8.5 |
| 205 | 187 | Bardon Hill | 199 | +1 | 9.7 | 4.9 | 9.7 | 11.8 |
| 107 | 100 | CCL 11% Conv Pref | 107 | — | 15.7 | 14.7 | — | — |
| 104 | 62 | Deborah Services | 62 | -1 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 5.8 |
| 131 | 97 | Frank Horsell | 126 | — | 6.4 | 5.1 | 11.4 | 23.3 |
| 83 | 39 | Frederick Parker | 77 | — | 6.4 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 7.5 |
| 78 | 46 | George Blair | 53 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 102 | 93 | Ind Prec Castings | 95 | -1 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 10.3 |
| 109 | 100 | Isis Conv Pref | 108 | — | 15.7 | 14.5 | — | — |
| 113 | 94 | Jackson Group | 97 | — | 7.0 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 6.9 |
| 130 | 108 | James Burrough | 116 | — | 8.7 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 10.6 |
| 334 | 246 | Robert Jenkins | 246 | -2 | 31.3 | 12.7 | 3.4 | 8.7 |
| 64 | 51 | Scruttons "A" | 64 | — | 5.3 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 9.1 |
| 222 | 159 | Torday & Carlisle | 159 | — | 10.7 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 9.5 |
| 15 | 10 | Twinlock Ord | 14 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 80 | 66 | Twinlock 15% ULS | 79½ | — | 15.0 | 18.9 | — | — |
| 44 | 25 | Unilock Holdings | 25 | — | 3.0 | 12.0 | 4.5 | 7.6 |
| 103 | 73 | Walter Alexander | 79 | — | 6.4 | 8.1 | 5.2 | 9.2 |
| 263 | 212 | W. S. Yeates | 232 | +1 | 14.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 12.1 |

*Prices now available on Prestel page 48146*





# SPORT

YACHTING

## French crew do without any food and water

By Barry Pickthall

While the Kiwi crew from Ceramco, New Zealand, were celebrating their handicap victory over Flyer yesterday at the end of the final leg of the Whitbread Round the World Yacht Race, the French crew aboard Charles Heidsieck III were heading into 40-knot northerly winds. They are battling to finish ahead of the 4 am deadline on Friday set for them by Flyer, to take overall handicap honours, for this 27,000-mile marathon.

Despite running 210 miles on Monday, averaging 8.7 knots, almost a knot faster than is necessary on the final 500-mile distance, to secure the Whitbread Trophy, this 11-man crew are handicapped by a severe shortage of food and water.

After running into calms close to the Azors, news that Flyer had extended her lead to more than the 91½ hours necessary to beat them on handicap, the skipper, Alain Gabbay, decided to ditch 100 litres of drinking water and 200 litres of food and stores in an effort to lighten the ship and squeeze every last bit of sped out of his 65-foot yacht.

In making that sacrifice, it now appears that Gabbay seriously miscalculated the extent of the calms that were to interupt Heidsieck's passage past the Azores. He reported to his sponsors yesterday that he had expected to finish much earlier than Friday morning, his estimated time of arrival. This race against time is obviously not yet lost but as their performance over the next two days will be monitored with increasing apprehension by both her French supporters and Flyer's camp.

The 68-foot Ceramco New Zealand, skippered by Peter Blake, crossed the Portsmouth finish line yesterday to beat the Dutch yacht's handicap time for this 6,100-mile fourth leg from Mar del Plata by a mere two hourt 41 minutes. That time should provide the Kiwi crew with their second stage win of the race as well as helping make up for the dismasting they suffered on the first leg from Portsmouth to Capetown. The incident robbed them of the chance of overall honours and the handicap prize.

After First Co-operative's dismasting last week, Chay Blyth's 77-foot United Friendly should be the first British yacht home. Blyth passed within a few yards of his rival on Monday and reported that all was well on board as Les Williams and his crew struggled towards Portsmouth under jury rig.

Yesterday United Friendly was 700 miles from the finish but had been headed off by strong north-easterly winds. He is unlikely to beat the much smaller Charles Heidsieck across the line.

ICE SKATING

## Cousins overtaken

Montreal, March 30 — Toller Cranston, of Canada, gave a near flawless free skating performance to overtake Robin Cousins, of Britain and win the first event on the professional figure skating circuit on Monday night.

Cranston, third after Sunday's compulsory short programme recieved six perfect and three 9.9 marks for 87,7 points and 266.4 overall. The six-time Canadian champion skated after Cousins, who had earned scores of 10 from two of the nine judges for 88.6 points.

Cousins, the reigning Olympic champion who led after the short programme, had 265.8 points in second place. Gordie McKellan, of the United States, was third with 259.1 points.

Simone Grigorescu, a native of Romania now living in America, edged Heather Kenkaren, of Canada to take the women's singles. — AP.

### Runner breaks arms

The former Olympic 800 metres runner Angela Creamer has broken both her arms after a fall from a beam training for the television programme *It's a Knockout*.

**Catherine Lacoste, still proving it is the game, not the trophies, that count**

## Sentimental return of Gallic charmer who took America by storm

In a recent issue of the American magazine *Golf Digest*, Gene Sarazen selects his leading 10 golfers, men and women, of all time. One notes, gratifyingly, that the list is headed by Joyce Wethered. She is underpinned by nine Americans and therefore denied the European support of Catherine Lacoste, once of Paris, now settled in Madrid. It is either an aberration on the part of Sarazen, or a recognition that her career was too short at the highest level for full evaluation.

Meeting her at the Berkshire during the recent Avia Watches foursomes was to fall once again under the spell of her Gallic charm. She is now Catherine Lacoste de Prado and the 37-year-old mother of four children, aged from 11 down to two. Between 1971 and 1980 she also suffered two miscarriages, so that her serious golf virtually ended in 1970. By then she had acquired enough trophies to satisfy the most egotistical pot-hunter, but from time to time she reappears, for the love of the game, and a sentimental return to the Berk shire after an enterval of 15 years was deeply appreciated.

Range over the whole field of women's golf down the ages and you will not find another player who as able to win the United States Open championship at the age of 22 and five days, as she did in 1967. What made it all the more remarkable was that she was an amateur and a foreigner.

Yet, surprisingly, she regards the year from October 1968 as the high point of her career. During that period she won the championships of, among other countries, France, Spain, Britain and the United States Her victory in the American Open remains "the most marvellous memory".

Ten days earlier she had suffered a stunning defeat in the British Amateur. Leading the strokeplay section, she was beaten in the first round of the matchplay by a compatriot, Martine Cochet, who, according to the format of the event, had been last among the 32 qualifiers.

She was mad, she says, because she had been trying to win the British for years (at 21?), but "Mummy" had seen it differently. It might be a blessing in disguise, she had said. Catherine explains that her mother had used the English expression because there is no French equivalent. Catherine, incidentally, speaks almost flawless English, encouraged apparently by the fact that her children attend the English school in Madrid. What her mother had correctly divined was that a release from the strain of the British championship would strengthen her reserves for more demanding American test a week or two later.

It was widely reported at the time that the American women had behaved badly in the face of defeat at the hands of a young, foreign, amateur upstart. Catherine prefers to look at it the other way. The amateurs, "all the amateurs", she says, were thrilled and most of the professionals had congratulated her, too. She singles out particularly Patty Berg and Murle Lindstrom (née Breer) for their sporting attitude.

She has no doubts about the stroke that won the championship for her. She had seen a lead of seven strokes reduced to one coming to the last two holes at Hot Springs, Virginia, and people were starting to draw comparisons with the men's Open a fortnight earlier. An amateur, Martin Fleckman, had held the lead after three rounds by a stroke from the formidable trio of Nicklaus, Palmer and Casper at Baltusrol and yet finished 14 behind a rampaging Nicklaus after a final round of 80.

Two weeks on and Catherine Lacoste faced the challenge of the dogleg 17th at Hot Springs. She recounts the details in a quiet, matter-of-fact way, yet it must have required exceptional courage to go for a tee shot over the trees. She pulled it off and was faced now with an eight iron to the green instead of a probable four iron. The pitch shot nestled nine feet from the pin and down went the putt, after thudding against the back of the hole and leaping in the air like a startled jack rabbit. A par four by Beth Stone left Catherine two shots ahead.

The 18th was a par three, about 180 yards. Oddly, she cannot recall which club she used off the tee for this crucial final blow, "but it must have been a two or three iron". She was safely on, about eight yards from the hole and "I had three for it". Her approach putt was a foot away and before long she was racing for a telephone to convey the glad tidings to her parents at home.

"It's the only time", she says, "that I've ever known Mummy to be speechless." By happy chance it was the birthday of her father, René Lacoste, of tennis renown. Since her mother had won the British Amateur championship in the name of Simone Thion de la Chaume in 1927, the sporting pedigree is impeccable.

Catherine returned to the United States two years later to add the American Amateur title to her collection, beating Shelley Hamlin three and two in the final. That was her *anna mirabilis*, but it is the game rather than the trophies that count, that brought her back last week to introduce a young compatriot by marriage, Vicky Pertierra, to the delights of British amateur golf. Both want to come back — and we want to have them back. They help to revive one's faith when sport generally is in such a state of turmoil.

**John Hennessy**
*Golf Correspondent*



Catherine Lacoste: for the love of the game

TENNIS

## Training centre 'best in Europe'

By Norman Fox, Sports Correspondent

Britain's melancholy record of providing indoor facilities for improving standards in sport was significantly improved yesterday by the opening of the Lawn Tennis Assiciation's Nationl Training Centre at Bisham Abbey. Paul Hutchins, the national team manager, described the centre as "the best in Europe."

The Smith Report of 1980 identified many of the problems facing British tennis, but made it clear that players of high potential could not be expected to succeed unless they were provided with indoor facilities to match those found on the Continent. As a result the Sports Council have cooperated with the LTA in providing four "Supreme Courts" in what was the £2.5m general sports "workshop" at Bisham.

With a new outdoor artificial surface recently opened for football and other sports, the workshop has been adapted to allow exclusive use for tennis at agreed periods. The LTA have contributed £50,000 of the £150,000 required for the work. Mr Hutchins said the facilities would be particularly important in the training of junior competitors. He also felt the LTA's involvement would include the relationship between the sport's governing body and the players. The centre has medical and gymnasium facilities and six outdoor floodlit courts.

The 74 x 37 metres workshop can be used for tournaments and, in the evenings by the local community. Dick Jeeps, chairman of the Sports Council, who opened the centre, said it would provide the foundations for the future of British tennis, and Jim Cochrane, President of the LTA, said it was the realisation of a dream.

The former Davis Cup player, John Clifton, and his wife, Margy, will run the centre. Mr Clifton's appointment as National Training Centre Organiser, is for a three year period.

Athletics is also in need of an indoor competition site to complement the isolated facilities at Cosford. The greater London Council and the Sports Council recently carried out a feasibility study into providing a "major indoor sports arena" but as yet there are no firm plans: The Sports Council who have offered half the capital cost, favour using the Empire Pool at Wembley but a site in the Docklands is also among the nine potential locations.

## Winter tour abolished as Avon pull out

New York, March 30.— The 12-week women's indoor winter tennis tour is to be eliminated under a new, year-long schedule proposed by the Women's Tennis Assoiation. Jerry Diamond, executive director of the WTA, said the aim was to reduce the number of big tournaments and make the game easier to follow. He did not elaborate.

The WTA's plans coincided with Avon Product's announcement that after four years they are discontinuing sponsorship of the winter tour and a satellite circuit. William Corbett, the cosmetics and jewelry firm's director of public relations, said that while his company were reducing their involvement in women's tennis they might still sponsor individual tournaments.

He did not give any reason for Avon's decision to pull out of the tour. The decision came a day after Sylvia Hanika defeated Martina Navratilova in the final of the indoor circuit championship, which should have featured the eight leading points winners on the circuit. Miss Navratilova, was the only entrant among the world's top-ranked six players —Reuter.

### Pecci pulls out

Zurich, March 30 — The fourth seed, Victor Pecci of Paraguay, has pulled out of the World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournament here, organizers said today. They said he gave no reason and will be fined $3,000

### GOLF

TOUR EARNINGS: Mon (US unless stated) 1, J Pate $160,447. 2, T Kite $155,382; 3, C Stadler $146,324; 4, T Watson $146,706; 5, J Miller $122,447; 6, S Simpson $108,208; 7, A Bean $104,784; 8, H Irwin $99,921; 9, J Nicklaus $78,480; 10, W Levi $76,505; 39, N Faldo (GB) $31,084, 58, P Oosterhuis (GB) $21,019

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday

FOOTBALL

# Call for a meeting on 'too harsh' referees

Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham Hotspur manager, yesterday appealed for a meeting of football authorities to discuss the game's disciplinary code.

Mr Burkinshaw claimed referees were being too harsh on players only hours after the London derby against Arsenal had produced four booking and sendings off for Alan Sunderland, of Arsenal, and Chris Hughton of Spurs.

"The number of bookings this season has been ridiculous because referees are acting under instructions but we could put things right if only the proper authorities got round a table to discuss the situation," Mr Burkinshaw said.

The game ended 2-2 and Mr Burkinshaw added: "Twenty years ago the match would probably have produced only a couple of bookings. It was never dirty."

With sendings off totalling more than a hundred this season and heading for a record, the managers have asked for a meeting with referees and representatives of the Football Association anf the Football League to state views similar to Mr Burkinshaw's.

His Tottenham team was involved in a stormy League Cup semi-final with West Bromwhich Albion last month in which six players were booked and two sent off.

Both Mr Burkinshaw and Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager, admitted Ray Lewis, the referee, was correct to dismiss Sunderland and Hughton after an 83rd-minute flurry of feet and fists. Burkinshaw said: "I don't think either of them landed a blow."

Mr Neill's complaint concerned the booking of Stewart Robson for running off the pitch during an Arsenal attack and then returning without permission. "The referee said he was cheating but Stewart doesn't know the meaning of the word," he said. "He was running at 100 miles an hour and just couldn't stop."

Fortunately for Tottenham, Hughton will be available for the FA Cup semi final match with Leicester, but he will probably miss the Easter league game with Arsenal at Highbury.

Two goals by Sunderland sent Arsenal in at half-time in command, but a spirited second half Tottenham revival produced goals for Steve Archibald and Hughton, although Mr Burkinshaw reflected sadly: "It is two points lost rather than one gained."

Queen's Park Rangers, London's other representatives in Saturday's semi-finals, put themselves in the right frame of mind to meet West Bromwich when they beat promotion-challenging Sheffield Wednesday 2-0

With Mike Flanagan scoring after 35 minutes and Simon Stainrod adding a second in the final minute, Rangers easily picked up the three points

□ Paul Mariner, the Ipswich Town striker, who scored England's goal in the vital World Cup qualifying match with Hungary at Wembley, starts his comeback this afternoon after an Achilles tendon operation.

The 28-year-old forward is named in a 13-man Ipswich squad for their reserve match at Crystal Palace.

Burkinshaw: 'Number of bookings is ridiculous'.

# Brooking's winner mesmerises Davies

By Gareth Bowen

**Swansea City ............0**
**West Ham United .........1**

After an unbeaten run of nine games which took them back to the top of the first division Swansea City surrendered their home points for the second time in four days. Ipswich Town, their Fellow challengers, gave them a lesson or two on Saturday and the instruction continued from West Ham, placed merely in the middle of the table.

Trevor Brooking stamped his personality onthe game from the kick-off, evading close marking and spraying passes for his strikers who were not afraid to take the shortest route through Swansea's burly defenders.

The London side's sweet harmony suggested that they could repeat the dominance exerted on Swansea by Ipswich last Saturday. Van der Elst shot tamely however, after a combined move set up by Alvin Martin, West Ham's international centre back.

But a goal always seemed likely for the Londoners and it was Van der Elst who made up for his early mistake with a brilliant goal on the ninth minute. Brooking's free kick had sailed past the Swansea goal, but it was worked back by Stewart and Devonshire was available to make the final pass to the unmarked striker. Davies stood mesmerised as the ball sailed into the top right hand corner of the net.

But for the rest of the half, West Ham were driven to desperate defence as Swansea forced six corners, mostly aimed for Latchford, who had returned after two months on the injured list. He managed to evade Martin twice, but two of his headers sailed over the bar and along with Robbie James he failed to pick up two dangerous low crosses from Leighton James.

The siege continued remorselessy until half-time with Swansea picking up every stray ball in midfield and feeding Curtis, who had the beating of Lampard whenever he faced him. Panic ensued around Parkes whenever the Welsh international winger crossed the ball and West Ham resorted to inelegant but effective clearances to the four corners of the Vetch Field to hold on to their one-goal lead.

SWANSEA CITY: D Davies, N Robinson, D Hadziabdic, C Irwin, R Kennedy, A Rajkovic, A Curtis, R James, L James, N Stevenson, R Latchford.
WEST HAM UNITED: P Parkes, R Stewart, F Lampard, N Orr, A Martin, A Devonshire, F van der Elst, P Goddard, D Cross, T Brooking, P Allen.
REFEREE: B T Stevens (Stonehouse, Glouc).

## Manager resigns

Bobby Watson, the Airdrieonians manager, has resigned. Watson, the only part-time manager in the Scottish Premier League, has long felt that management at top level has kept him away too much from his family and his work as a director of a steel stockholding firm.

# Chelsea hold on to towel

Chelsea yesterday denied that they intend to sell the ground and share facilities with another club. Martin Spencer, their chief executive, said: "It is ridiculous nonsense to say such a thing. Our debt now is down to £1.5m compared with £4m in 1976.

"The club is having no discussions with either Fulham or Queen's Park Rangers about sharing their grounds. In fact if there was any ground sharing, especially with regard to Fulham, it would have to be at Stamford Bridge. Our facilities here are absolutely first class compared with most other clubs."

Mr Spencer added: "The money we owe is owed to the bank, and some first division clubs owe more than we do. Regarding complete redevelopent of Stamford Bridge, it would obviously be a retrograde step to demolish the 11,000 seater east stand in order to solve a problem that is now minimal in relation to six years ago. Common sense nust tell you that it would be ridiculous to chuck the towel in now.

"We do have four acres of unused land which can be used for development when the right situation comes along, but these things cannot be done overnight."

□ Brentford, who are £200,000 in debt, will be in the black within three years Martin Lange, the chairman, said yesterday. Mr Lange, a property developer, took over as chairman from Dan Tana six months ago when the club was losing over £2,000 a week, but drastic streamlining of the staff and a revised approach to advertising and sponsorship meant that the club would be running at a profit within a year.

He also announced the club had sponsors for shirt advertising for the first time and plans were under way to build a gymnasium and health centre for use by the public. It was also intended to alter the Braemar Road side of the ground for it to become a 3,000 all-seater stand.

□ Steve Hoolickin, the Hull defender, has been forced to retire because of a heart condition which he has kept secret for seven years. Hoolickin, aged 30, was told in 1975 that he had an enlarged heart after complaining of breathing difficulties, but specialists said he could carry on playing.

### Forfar Athletic dream of putting the darker Blues in the shade on Saturday

# The sky is a paler blue over Hampden

There have been clubs with unlikely names in the semi-final round of the Scottish Cup. In 1896, for example, St Bernards played Heart of Midlothian and Renton met Hibernian. There is no note in most records of where those matches were played; simply the fact that St Bernards and Renton lost and Hearts won in the final.

It was not much different 50 years later when the 1946 season approached its climax. Then Arbroath appeared at the semi-final stage, losing 2-0 to Aberdeen, a much more familiar name these days and one that has a 50-50 chance of appearing in the final this season.

Even in the Scottish Cup, where the entrants from out-of-the-way towns have a better chance of getting to the later stages than do their equivalents in England, there are seldom sides of the calibre of Forfar Athletic in the penultimate stage.

Until now Forfar have footballed their way through 98 years without anyone taking too much notice of them. Even in their own town, on the northern side of Dundee and not too far from Arbroath, few people seem to take notice. A home attndance of 500 is quite notable and a four-figure crowd is exceptional.

It may just be different from now on. On Saturday Forfar make their second visit to Hamden Park i n the Scottish Cup this season. In the last round they went there as the guests of Queen's Park, last season's romantic amateur qualifiers from existin second division to the first. Queen's were expected to win fairly comfortably, but lost 2-1, a sad end to their recovery programme though an interesting step imn Forfar's recent history.

In the 1957-58 season Forfar were drawn at home to Rangers in an early round and crashed out by a humiliating score: they do not care to recall the exact number of goals with any joy. In 1970 they achieved their record attendance of 10,780 when, in the second round of the competition,. they lost to Rangers, who eventually gave the trophy to Celtic after a replay.

Possibly 10,000 of that crowd were Rangers supporters. The same number are likely to travel from Forfar this weekend to Hampden for another Athletic tilt at Rangers. It will be their first appearance in a Scottish Cup semi-final tie. In 1978 they were in the semi-final round of the Scottish League Cup when they met would you believe it, Rangers. There was almost the surprise then that they hope to achieve on Saturday. Six minutes remained and Forfar led 2-1. There were dreadful visions in the eyes of the Ibrox club and their 45,00 supporters of a certain day in England when the Rangers of Glasgow lost 1-0 to the Rangers of Berwick. Now defeat by Forfar loomed, and that would have been only about one per cent less cataclysmic.

It did not happen. Rangers equalized in the 84th minute to the enourmeus relief of everyone except the huge mass of neutral support for Forfar. There was extra time and three more goals for Rangers, who went on to another extra-time victory by 2-1 against Celtic in the final.

That was the nearest that Forfar, whose old sky-blue and navy-blue strip has been changed for one of almost entirely sky-blue, could claim to have been to a national final.

Their manager Alec Rae says that the better team will win on Saturday. Rangers who wear royal blue are near the top of the premier division and have the best overall record of any senior club in British football; Forfar's mid-table position in the second division (which arguably just about puts them near the top of the Southern League clubs in England) is unlikely to create much confusion among such elite.

A reasonable guess would be a win for Rangers by at least three goals. Mr Rae, on optimist, will not concede that. He believes that in recent months life has changed dramatically at Forfar's Station Park. It is now, he says, all about sporting headlines and television appearances and even a possible place in Europe.

"It really is great," Mr Rae said. "We should not be in the semi-finals but we are, and that is wonderful for the town. The club and the town are in union. We are very close and everyone is getting something out of this run in the Cup.

"The whole thing has been a pleasant experience, an enormous success for a tiny club like Forfar, and no one can change that regardless of what happens from now on. It will be a great day for us on Saturday. I believe we have managed to put Forfar on the Scottish map and that is something not all little clubs can say."

**Iain Mackenzie**

SQUASH RACKETS

# Crashing of bottles was embarrassing

By Rex Bellamy

There was a time at Bromley yesterday when the sound track of the mind insistently hammered out the refrain of that old song about the ten green bottles standing on the wall, that fell down. Britain in fact, had 15 men in the first round of the British Open championships, sponsored by Audi Cars. But the first nine on court were all beaten and the tenth, Christy Willstrop, was match point down before beating Magdi Saad of Egypt 9-6, 9-4, 3-9,3-9, 10-8.

Willstrop, aged 18, is based at Walton, near Wakefield, and for irrelevant reasons answers to either "Strapper" or "Snapper". He is Britain's under 23 champion, ranks eighth in England, and may be a better prospect than any of the older players ranked above him. He is a good shot maker and has some cute ideas and a resiliently combative temperament.

That temperament was useful in yesterday's fifth game because Willstrop repeatedly failed to clear the ball when playing short, thus conceded lets or penalties, and progressed from point to point as laboriously as a Pyrenean Mountain Dog lumbering across a deeply sandy beach. Willstrop became garrulously peevish about that — but only between rallies. When the ball was in motion he was admirable except for those sometimes reluctant feet.

The nine British players who, earlier, had made minimal 125 claims on the prize fund included the men ranked third, fourth, fifth and seventh in England. All those crashing bottles were becoming embarrassing until Willstrop and Gawain Briars in turn resisted what had begun to seem an irresistible gravitational force. Briars, too, beat an Egyptian: Gamal el Amir.

John le Lievre played well to create a winning chance, but became rather inhibited in the fifth game whereas, the previously talkative 12th seed Lars Kvant, settled down remorselessly to serious business.

The women's championship begins today. There has been comment about the large disparity in prize money: 73.14 per cent for the men and 26.86 for the women. There are two points to be made. First, the women's prize money has increased by 34.6 per cent since last year, whereas the men's is unchanged. Secondly, ticket sales repeatedly make it clear that, although women's squash may often be more spectacular, the men attract more customers.

This is the first time the championships have been combined in one tournament. Christina Myers, the secretary of the Women's Squash Rackets Association, said: "We get the same as the men at the British under-23 championships, but it took six years. Eventually we'd like to narrow the gap here and even close it altogether. But there has been a considerable increase in prize money and we have to be cautious, pragmatic. We do not want to land ourselves with a prize money bill that we couldn't cover if this experiment is not a success."

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: J Khan (Pakistan) beat [illegible] ... L Kvant (Sweden) beat J Le Lievre (England) 9-2, 1-9, 9-4, 2-9, 9-5; J Gul (Pakistan) beat T Wilkinson (Zimbabwe) 3-9, 9-6, 9-6, 9-2; Z Khan (Pakistan) beat M Robinson (England) 10-8, 9-2, 9-3; C Willstrop (England) beat M Saad (Egypt) 9-6, 9-7, 3-9, 10-8; G Briars (England) beat G El Bair (Egypt) 9-1, 9-5, 9-1.

TENNIS

ZURICH: W Scanlon beat S Birner (Czechoslovakia), 7-6, 6-3; P Rennert beat F Gonzales, 6-3, 7-6, C Dunk beat S Glammalva, 6-3, 7-6; G Ocleppo (Italy) beat R Cano (Argentina), 7-5, 6-4; N Saviano beat T Wallke, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5; S Glickstein (Israel) beat J Austin, 6-2, 6-3; R Stadler (Switzerland) beat R Ycaza (Ecuador), 6-1 6-3; V Amritraj (India) beat P Dent (Australia), 6-4, 6-4; W Fibak beat E Iskersky 3-6, 6-2 6-1

BOWLS

# Scot keeps his head

By Gordon Allan

Andy Thomson, the young Scot who is widely supported to add the English indoor championship, sponsored by Lombard North Central, to the outdoor title he won at Worthing last summer, reached the quarter final round at Rugby yesterday. But he had to cope with a sterling recovery by George Hayward, of Paddington, to do so, 21-16.

Thomson was in the lead, 18-8, when Hayward got down to business like the old campaigner he is. Hayward once held four shots, but Thomson knocked in one of his own to take that particular end. That may well have been the crisis point of the match. Hayward, palpably disappointed, battled on and destroyed the head at 19-16 to give himself another chance. Thomson kept his thoughts to himself, and picked up the two he needed when the end was replayed.

Roger Priestley, of Bodmin, who caused a few ripples by beating Bill Hobart the previous evening, was unable to find quite the same inspiration against Pip Branfield, of Clevedon. Branfield won 21-17. Priestley had his chance, fleetingly, and earned a lot of credit for getting so far. Branfield's more extensive experience probably counted for most, here.

The first round of the pairs was notable for the 15-13 defeat of Allcock and Porter by Harvey and Barton, of the Desborough club in Maidenhead. Allcock, being an international, was on many a shortlist for the title, but reputation means little or nothing in bowls. The Cotswold pair were always in arrears. Desborough held a clutch of shots at the last end; Porter scattered them; but Harvey regained the shot and held it, to some of the loudest cheers heard since first thing on Monday morning.

The Wey Valley rink made predictable progress into the semi-final round of the fours, at the expense of Isis, who conceded the match with the score 29-10, and three ends still to play.

SINGLES: first round: A Hemmings (Stevenage) 21, M Day (Hounslow) 9; M Goord (Greenwich) 21, R Wring (Bristol) 14; R Rolfe (West Row) 21, M Stevenson (Bilsdon) 10; S Wilkes (Wey Valley) 21, J Ferguson (Newcastle) 17, B Howes (Norfolk and Norwich) 21, L Fisher (Tor Bay) 18; A Thomson (Cyphers) 21, G Scadgell (Worthing) 10; N Atkinson (Huddersfield) 21, D Howes (Cotswold) 19; G Hayward (Paddington) 21, W Graver (Gallow) 18
Second round: Hemmings 21, Rolfe 8; M Luker (Tonbridge Wells) 21, R Black (Mortlands) 15; P Branfield (Clevedon) 21, R Priestley (Bodmin) 17; Howes 21, Wilkes 14; Thomson 21, Hayward 16; Atkinson 21; Goord 19; C Bowes (Teesside) 21, K King (Ely) 18; J Dowler (Cheshunt) 21, G Smyth (Sunderland) 18.
PAIRS: first round: W Hayward (Preston) 24, D Baker (Darlington) 22; P Bright (Torquay) 28, L King (Deangate) 5; I Harvey (Desborough) 15, A Allcock (Cotswold) 13; R Harlow (Ely) 24, P Goulding (Nottingham) 22.
FOURS: third round: A Windsor (Wey Valley) 29, M Gallagher (Isis) 10; R Jones (Desborough) 30, A Dimond (Barking) 8; B Fernandes (Thamesdown) 19, C Morgan (Century) 16; J George (Norfolk and Norwich) 22, E Homer (Chesterton) 21

RUGBY UNION

# Spanish invitation

Scottish and Irish sides have been invited to take part in a rugby competition in Spain, during the World Cup, Iain Mackinzie writes.

The invitation to the Co-optimists and the Irish Wolfhounds has been issued by the Barcelona City Council and the Spanish Rugby Federation.

They will join a French XV and a Spanish XV for matches between June 10-14. At the moment it is not known which sides the Scots and Irish will play although both will take part in two games.

The tournament, which has been arranged on a semi-final official basis, is intended to boost Spanish rugby during the World Cup football tournament. Brian Anderson, the leading Scottish referee, has been invited to officiate in two of the games.

□ Nigel Melville, one of three Wasps players picked for England's summer tour of north America, is named by his club for this evening's merit table match at London Welsh, though there is a doubt about his fitness.

He was reported to have suffered a shoulder injury while playing for the Barbarians in the Hongkong Sevens and the club awaits to hear from him whether he will be able to play.

RUGBY LEAGUE

# Attacks on referees alarms League

By Keith Macklin

In a sport which prides itself on the good behaviour of its supporters, assaults on referees are virtually unknown.

The Rugby League has therefore taken a serious view of a number of recent incidents involving attacks on the men in the middle, and the executive committee will discuss the sudden rash at its meeting in Leeds on Monday.

Last Saturday Kevin Allatt, the Southport referee, was struck in the face by a coin as he left the field following the Hunslet v. Halifax game. A week previously the Widnes referee Robin Whitfield was attacked and pummelled after officiating Halifax's game with Cardiff City. He had to take several days off work because of facial injuries.

In previous incidents this season John McDonald, of Wigan, has had a police escort at Craven Park, Hull, and Salford have been fined following the abuse of another Widnes referee, Ronnie Cambell. The officials are so disturbed by these incidents that a senior referee, Stan Wall, of Leigh, says: How long before we get the darts and bottles, as at football matches? Perhaps some grounds should be fenced."

Rugby League officials stress they are faced with only a handful of incidents and do not wish to panic.

Meanwhile, the Challenge Cup semi-finalists, Leeds and Widnes, both hve injury problems for Saturday's game. Leeds are without winger Massa and have to give a late fitness test to Dickinson. Widnes will be missing their centre Cunningham, whose spinal disc trouble will keep him out for the rest of the season.

The executive committee will also consider on Monday Fulham's failure to keep the fixture at Bradford owing to a wholesale croop of injuries.

□ The Australian Rugby League yesterday rejected an English proposal to bring forward the first two internationals of this year's australian tour of England because of a problem over televising the second match, Reuter reports. The English League advised the ARL that the BBC was unable to televise the second international at Wigan on November 14 because of prior commitments and suggested that both games be brought forward a week. The ARL chairman, Kevin Humphreys, rejected the proposal because it would leave the Australians with only five games before the opening international at Hull.

IN SHORT

## Cricket

The Cricketers' Association will urge members, at their annual meeting at Edgbaston on April 13, not to put pressure on umpires this summer. The association's chairman, Chris Balderstone, the Leicestershire and England batsman, in his annual report, states:

"The TCCB are likely to make even stronger efforts to crack down on dissent, and unfair attempts to pressurise umpires, but cricket's former image could be much more effectively preserved in the eyes of the public if they saw the players themselves making the effort to, put their house in order."

The executive committee of the CA will present this resolution to members: "The Cricketers' Association is totally against any action or gesture which will put unfair and unnecessary pressure on umpires. All players will make every effort to maintain the traditional standards and status of the game."

□ Somerset have collected over £95,000 in subscriptions for 1982 — a record for this time of year and just £28,000 short of the record total of 1981 This is largely because of a scheme offering a discount to members paying early.

## Golf

Angel Gallardo,aged 38, the Spanish World Cup player, was elected captain of the Professional Golfers Association at their annual meeting at the Belfry, Sutton Coldfield, yesterday. He succeeds Doug Smith and becomes the PGA's first Spanish golfer. Michael Bonallack stepped down after six years as chairman after his election as president of the English Golf Union. Ronnie Alexander, captain of the Royal and Ancient was elected in his place.

## Cycling

Billy Kerr, aged 37, winner of the Sealink International in 1979, will captain Ireland's cycling team in this year's race from Ostend on April 19 to Manchester on April 24.

TEAM: N Campbell (Cyprus), P Cassidy (Tirolia), D Gardner (Lurgan), B Kerr (Ballymena), P Kinnmage (Tara) and J McQuaid (Emerald)

## Boxing

Havana, March 30. — Teofilo Stevenson, of Cuba, three times Olympic heavweight boxing champion, believes he is back on course to retain his world amateur title in Munich in May after being injured in a car crash a year ago.

Stevenson, aged 30, the world's outstanding amateur boxer for the past 10 years, damaged his spine at the base of the neck in an accident last spring and wore a plaster neck support until October when he resumed training.

FOR THE RECORD

HOCKEY

Women's match India beat West Germany, 4-0.

TENNIS

NICE: R Krishnan (India) beat G Goves, 6-0, 6-4; J Arias (US) beat A Maurer (WG) 6-2, 6-2; A Gimenez (Spain) beat P McNamee (Australia) 7-5, 6-7, 6-2; B Fritz beat S Casal (SA), 6-4, 6-3; A Gomez (Ecuador) beat F Sauer (SA), 6-3, 3-6, 6-3; C Panatta (Italy) beat W Hampson (Australia), 4-6, 7-5, 6-3; E Fromm (US) beat P Rebolledo (Chile), 6-4, 2-6, 7-5; J L Damiani (Uruguay) beat P Torre, 6-2, 6-3.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 7, New York Rangers 3

NETBALL

SWANSEA: British Universities: Scotland 22, Wales 28; England 30, Scotland 15; Northern Ireland 10, London Cambridge 47; Northern Ireland 7, England A 28; England B 38, London Cambridge 18, England A 22, Wales 22

CRICKET

SHELL SHIELD: Bridgetown: Barbados, 465; Jamaica: 242 (H Chang 97, J Garner 6 for 74) and 128, Barbados won by an innings and 95 runs. St George's, Grenada: Windward Islands, 332 and 170 for 7 (R Nanan 5 for 48); Trinidad and Tobago, 281 (L Gomes 72, K D'Heurieux 70 not out).

CURLING

World Championships: GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN: First round: Canada beat West Germany, 10-3; Scotland beat Switzerland, 8-2; Norway beat Denmark, 8-5; Sweden beat France, 8-6; United States beat Italy, 10-6 Second Round: France beat Denmark, 5-4; Italy beat West Germany, 5-4; Switzerland beat Sweden, 9-2; United States beat Norway, 8-5; Canada beat Scotland, 6-5

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Phoenix Suns 113, Utah Jazz 102.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea 0, Bristol Rovers 2

Monday's results

FIRST DIVISION

Tottenham (0) 2 — Arsenal (2) 2
Archibald, Hughton — Sunderland 2
40,940

SECOND DIVISION

QPR (1) 2 — Sheffield Wed (0) 0
Flanagan, Stainrod — 17,710

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Dagenham 1, Maidstone 1; Worcester 2, Dartford 0; Cup Semi-final, Second leg Altrincham 2 Weymouth 4, (agg 2-5).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: South Poole 2, Chelmsford 2

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gateshead 2 Macclesfield 1

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Derby 1 Bury 3; Sheffield United 1, West Bromwich 0

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Leicester 3, Plymouth 2; Reading 0, Fulham 0

SCHOOLS MATCH: Under-19 Trophy Farnborough Sixth Form College 1 Rydens School 2

## Evening football

We apologize to readers for the omission of reports and results of evening football matches in many later editions recently. This has been due to serious production difficulties.

### Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7 30 unless stated

SECOND DIVISION: Newcastle United v Crystal Palace.

THIRD DIVISION: Chester v Wimbledon; Lincoln City v Burnley; Oxford United v Gillingham.

FOURTH DIVISION: Hereford United v Bournemouth; Hartlpool v Rochdale.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Dundee United v Celtic; Rangers v Airdrieonians.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Raith Rovers v Heart of Midlothian; St Johnstone v Dunfermline Athletic.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion Rovers Meadowbank Thistle.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Scarborough v Northwich Victoria; Maidstone v Boston United.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Bedford v Stourbridge; Cambridge City v Corby; Merthyr v Alvechurch; (7.15): South: Addlestone and Weybridge v Fareham

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Matlock v Netherfield; Mossley v Witton; Tamworth v Gainsborough.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Crystal P. v Ipswich (2.15); Fulham v West Ham (2.0); Leicester v Orient (2.30); Reading v Tottenham; Watford v Plymouth (2.30).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Bognor Regis v Wembley; Feltham v Hertford. Second division: Horsham Rainham; Tring v Cheshunt.

Rugby Union

CORNWALL MERIT TABLE: St Ives v Penzance-Newlyn

CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon v Bristol (7.0); Bridgend v Glamorgan Wanderers (7.15); Cheltenham v Bath; Ebbw Vale v Pontypool (7.0); Gloucester v Abertillery (7.0); Llanelli v Newport (7.0); London Welsh v Wasps (5.45); Richmond v Metropolitan Police (3.0); Penarth v Pontypridd (7.0); Swansea v Cardiff (7.0).

Rugby League:

First Division: Castleford v Bradford Northern; Hull K. R. v Hull, Wakefield v Barrow; Whitehaven v Wigan.

Second Division: Huyton v Swinton (8.0)

ATHLETICS: Southern Counties WAAA Open meeting (at Enfield).

NETBALL: BUSF Group tournament (at Swansea)

RACKETS: Open Doubles Championship (at Queen's Club)

SQUASH RACKETS: British Open Championships (at Bromley Town SRC).

WATER POLO: BUSF group tournament (at Blackpool).

HOCKEY: Women's tournament: BUSF group championships (in Belfast).

### SKIING CONDITIONS

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | Conditions Piste | Conditions Off Piste | Runs to resort | Weather (5 pm) | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andermatt | 120 | 350 | Good | Varied | Fair | Snow | — |
| New snow on hard base | | | | | | | |
| Anzère | 100 | 230 | Good | Spring | Fair | Snow | 2 |
| Excellent spring snow | | | | | | | |
| Arosa | 150 | 190 | Good | Spring | Good | Fine | -2 |
| Powder to spring snow on good base | | | | | | | |
| Courmayeur | 120 | 255 | — | — | — | Snow | 2 |
| Light powder on hard base | | | | | | | |
| Flaine | 175 | 500 | Good | Powder | Good | Snow | 0 |
| Fresh powder snow | | | | | | | |
| Grindelwald | 20 | 150 | Icy | Crust | Fair | Snow | 3 |
| Snowing very heavily | | | | | | | |
| Isola 2000 | 155 | 180 | Good | Powder | Good | Snow | [illegible] |
| Snowing on hard base | | | | | | | |
| Verbier | 100 | 250 | Good | Powder | Good | Snow | [illegible] |
| Excellent piste varied off piste | | | | | | | |
| Wengen | 35 | 170 | Good | Spring | Fair | Fair | [illegible] |
| Good skiing on upper slopes | | | | | | | |

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from a tourist board:

Germany [illegible]

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Main runs and Lower slopes, all complete, [illegible]

SKIING

# Weisler in control as rival falls

Heidi Weisler (West Germany) won the Peter Stuyvesant British alpine championship, women's giant slalom title in the Cairngorms yesterday after coming second in the corresponding race two years ago, a special correspondent writes. Her nearest challenger after the first run was Sonja Stotz (West Germany), but she fell on the second run and was therefore ineligible for a placing.

Laurie Graham, celebrating her 23rd birthday, the world championship downhill bronze medallist came second. She was six hundredths of a second ahead of her fellow Canadian Gerry Sorensen, who won the downhill gold medal last month in the world championships.

British girls failed to threaten the visitors. The highest placed home skier was Felicity Blyth from Edinburgh, who finished just behind Katusha Esser (Holland). Both girls have alternated in placings throughout the last two seasons. Other British hopes were dashed when Leslye Beck fell on the first run and Moira Langmuir and Clare Booth failed to take gates correctly.

Today's men's giant slalom sees Britain's Konrad Bartelski and another downhill specialist, Ken Read of Canada, taking on some of the best European giant slalom skiers

RESULTS: 1, H Weisler (WG), total time, 128.42 secs. 2, L Graham (Canada), 128.78. 3, G Sorensen (Canada), 129.84. 4, K Esser (Netherlands), 130.13. British: 5, S Blyth, 132.41. 6, A Jochum, 133.30. 7, A Robb, 134.48.

# Miss Hess fulfills her promise

Erika Hess, the shy but ambitious swiss mountain girl from Grafenort, dominated the 1981-82 Alpine season, like Rosi Mittermaier in 1976 and Hanni Wenzel in 1980 Miss Hess won three gold medals at the world championships in Schladming, Austria, in February, and a month later clinched the overall world cup with a 15-point lead over her nearest rival, West German Irene Epple, the big loser at Schladming.

Miss Hess's rise to the forefront of the sport has been expected ever since her impressive debut in Swiss and international skiing. She was third in the slalom at the 1980 winter olympics in Lake Placid and last year come second in the world cup behind Marie-Therese Nadig.

If her triple world championship success drained her of nervous and physical energy, it did not leave her completely without resources. For she still found the stamina to take two decisive world cup victories on one day at Alpe D'Huez nine days ago. At that stage she had only a three-point lead over Irene Epple, who had been in top form in the United States.

The wins at Alpe D'Huez left her 14 points clear of Miss Epple, with the American, Christin Cooper, more than 100 points adrift in third. Miss Hess demonstrated her mental stamina in winning the world cup slalom title with a series of impressive victories. To beat her, Miss Epple would have had to gain consistent results in downhill,

SHOW JUMPING

Distinguished foreign visitor: Schockemöhle, the European champion on El Paso

# Curtain rises without big star

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

International show jumping returns to Britain tonight for the first time since Olympia in December. Seven nations are engaged in the fourth Birmingham international championships, the final qualifying meeting in Europe for the World Cup, which starts on April 15 in Göteborg. Tonight's show starts its five-day run at the National Exibition Centre.

The foreign visitors are led by Paul Schockemöhle, the European champion from West Germany, who is riding El Paso, Chico and Akrobat. Gilles Bertran de Balanda has qualified for the World Cup and has dropped out of tonight's meeting. His brilliant stallion Galoubet, who had his first outing of the season in Dortmund last week, will be missed from the scene to which he invariably contributes so much.

Another defaulter is Hugo Simon, of Austria, who won the first World Cup three years ago. The only French rider is Robert Michel (though he is well supported by the Cadre Noir), and the only Austrian is Thomas Fruhmann.

Another former European champion, Johan Heins, who won this title in 1977 in Vienna, comes from the Netherlands with Henk Nooren. There are also two Belgians, Ferdi Tyteca and Edgard Cuepper, who won the grand prix at s'Hertogenbosch.

Twenty-one qualified British riders are led by David Broome, whose sponsor, Queensway Furniture, are sponsoring the meeting with Everest Double Glazing, Seiko Time, Town Life Assurance, Volvo and the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture.

Between them they have put up £50,000 in prize money for a rich purse of £4,000 for the puissance, £8,000 for the Everest Grand Prix (held by Carolyn Bradley on Tricentrol Manuel) and £11,000 for the FEI Volvo World Cup Holland European League final,

RACKETS

# Radley pair link past and present

Radley won the schools championship surprisingly easily at Queen's Club yesterday. James Male, a two-fisted player on both wings, and Julian Snow, beat the Tonbridge pair, Graham Cowdrey and Adrian Spurling, by 15-1, 15-12, 15-3, 15-11. Among the spectators was Paul van der Gucht who, with Bill (now Lord) Vestey was in Radley's last winning pair 52 years ago, in 1930, Roy McKelvie writes.

Snow, tallish, fair-haired, and a great enthusiast, who had previously lived in his partner's shadow, was the player of the match. He can never have played better. Moreover he was the only player in court who did not try to hit the cover off the ball.

Tonbridge, like others, thought Snow might be the fragile link. The fact that he won the first game off his own racket — Male played fewer than a dozen strokes — did not change their minds. Snow made two splendid runs of good length serving and remained the best server in court throughout the match.

Tonbridge never really got into the match or, one might say, were never given a chance. They stood at 12-12 in the second game and were 11-7 ahead in the fourth, but luck was not on their side, Spurling began to appear downcast and Cowdrey never sought a shoot-out with Male.

Result: Schools championship final: Radley (J. Male and J. Snow) beat Tonbridge (G. Cowdrey and A. Spurling) 15-0, 15-12, 15-3, 15-11. Professionals Cup: Final: Harrow (J. Ford and H Paul) beat Tonbridge (T. Shaw and D. McKellar) 15-7, 15-4, 15-6, 15-13.

# Hills alive with sound of classic success

Numerically speaking, the power lies with just seven trainers at the start of this new Flat racing season. In alphabetical order the men in question are Barry Hills (112), Henry Cecil (145), John Dunlop (146), Guy Harwood (121), Dick Hern (103), Michael Stoute (121) and Peter Walwyn (116).

Between them they control the destiny of more than 850 thoroughbreds. So, barring accidents, their names are bound to be cropping up time and again during the next seven months — none more so than Hills, who was quite emphatic when I saw his horses in Lambourn yesterday that he had the best bunch he had ever had.

When you consider that in the 13 years he had held a licence he has won such races as the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Grand Prix to St-Clouds, Prix Ganay 1000, Irish Oaks, Benson and Hedges Gold Cup, 2000 and 1000 Guineas and the Cheveley Park Stakes with such horses as Rheingold, Dibidale, Hawaiian Sound, Tap on Wood, Enstone Spark, and Durtal, that is some assertion.

This season Hills seems to hold a particularly strong hand of three-year-old fillies, with more than one capable of scaling the highest peaks. Which, though, will prove the best — there are theoretically four to choose from — is one of the most fascinating questions.

Again in alphabetical order the four are Current Pattie, Last Feather, Merlin's Charm and Slightly dangerous. All four are owned by different people and according to that august publication *Racehorses of 1981* all four will have to have improved considerably from two to three if they are even to begin to aspire to classic ambitions. However, without saying which one is his trump Hills himself is adamant that he has a strong hand to play and, as anyone who has monitored flat racing over the years will know, when a filly begins to improve, there is no knowing when she will stop.

What was apparent yesterday was that Current Pattie and Merlin's Charm are the most forward in their coats and that explains why they have been earmarked for the Masaka Stakes at Kempton Park and the Nell Gwyn Stakes at Newmarket, respectively. Those races come slightly earlier than the Fred Darling Stakes at Newbury which will shed fresh light on Slightly Dangerous, who made such a good impression for one bred for the Oaks when she romped away with her only race at Ascot last autumn.

Last Feather was palpably the most backward of the quartet and for that reason Hills does not intend hurrying her for the Guineas. Instead he envisages a more leisurely reintroduction early in May, leading to the Oaks. The only thing that the four have in common apart from their astute trainer is the fact that they were all bred in the United States.

Even to consider beating one as good as Circus Ring in the 1,000 comes all too soon.

The fact that Hills decided to run Current Pattie in the Cheveley Park Stakes, even though she had let him down in her only previous race, said something for his opinion of her. Although she did not win it, she served notice of even better things to come by finishing fourth.

In the pedigree-conscious world of the thoroughbred both Slightly Dangerous and Last Feather come from good families. Slightly Dangerous is by the 1972 Derby winner, Roberto, out of a daughter of the 1963 Oaks winner, Noblesse. As her name suggests Last Feather is the last foal out of that influential mare, Quill, by Vaguely Noble who won the Arc in 1968. Neither would look out of place in the winner's circle after the Oaks.

What now of the best three-year-old colts in the yard? A pre-season injury to the July Stakes winner, End of the Line, was an obvious setback but in Ashenden, Condrington, Father Rooney — who has already been blessed by his namesake, incidentally — Jester and My Dad Tom, Hills has a handful capable of holding their own with the best this season.

*When a man of his experience turns around and says "I think that this could be a very good horse indeed this year" then it is time to sit up and take notice. Hills made just such a remark about Ashenden, who appeared to have done exceptionally well during the winter months.*



Guiness stamp: My Dad Tom, successful six times in 12 outings last season; Barry Hills, whose team combines quantity with quality; and Steve Cauthen

Hills intends taking Ashenden to Sandown Park towards the end of next month for the Classic Trial there that drew attention to chances that Shirley Heights, Troy, Henbit and Shergar all had of winning the Derby. If he comes through that test with flying colours Hills might easily be tempted to put him away until Derby day because he is now convinced that Ashenden is better when fresh.

"The sort who could run the race of his life at Newmarket and finish third, fourth or fifth in the 2,000", was how Hills described that bonny little colt, My Dad Tom, who will never fail anywhere for lack of experience having run 12 times last year. As hard as nails and as sound as a bell, My Dad Tom is earmarked for the Classic Trial at Thirsk where, to repeat his trainer's words, "he will take some catching".

With Marwell, Moorestyle and Rabdan all enjoying their well-deserved retirements, the title of champion sprinter is now up for grabs. In their absence Jeremy Tree's five-year-old Sharpo is the obvious heir, but if looks are anything to go by he is going to have his work cut out to beat Jester this season.

With a back-up force of 50 two-year-olds and several decent older horses, notably Kind of Hush, Motavato, Indian Trail and Fandango Time, it is difficult to escape from the view that Hills's stable is poised to give their young American jockey, Steve Cauthen, all the support he needs to ensure that 1982 is his best season in England so far.

Last season Cauthen rode 87 winners and finished in seventh place in the jockeys' table. He may not trouble Willie Carson or Lester Piggott in the race for the championship, but it is not difficut to envisage him creeping farther up the ladder and joining the elite who have ridden more than 100 winners in this country in a season.

**Michael Phillips**
*Racing Correspondent*

□The Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup Trophy, won in the past by such famous names as The Laird, Titus Oates, Pendil and Abbey, will be presented this year to the winner of the maiden point-to-point championship final - run at Wetherby on Monday, 31.

# Sherwood fall puts him out of National

An attractive Grand National mount became available at Kempton's Grand Military meeting yesterday when Oliver Sherwood, The son-in-law, assistant to and amateur rider for Fred Winter, broke his right collarbone in a fall from Double Bluff in the Royal Arillery Ubique Challenge Cup.

Sherwood's intended national horse, Rolls Rambler, should be in great demand by those still looking for a ride. The 11-year-old, although sidelined since landing the Horse and Hound Cup two years ago, was the leading hunter of that season. His successes included an impressive effort round Aintree in the Foxhunters Chase.

John O'Neil definitely rides Again the Same in the big race. The Irishman teams up with his big-race partner for a gallop at the course tomorrow morning.

It will be the first time the twice former champion National Hunt jockey has sat on John Edwards's talented nine-year-old, who is normally a reliable jumper. He will be hoping to break the Grand National jinx that has dogged his otherwise illustrious career.

O'Neill, aged 29, has never completed the race. His bad luck looked likely to continue this year when his intended mounts, Megan's Boy and Uncle Bing were pulled out, and he faced the prospect of watching the world's greatest steeplechase from the stands. O'Neill said yesterday "Again the Same is a nice horse and I am sure he will give me a good ride. I am really looking forward to it."

O'Neill had earlier whis week been linked with the Gordon Richards-trained Man Alive after an injury to Richard's intended jockey, Alan Brown, at Hexham, on Saturday. But Brown, nicknamed "Super Sub" for the success he enjoyed when deputising for O'Neill during his long lay-off said yesterday: "I am confident I will be all right for the National."

It was at first suspected that Brown had chipped an ankle, but before leaving for a hospital appointment he said : "I don't think it is too bad."

Oliver Carter's mare, Ottery News failed a fitness test yesterday and misses the race. Ottery News was kicked in the face when she fell at Devon on Friday and the permit holder said: "The vet checked her this morning and said it would not be fair on the horse to run her at Aintree."

The news ends speculation that Robert Earnshaw might ride Ottery News. He is now likely to switch to his original intended mount, Gandy VI.

William Hill yesterday reported a bet of £2,000 at 40-1 on the Irish horse, Deep Gale. He is now down to 25-1. Again the same is 18-1 from 25-1 after the booking of O'Neill.

RUNNERS: Royal Mail (P Blacker), Aldaniti (R Champion), Chinrullah (N Madden), Again the Same (J J O'Neill), Carrow Boy (G Newman), Grittar (Mr C Saunders), Peter Scot (P Barton), Tragus (P Scudamore), Deep Gale (T J Ryan), Rambling Jack (T G Dun), Man Alive (A Brown), Mullacurry (Mr T J Taaffe), Rolls Rambler (—) Loving Words (R Hoare), Saint Fillans (P Tuck), Good Prospects (R Linley), Current Gold (N Doughty), Gandy VI (R Searshaw), Old Society (—), Rough and Tumble (J Francome), The Vitner (Mr D Browne), Royal Stuart (Mr D Gray), Delmoss (W Smith), Martinstown (Miss C Brew), Three to One (R Lamb), Sun Lion (S Smith Eccles), Hard Outlook (A Webber), Midday Gun (—), Tiepolino (H Davies), Coolishall (R Barry), Katmandu (Mr A Madgwick), Senator Maclacury (P Kiely), Artistic Prince (C Brown), Jimmy Miff (M Williams), Cheers (Mrs G Rees), Monty Python (Bd Haan), Cold Spell (S Jobar), This Way (C Candy), Choral Festival (Mr M Low), Deer Mount (R Hyett), Rathlek (Mr J Carden), Three of Diamonds (Mr P O'Connor).



# Upham Jubilee wins like a future star

**By Ian Reid**

After a heavy fall on Paddy's Peril, who turned a somersault at the last fence in the Fitzwilliam Open last Saturday, Peter Greenall was brought back in the ambulance, having apparently hurt his leg. He missed one race and returned to ride a double on Mile Mark in the first Restricted Open and Fairsay in the Maiden.

Mac Kelly frightened away most of the opposition in the women's race. Starting at 1-6, he again left the rest of the field trailing far behind. Equally impressive was Scobeck who won the Adjacent, also by a distance from the Garthorpe winner, Bingsale, and Gurney Sheppard's More Luck in a time four seconds faster than any other recorded at Cottenham this season. Scobeck completed a double for Andrew Berry, who had steered home the evergreen Even Harmony after the departure of Paddy's Peril.

Both the men's and women's open races that the VWH are run over an extended 3 miles 3 furlongs, and the ladies' time was much the faster. Three horses jumped the last fence together, but Sporran Lad, ridden by Mrs Polly Nicholls, ran on the strongest beating Nostradamus by a length with Gypsy Inn half a length third.

Nostradamus appeared to be badly squeezed for room at the final obstacle, but in point to points sportsmanship is greatly esteemed and objections, even when they would be fully justified, are often not lodged. In this instance, therefore, it was all the more surprising that the distinguished and experienced VWH stewards evidently saw no need to hold an inquiry.

Old Border Mark, jumping superbly, looked all over a winner of the men's Open until he was collared by favourite Fella in the run in. The five-year-old Upham Jubilee, confidently ridden by Mrs Rosemary White, won the Maiden by about two fields. He is the best young horse I have seen this year. Mrs white's father-in -law, David, won the same race himself a decade or two ago.

The postponed Warwickshire Hunt Meeting is being held at Mollington, five miles north of Banbury, today. In the probable absence of Nostradamus and Sir Bryn, who both ran on Saturday, Spartan Lace is preferred to Solidity, Royal Guide, Cummerbund and Britway in the men's Open.

Zarajeff won at Badury Rings on Saturday; but Jenny Pidgeon tells me she plans to run him again today in the women's race, for which she is a confident selection. Now that the going has come right for them, His Last and Behest are the two that Zaraieff has to beat.

Crawley and Horsham: Hunt: Helpex; RO: Understoes; LO: Harry Hills; O: Harvest Bounty; Adj: No Justice; Mdn I: Regal Don; Mdn II: Conkerville.

Carre: Hunt: Noble Noddy; RO: Rimfire; Adj: Ernie the Milk; O: Ledger Line; LO: Avra Lass; Mdn I: Sporting Taffy; Mdn II: Ashburton.

Eglinton: Hunt: December Holiday; Mdn: Sporting Print; O: Ousky; LO: Bushwire, RO First April; Adj: Coshill Cross.

Fitzwilliam: Hunt: My Christine; RO I: Saucy; RO 2: Jyponica; Adj: Our Muffler; LO: Susie s Birthday; O: Sporting Luck; Mdn I: Cherryfoot; Mdn 2: Earlsgift.

The Harworth: Adj I: Scorching Wind; Adj II: Urser; RO: Kikori; LO: Honourable Man; O: Muchknock; Mdn I: Beacon Rambler; Mdn II: Pamolle; Hunt: Tudor Gulf.

Lamerton: Hunt: Cristin II; L Frevolity; Adj I: Perambulate; Adj II: Fabice; O: Bararden; Mdn I: Rynghmox; Mdn II: Poacher s Royale.

North Norfolk Harriers: Hunt: Lightning Brigade; Adj: Sea Tangle; LO: Flying Passenger; O: Ballyard Slipper; RO: Dave s Choice; Mdn: Aratilla.

Pembrokeshire: Hunt: Kings Carol; O: Brigadier Mouse; RO: Far Better; LO: National Clover; Adj: Flat; Mdn I: Matching Strides; Mdn II: Jacqueline.

South Herefordshire: Hunt: Lintam; Adj: Yung Cheng. RO I: Mythford; RO II: Maniedira, O: Spartan Scot; LO: Penny's Affair; Mdn I: Crumpet Catcher; Mdn II: Magic Rock

VWH: Hunt More Culture; Adj I: Anchor's Aweigh; Adj II Hemmings; O: Favourite Fella; LO: Sporran Lad; RAC: Wang the Miller; Mdn Upham Jubilee.

Western and Benwell: Hunt: Brent Mystery; Adj: Lucky Victory; O: Bad Job; LO: Doddy's Special; RO: Mollie Codling; Mdn I: Peggy; Mdn II: Glen Look.

Wilton: Hunt Manalane; RO: Abbey Park, LO: Zarajeff; O: Otter Way. Adj. Tomy Myth; Rest: Crazbridge.

FIXTURES:
SATURDAY: Burton, at Carholme (2.15); Cattistock, at Beaminster (12.45); Cleveland, at Little Ayton (2.0); Essex, at Mark's Tey (2.0); Grafton, at Newton Bromswell (12.45); Linlithgow and Stirlingshire, at Ostridge (2.0); Monmouthshire, at Llanvapley (2.0); North Cornwall, at Wadebridge (2 0); North Ledbury at Upton-upon-Severn (2 15); South Devon, at Galmpton (2.0); Vale of Clettwr at Erw Lon 2 0)

TUESDAY: Dumfriesshire, at Lockerbie (2 0); Heythrop, at Stow-on-the-World (2 0).

## Catterick Bridge

**2.15 FORCETT PARK STAKES** (Selling: £893: 7f) (18 runners)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0040- | REIDOR (C) (C Rennison) W Haigh 4-9-11 | D Latherby | 5 |
| 2 | 000000- | THAT'S MAGIC (D) (J Packer) J Parkes 4-9-8 | R Fotheringham 7 | 3 |
| 5 | 0- | DALTRA (C Weld) J Toller 4-9-7 | P Young 7 | 6 |
| 6 | 0- | HEROIC SAGA (Mrs D Kent) D Kent 4-9-7 | B Raymond | 2 |
| 7 | 0- | PALACE GENIE (Mrs A Vincent) Miss S Hall 4-9-7 | M Birch | 12 |
| 8 | 114000- | RUSTIC CHARM (D) (G Wrigley) E Carr 4-9-7 | C Dwyer | 17 |

**2.45 ORAN AUCTION STAKES** (2-y-o maidens: £690: 5f) (9)

**3.15 FAVERDALE HANDICAP** (£1,272: 6f) (14)

**3.45 TOYTOP STAKES** (2-y-o: £878: 5f) (10 runners)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | | SUNNY KING (B Padgett) M W Easterby 8-11 | J Murray | 9 |
| 4 | | TENNIS TUNE (S Dinsmore) P Haslam 8-11 | B Jago | 3 |
| 5 | 0 | TRAA-DY-LIOOAR (T Gibson) J Mason 8-11 | D Nicholls | 6 |
| 6 | | BELINDA BROWN (P Jones) T Barron 8-8 | G Duffield | 7 |
| 7 | | GEM-MAY (C Sisson) T Fairhurst 8-8 | M Beecroft 7 | 4 |
| 8 | | HALCYON AGE (R Graham) Mrs M Nesbitt 8-8 | A Crook | 2 |
| 9 | | LA DI DA (C McGhie) J FitzGerald 8-8 | C Dwyer | 8 |
| 10 | | LADY DONARO (G Toft) G Toft 8-8 | K Darley | 10 |

4-5 Bee-Dee, 7-2 Sunny King, 6 Tennis Tune, 10 Gem-May, 16 Real Monty, 20 others.

**4.15 YARM HANDICAP** (£1,140: 1m 7f 180 yds) (19)

**4.45 WHORLTON STAKES** (3-y-o maiden fillies: £690: 1¼m 40yds)

### Catterick selections



# Scudamore past century mark

Peter Scudamore took full advantage of John Francome's absence through influenza at Wolverhampton yesterday afternoon when booting home three of the first four winners, all trained locally by Mrs Mercy Rimell. The feat takes Scudamore two past the century mark and he is now six clear of Francome in the National Hunt jockeys' championship.

Celtic Brew set the ball rolling when beating Gin Game by two lengths at 6-4 on in the first division of the Marston Novices' Hurdle. Half an hour later the same connexions were in the winner's enclosure for Brave Jack, who slammed Chancer's Last by 12 lengths in the Wheaton Astley Novices' Steeplechase (division one).

## Plumpton NH

**2.0 PEVENSEY CHASE** (Div I: novices: £640: 3m 90yds) (11 runners)

**2.30 CROWBOROUGH HURDLE** (Div I: novices: £345: 2m) (18)

**3.0 PORTSLADE CHASE** (Handicap: £1,380: 3m 1f) (9)

**3.30 WIVELSFIELD HURDLE** (Handicap: £690: 2m) (16)

**4.0 PEVENSEY CHASE** (Div II: novices: £640: 3m 90yds) (11)

**4.30 CROWBOROUGH HURDLE** (Div II: £345: 2m) (18)

### Plumpton selections

## Huntingdon NH

**2.30 SAWTRY BELL HURDLE** (Div I: novices: £690: 2½m) (19 runners)

**3.0 VICTORIA INN CHASE** (novices handicap: £1,581: 2m 100yds) (11)

**3.30 PAXTON ANCHOR HURDLE** (Novices handicap: £1,580: 2m 200yds) (11)

**4.0 JOHN BULL HOME BREW CHASE** (Handicap: £2,211. 3m) (10)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 4302 | TROJAN WALK (D) Miss C Mason 11-11-7 | Earnshaw | |
| 3 | a2fp | ABBEY BRIG (D) J Gifford 8-11-4 | Rowe | |
| 4 | 1232 | WEAVERS LOOM N Gaselee 6-11-0 | Linley | |
| 5 | op-po- | UNRULY SUN (D) H Jackson 11-11-0 | Carvill | |
| 8 | 4312 | POLAR EXPRESS (D) D Nicholson 7-10-12 | Scudamore | |
| 12 | 00a0 | FLAMENCO DANCER R Perkins 8-10-6 | C Grant | |
| 14 | 14/p0 | FANNY'S DELIGHT R Bethall 10-10-0 | A Dickman | |
| 15 | 102/0 | WOODY WOODPECKER J Webber 8-10-0 | Webber | |
| 16 | f100 | CAIRN ROYAL (D) Mrs J French 9-10-0 | Mrs French | |

**4.30 COUNTRY MILL CHASE** (Handicap: 1,459: 2½m) (9)

**5.0 SAWTRY BELL HURDLE** Div II: (novices: £690 2½m) (22)

### Huntingdon selections

## Leicester results

Going: Good to soft.

2 15 (2 17) KEYTHORPE STAKES (3-y-o Maidens: £1,434: 7f)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CENTURY CITY b c by High Top-Pearl Wedding (I Allan) 9-0 | L Piggott (2-1fav) | 1 |
| Video King | W Carson (25-1) | 2 |
| Mummys Pleasure | B Jago (9-4) | 3 |

TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 11p, 69p, 10p Dual F £4 51 CSF £5.62. L Cumani at Newmarket. 1½l, 8l Escapism (5-1) 4th 16 ran.

2 45 (2 48) BESCABY STAKES (2-y-o Maidens: £968: 5f)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PALACE BEAU ch c by Dragonara Palace-Totazur (F Warren) 9-0 | B Rouse (7-4fav) | 1 |
| Rosegore | J Mercer (9-1) | 2 |
| Maskell Lad | S Cauthen (3-1) | 3 |

TOTE: Win, 63p; places, 12p, 13p, 17p Dual F £2.80 CSF: £1.92. P Ashworth at Epsom 2½l, 6l J Woody (25-1) 4th. 8 ran.

3 15 (3.17) KIBWORTH STAKES (3-y-o: £1,500: 1¼m)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YARD BIRD ch c by Busted-Final Orders (Mrs J Bricken) 8-11 | G Baxter (4-9fav) | 1 |
| Rajhaan | J Reid (3-1) | 2 |
| Facing | M Miller (10-1) | 3 |

TOTE: Win, 11p Dual F: 15p. CSF: 19p B Hobbs at Newmarket 1l, 12l. Sophretto (50-1) 4th. 5 ran.

3.45 (3 48) HOLWELL HANDICAP (£1,906: 1¼m)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| THE SMALL MIRACLE gr c by Most Secret — Grey Aglow (G Jones) 4-9-0 | B Crossley (10-1) | 1 |
| Royal Rex | S Cauthen (12-1) | 2 |
| Ridgefield | G Starkey (12-1) | 3 |

TOTE: Win, 60p, places, 13p, 18p, 29p, 39p Dual F: £11 05 CSF: £13.19. Tricast: £136 20. N Bycroft at York. 1l, ¾l. Man in the Middle 9-4 fav Just Martin (12-1) 4th, 19 ran.

4 15 (4 22) HARBOROUGH STAKES (Maiden fillies: £1,387: 1m)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KAAREENA B F BY riverman — Kermiya (H H Aga Khan) 8-11 | J Reid (7-2 fav) | 1 |
| Mazerat | Paul Eddery (20-1) | 2 |
| Praslin | K Fretwell (33-1) | 3 |

TOTE: Win, 44p; places, 15p, £10.04, 83p Dual F: 18p (Winner or second with any other horse) CSF: £5.51. R F Johnson at Houghton. 5l, 3l. Percol (33-1) 4th— 17 ran. Hit the Line (11-2) withdrawn not under orders. Rule 4 applies to all bets. Deduction 10p in pound

4 45 (4 48) A.K. BUTLER HANDICAP) 3yo: £1,721: 5f)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COUNTACH br g by Balidar — Fiji Express (F Salman) 7-10 | B Crossley (12-1) | 1 |
| Parabems | C Cox (5-2 jt fav) | 2 |
| Spanish Point | D McKay (8-1) | 3 |

TOTE: Win, 65p; places, 33p, 16p, 25p. Dual F: £1£.29. CSF: 4 41 Tricast £24 99 P Cole at Lambourn. Hd, 4l. Pleasant Dream 5-2 jt fav Etoile D'or (25-1) 4th. 12 ran. Placepot £42 75.

## Wolverhampton

2.15: Celtic Brew (4-6 fav); 2 Gin Game (25-1); 3, Spoisylavania (12-1) 19 ran. nr Flat Nose.

2.45: Brave Jack (11-10 fav); 2, Chancer's Last (100-30); 3, Rigoletto (50-1). 9 ran nr Bracken Down and Humber Prince

Velvetstown (4-1); 2, Ebony Bill (25-1); 3 Hardy Glen (7-1); 4, Mr Kiltulla (15-2). 16 ran.

3.45: 1, Eastern Line (5-4 fav); 2, Gusty's Gift (16-1); 3, Miligator (25-1). 17 ran. NR Dobsons Choice.

4.15: 1, The Go-Bey (7-4 fav); 2, Tartan Heath (6-1); 3, True Lad (11-2) 14 ran.

4.45: 1, Pitham (11-2); 2, Private Craft (8-1); 3, Born To Reason (14-1); 4, Lilac Lady (7-2 fav). 22 ran.

5.15: 1, Far Bridge (4-5 fav); 2, Broncho's Cousin (4-1); 3, James Seymour (11-4). 10 ran. NR Jubilee Imp.

## Museum appeal

Lord Howard de Walden, chairman of the National Horseracing Museum, which is due to open in Newmarket in May 1983, has appealed to racing followers to lend or give pictures, photographs, trophies and other memorabilia for display at the museum. The address of the museum's secretary is: The Old Rectory, Yardly Hastings, Northamptonshire.

## Ayr

Going: good

## Kempton Park

Going: Good to soft.

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THE OBSERVER

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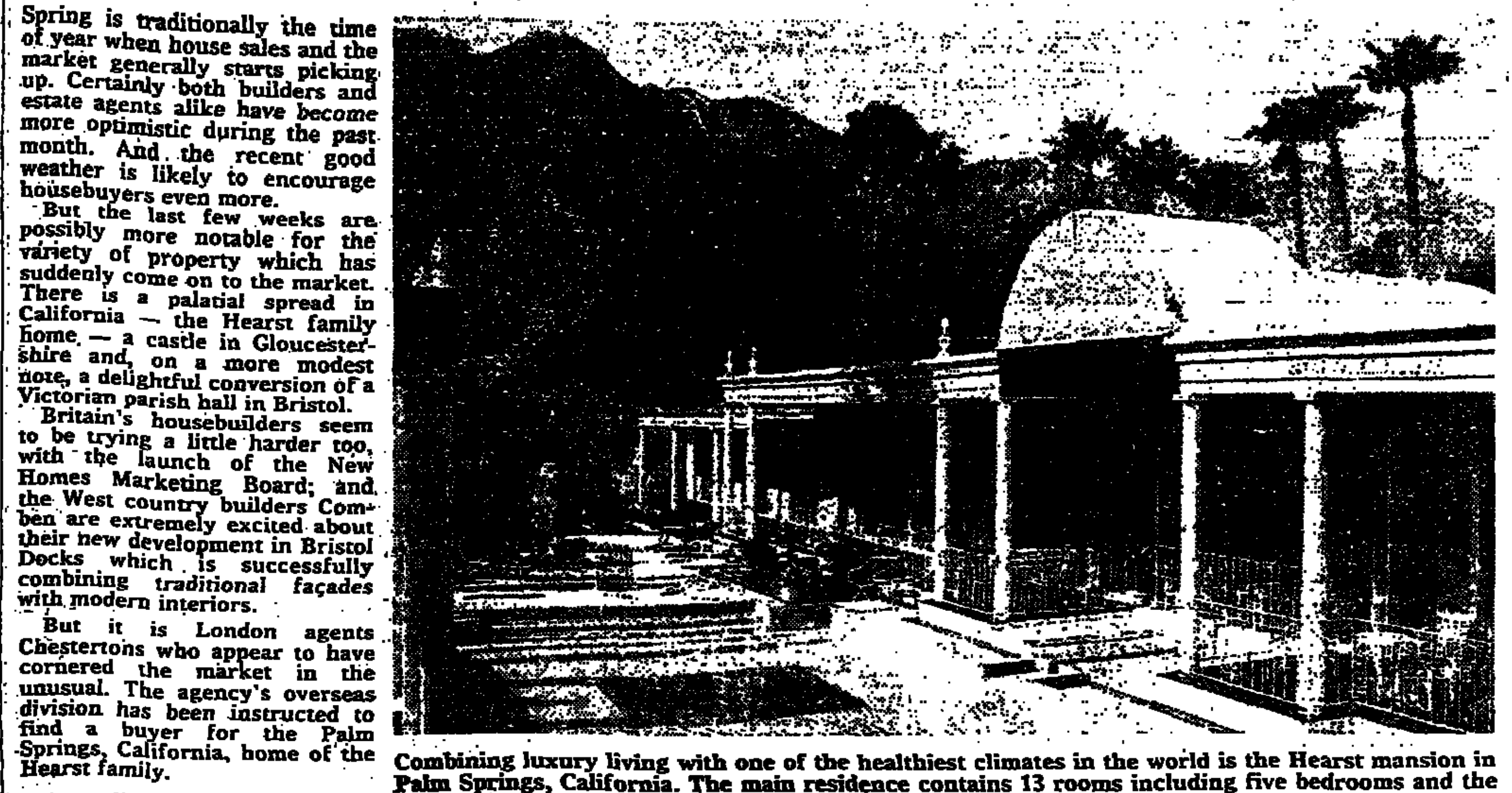
# A home fit for a Hearst

Spring is traditionally the time of year when house sales and the market generally starts picking up. Certainly both builders and estate agents alike have become more optimistic during the past month. And the recent good weather is likely to encourage housebuyers even more.

But the last few weeks are possibly more notable for the variety of property which has suddenly come on to the market. There is a palatial spread in California — the Hearst family home — a castle in Gloucestershire and, on a more modest note, a delightful conversion of a Victorian parish hall in Bristol.

Britain's housebuilders seem to be trying a little harder too, with the launch of the New Homes Marketing Board; and the West country builders Comben are extremely excited about their new development in Bristol Docks which is successfully combining traditional façades with modern interiors.

But it is London agents Chestertons who appear to have cornered the market in the unusual. The agency's overseas division has been instructed to find a buyer for the Palm Springs, California, home of the Hearst family.



**Combining luxury living with one of the healthiest climates in the world is the Hearst mansion in Palm Springs, California. The main residence contains 13 rooms including five bedrooms and the property is surrounded by landscaped gardens. Chestertons are asking $1.5m for the mansion.**

According to Chestertons the *Palm Springs* extravaganza has been partly modelled on the other famous Hearst home, their castle at San Simeon, California. The feeling of grandeur has been transferred to Palm Springs with the extravagant use of historic columns, Grecian style statues and brilliantly coloured tiling.

The grounds include a rose garden, flowering shrubs, palms, cypress trees and one of the most attractive swimming pool areas in Palm Springs. The asking price is $1.5m.

Over the next few months Chestertons hope to pick up instructions for the disposal of more famous people's homes in Palm Springs. Among the properties coming up for sale is one which belonged to Elvis Presley and one to the late actor William Holden.

Nearer to home is an extremely interesting development in Bristol's Clifton area — the Victorian parish hall adjoining the All Saints Church.

The finishing touch to the development, consisting of 12 one-bedroom flats, has just been completed with the restoration of a 20ft spire. Developers Colours Ltd have taken great care in restoring the building and the new spire has been topped with a golden cherub weathervane.

Apart from the flats, which start at £22,500, built within the *existing stone walls, a two* bedroom cottage has been constructed from rooms adjacent to the hall when it was actually used as a church.

Agents handling the sale, Lalonde Brothers & Pareham of Bristol, report the development, called Garden Court, has been attracting a great deal of attention since the show flat was *opened* and many of the *apartments* are already under offer.

If your taste in the unusual — and your bank balance — extends a little further then there is a castle on the market which might just appeal. Clearwell Castle in the Forest of Dean has been lovingly restored by a couple whose connexions with the property go back many years. The existing owner was born in one of the lodges and his father was a gardener on the estate.

Agents Bernard Thorpe & Partners are reluctant to discuss the price, but it is likely to be *higher than the £2,000 paid by* the present owners. Over the past 30 years Mr and Mrs Yeates — who sold a successful bakery to buy the castle — have spent considerable sums of money and time restoring Clearwell Castle at Coleford, Gloucestershire.

However there is one drawback. Clearwell Castle is being sold as a going concern.

It receives more than 20,000 visitors a year and has a thriving tourist business of its own with adventure playground, banquet facilities and well developed gardens.

In Central London a development which will only appeal to the very rich, and probably, foreign buyer. An overseas company has just completed reconstruction of a fine Regency building at 99 Park Lane which has been divided into three duplexes (maisonette seems too common a term for these luxury apartments).

The Knightsbridge office of *De Groot Collis in conjunction* with Sturgis and Sons is handling the disposal of these three apartments on 68-year leases. Avril Butt who runs the agency's town residential department says the owners have already turned down an offer of about £650,000 for the ground floor and basement unit, which includes a swimming pool.

The agents are *looking for* offers of nearer £800,000 for the three-bedroom property, while a bid of more than £1m will secure either of the other two apartments which have glorious views over Park Lane and into Hyde Park.



## SECRETARIAL

## OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.



## LONDON & SUBURBAN



## COUNTRY PROPERTIES



## PROPERTY TO LET

## LONDON FLATS

## OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

## NON-SECRETARIAL

# PERSONAL COLUMNS

Blessed is every one that feareth the LORD; that walketh in his ways.—Psalm 128: 1.

## BIRTHS

AUBREY-FLETCHER.—On 29th March, to Roberta and Henry—a son.
[illegible]
Kings College Hospital, London, to Rosemary (née English) and Stuart—a son (Thomas James), a brother for Jennifer and Matthew.
SCARBOROUGH.—On March 28th, at Bristol Maternity Hospital, to Karen (née Collins) and William—a daughter (Sara Alexandra).
TORIGLIONI del CASSERO-NISBETT.—On 24th March, in Bury St. Edmunds, to Susan, wife of Patrick Toriglioni del Cassero-Nisbett—a son.—Deo gratias.

## MARRIAGE

HOUGH : STANYER.—On 27th March, 1982, at St. Mary's Church, East Hendred, Andrew, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hough, of Ockley, Surrey, to Elizabeth, daughter of Major-General and Mrs. John Stanyer, of *Headington, Oxford.*

## DEATHS

AMPHLETT.—On 28th March, 1982, peacefully after a long illness at Nant-y-Mel, Eglwysbach, Colwyn Bay, Evan Lloyd (Ianto), so much loved by Mary, his wife and Anne and Paul. Service at St Paul's Church, Colwyn Bay on Thursday, 1st April at 2.45 p.m., followed by committal at Colwyn Bay Crematorium at 3.30 p.m. Family flowers only please, donations in lieu of flowers may be sent to The Pain Clinic Fund, c/o. Rev. T. G. Davis, The Vicarage, Colwyn Bay.
ALEXANDER. — Peacefully on *March 21st after a short illness.* Alexander Ralph, beloved husband and *father* of Betty, Mischa, Tania. Buried Golders Green Cemetery, March 22nd.
BARNARD.—On March 27th suddenly at home, Antony, a master at Eltham College for 27 years. Service at Lewisham Crematorium, Verdant Lane, S.E.6 on Monday April 5th, 12.30 p.m. No flowers, but donations to Cancer Research or British Heart Foundation.
BARRETT, ANNABEL ELIZABETH. On March 27th, 1982, in Kingston Hospital, widow of Norman Rupert Barrett C.B.E., M.Chir., F.R.C.S. Cremation private.
BROWNE.—On March 26th, aged 67, peacefully in St Christopher's Hospice, Antonia (Tony) much loved wife of *Arthur* Maxwell Browne, mother of Frances, Rose and Stephen and a very special granny, after many years of very painful illness endured with great courage and humour. Requiem Mass on April 2nd at 2.30 p.m. at St Mary's Catholic Church, Cresswell Park, Blackheath Village. Cut flowers to 9 Bromley Rd, Beckenham, or donations to Mother Teresa.
DOWDELL.—On March 28th, 1982, peacefully in hospital, Ethel Daphne, daughter of the late Alice Ethel Dowdell (née Moore). *Funeral service at Richmond* Parish Church at 12 noon, on Monday, 5th April, followed by private cremation. No flowers or *letters by request but donations* if desired to The Friends of the Elderly and Gentlefolks Help, 42 Ebury St., London SW1.
DUCKWORTH.—On March 29th suddenly, Rev. Canon Edward Broughton Parr, aged 74, beloved father, grandpa, dear Rector to all the family. Funeral service at St Mary's Leake on Saturday, April 3rd at 2 p.m.
GOTCH.—On March 27th, peacefully at home in her 89th year, Veronica Horsley, last surviving child of Professor and Mrs Frances Gotch, much loved and admired aunt and great aunt, remembered with affection by her friends. Funeral service on Monday, April 5th, at 11.30 a.m., at St Matthew's Church, St Petersburgh Place, London, W.2, *followed by* private cremation. No flowers, but donations may be sent to the Musicians Benevolent Fund, c/o J. H. Kenyon Ltd. (Funeral Directors), 83 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2. Telephone 01-229 9861.
GRAHAM.—On 26th March, Donald, in Colindale Hospital, aged 81, dearly loved husband of Molly, father of Bill and Heather, grandfather of Morven, Shona, Angus, Donald and Jane. Funeral service at St John's Church, Stanmore, on Tuesday, 6th April at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only to James Crook Ltd., 259 Kilburn High Rd., NW6. Donations if desired to the League of Friends of Colindale Hospital.
GRUSZECKI.—On March 29th, 1982, Leszek Gruszecki of 7 Restalrig Terrace, Edinburgh, beloved husband of Irena and father of Ewa and Krystyna. Mass on Thursday, April 1st, at 10 a.m. in St. Anne's Oratory, Randolph Place, Edinburgh, followed by funeral at Mount Vernon Cemetery.
HINES.—On March 26th as a result of an accident, Robert Henry (Bob), dearly beloved husband of Shelagh and beloved father of Robert, James, Jonathan and Philip. Requiem Mass at Ealing Abbey, Charlbury Grove, W5, at 2 p.m. on Friday, April 2nd, followed by burial at Acton Cemetery. May he rest in peace. All enquiries to A. France & Son. Telephone 01-405 4901.
HOPKINSON.—On March 22, peacefully after a very short illness at the Victoria Hospital, Deal, Captain Edmund Hugh Hopkinson, OBE, RN, aged 90. Funeral service at St Saviour's Walmer, at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, 1 April, followed by private cremation at Barham. Family flowers only please.
JERWOOD. — On March 27th, 1982, peacefully in Arundel Hospital, Barbara Joan, aged 81, wife of Bernard Ellery (Jerry), mother of Margaret, Jean, Jim, sister of Norah, and much loved grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral service at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, March 31st, at Chichester Crematorium. No flowers please. Donations to Arundel Hospital *Appeal Fund, Arundel Hospital,* W. Sussex.
JOLLY.—On March 29th, 1982, in hospital, Christine Jolly, in her 50th year, of Yardley Park Road, Tonbridge, Kent, much loved mother of the late Yvonne Ostler and devoted grandmother of Stephen, Nicholas, Timothy and Jane. Funeral service at Tonbridge Parish Church, on Tuesday, April 6th, at 11.30 a.m. Burial at Greatness Park Cemetery, Sevenoaks, Kent. Flowers and enquiries to: W. Hodges and Co. Tel. Sevenoaks 54457.
LIGERTWOOD.—On March 29th, 1982, at The Coldoch, Michael, dearly loved husband of Jane and father of Mark, Guy and Andrew. Funeral service at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 2nd April, in Kincardine-in-Menteith Church, Blair. [illegible] Family flowers only.
MITCHELL, DONALD WILLIAM, C.B.E., at Northwood on March 30th, aged 87. Private cremation. No flowers please.
[illegible]
MYLES, DAVID.—On March 27th, peacefully, [illegible] Funeral Vinters Park, Maidstone, 2 p.m., [illegible]
POLLARD.—On 29th March, 1982, [illegible] Road, at [illegible] on April 1st.
[illegible]
SPILLER.—On March 29 at home [illegible]
WORTLEY [illegible].—On 30th March [illegible] by her husband Ron, children John, Anne and Richard, all the family and many friends. A wonderful wife, mother and grandmother. Funeral arrangements by Albert Slack of Wilmslow. No flowers. Prayers please.

WATKIN-JONES.—On March 29, 1982, peacefully at [illegible]
WULFF, LOUIS, M.V.O. [illegible]
YATES.—On March 30th at 17 Parr Hill, [illegible]

## IN MEMORIAM

RIDEALGH.—In loving memory of George William Ridealgh, who gave his life in the service of his country, March 31, 1940.
HOWARD, VERNON SIMON.—In loving memory of our dear husband who died on the 31st March, 1978.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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LONDON SW1X 7EJ.

### DESPERATELY SEARCHING FOR MR. TOM ROBSON

who arrived in London from New York on February 21st, 1982 on TWA's Flight 700. This is very urgent. Please contact
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5341 North Delphia,
Chicago, Illinois 60656, U.S.A.
Phone (312) 693-7931.

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ARMITAGE, CHARLES ARMITAGE, late of 70 Cromwell Road, Luton Beds, died there on 27th December, 1981 (Estate about £9,000)

HADDEN, PETER HADDEN, late of Balcombe, 39 Telegraph Lane, Four Marks, Alton Hampshire, died there on 10th March, 1981 (Estate about £16,000)

ROBERTSON, GLADYS EDNA ROBERTSON, *spinster, late of 28* Gorley Court, Warren Park, Havant, Hampshire, died at Portsmouth, Hampshire on 22nd October, 1981 (Estate about £7,500)

SUCHICKI, MICHAEL SUCHICKI, late of 3 Cobden Road, Brighton, East Sussex, died there on 2nd February, 1979. (Estate about £24,000)

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

MUIR, formerly McEwan, Allan Muir formerly Allan McEwan, late of 9a Far Gosford Street, Coventry, West Midlands, died there on 16th November, 1981. (Estate about £6,500)
The father of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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DONALD SINDEN will be signing copies of his autobiography "A Touch of the Memoirs" (Hodder and Stoughton £7.95) tomorrow (Thursday) from 12.30-1.30 p.m. at John Menzies, 56 Old Broad Street, London. Signed copies can be reserved by telephoning 01-588 1632.
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## PUBLIC NOTICES

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## COMPANY MEETING

### Canadian Pacific Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
The 101st Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the election of directors to take the places of the retiring directors and for the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at Le Château Champlain, Place du Canada, Montreal, at 11:00 a.m., Montreal time.
*The transfer books of shares and stock will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1982 and will be reopened on Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1982.*
The Board of Directors has specified that the time before which a shareholder intending to vote by proxy at the Annual General Meeting or any adjournment thereof must deposit his proxy with the office of the Vice-President and Secretary at Montreal, Que. shall be 5:00 p.m., Montreal time, Monday, May 3rd, 1982.
By order of the Board,
J.C. Ames,
Vice-President and Secretary.
Montreal, March 8th, 1982.

# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Colour; 7.05 Which Way to Turn?; 7.30 Journey into Frequency Space; 7.55 Closedown; 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Linda Alexander. Weather details from Jim Bacon; 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial Report followed by news headlines with *subtitles*); 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Among the guests this afternoon is Lavinia Warner, creator of the TV series Tenko, about a fictional women' prison camp. She has now written a book, Women Beyond the Wire, about a factual camp, and she talks to one of the survivors of the camp, Dame Margot Turner; 1.45 Chigley (r); 2.00 Golf: Men v Women. Nancy Lopez-Melton meets Severiano Ballesteros (r); 2.50 Film: Son of Kong* (1934) with Robert Armstrong and Helen Mack. A spoof follow-up to the original King Kong; 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2).
4.20 Cartoon: Secret Squirrel in The Pink Sky Mobile (r).
4.25 Jackanory: Rula Lenska reads The Lake of Lilies, a Polish folk tale.
4.40 Take Hart: Tony Hart creates some ice-cube sculptures.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 A Little Silver Trumpet. The first of a five-part story about a mother and daughter who are forced to move from the seaside to a London slum (r).
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 South East at Six. 6.25 Nationwide.
6.50 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time.
7.20 Film: Countdown (1968) starring James Caan, Robert Duvall and Joanna Moore. A science fiction drama about the super-powers' race to the moon. Directed by Robert Altman, who later went on to make his name with M*A*S*H. It was made two years before the actual Armstrong landing.
9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.
9.05 News with John Humphrys.
9.30 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. The high point this evening is an in-depth interview with England football manager Ron Greenwood. He talks to Jimmy Hill about his fifty years in football. Also on the programme are highlights of last night's fight between Britain's Maurice Hope and the Italian Luigi Minchillo for the European Light Middleweight title. In the Featherweight division Pat Cowdell met Italian Salvatore Melluzo for the European championship.
10.20 Parkinson. His guests are Ronnie Corbett, Billy Eckstine and Florence Desmond.
11.18 News Headlines.
11.20 A Question of Guilt. Part two of the reconstruction of the story concerning Constance Kent, whose young son was murdered in 1860. Starring Joss Ackland and Prue Clarke (r).
12.10 Weather.

## BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Maths: Multiplying Matrices. 7.05 Looking at Poems. 7.30 Mathematical Functions. 7.55 Closedown. 10.20 Gharbar. A magazine programme of interest to Asian women. 10.45 Closedown. 11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Lucie Skeaping and Ben Bazell. The story is All the Fish in the Sea by Janet Lynch-Watson. 11.25 Closedown. 12.30 Open University: Developing Mathematical Thinking: Measuring. 1.20 Closedown. 3.55 Landscapes of England. Professor W. G. Hoskins, in the penultimate programme of his series, takes a look at the Brecklands and Broads and explains how they evolved (r).

4.20 Dwarka London. The story of a British passenger ship plying the Arabian Gulf for the past 32 years (r).
5.10 The Church of the Madonna di San Biagio (r).
5.40 Laurel and Hardy in Hoosegow (1929).
6.00 The Water Margin. Mediaeval adventures of Chinese knights.
6.45 The Ascent of Man through the eyes of Dr Bronowski. Part one: Lower than the Angels (r).
7.35 News.
7.40 The Master Game. An international chess match between Hungary's Andras Adorjan and Hans Hecht of West Germany.
8.10 Chronicle: The Incas. An investigation into how their vast empire was run so efficiently (r).
9.00 M*A*S*H. Comedy series set in an American Field Hospital during the Korean War. It is April 1 and everybody is playing tricks on one another. It all gets out of hand until Colonel Potter plays a joke to end all jokes.
9.25 Nancy Astor. Part eight: Guests for the Weekend. Nancy unwisely invites the German Ambassador, Ribbentrop, to Cliveden for the weekend, giving weight to the rumour that the Astors are pro-Nazi.
10.10 Haydn Festival. H. C. Robbins Landon traces the story of the famous Austrian composer. The first of seven programmes to mark the 250th anniversary of Haydn's birth.
11.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.
11.05 Newsnight. Ends at 11.55.

## ITV/LONDON

9.30 Cartoon: Barney Google and Snuffy Smith in Snuffy Hits the Road; 9.40 The World We Live In: Survival in the Sea; 10.05 The History Makers: Saints and Sinners of the Crusades; 10.30 The Business of Extinction; 11.25 Paint Along with Nancy: Still Life (r); 11.55 The Bubbles: In Weather Patrol (r); 12.00 Windfalls: with Jenny Kenna; 12.10 Rainbow: Learning with puppets; 12.30 Movie Memories: Viewers' film clip requests introduced by Roy Hudd and guest Chesney Allen; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames News; 1.30 Crown Court: Part two of the case against Jennifer Hollings accused of wounding her son; 2.00 After Noon Plus: Mary Parkinson and a Secret in the Family. A report on incest; 2.45 The Six Million Dollar Man: starring Lee Majors. An unscrupulous organisation sell an atomic bomb to a small country. How will Steve stop delivery? (r); 3.45 Definition: Celebrity crossword quiz presented by Don Moss.

4.15 Cartoon: Dr Snuggles. With the voice of Peter Ustinov.
4.20 Animals in Action: How they clean themselves.
4.45 Murphy's Mob: Drama series about a football club.
5.15 Mr Merlin: Comedy adventures of a wizard disguised as a garage manager.
5.45 News: 6.00 Thames news:
6.25 Help! The final programme in the series about lead poisoning. Ray Ranson, Lambeth Borough Council's Environmental Health Officer, highlights the trouble spots in his area.
6.35 Crossroads: Doris Luke is the attention of a stranger.
7.00 Where There's Life: Introduced by Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman.
8.00 This is Your Life: Introduced by Eamonn Andrews. A brave and celebrated personage is the subject of this evening's programme.
9.00 Minder: Back in Good Old England: A former cellmate of Terry's returns to London after making a new life for himself in Spain as landlord of Ye Olde Boar's Head in Torremolinos. The success he has had with this venture leads him to believe that he could duplicate the business in London with a bodega-like establishment. Can Arthur find him some premises?
10.00 A Party Political Broadcast: on behalf of the Conservative Party.
10.05 News:
10.35 Film: The Sex Symbol: (1974) starring Connie Stevens and Shelley Winters. A made-for-television story about the rise and fall of a Hollywood glamour girl. Adored by the public, she falls foul of her film studio and is fired. She seeks solace in pills and drugs. Shelley Winters is magnificent as a bitchy gossip columnist. The story is based on Alvah Bessie's novel, The Symbol, and is directed by David Lowell Rich.
12.30 Close: with Tony Bridge looking at spiritual messages in some chosen paintings

## Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.43 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly.†
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time. Listeners' questions.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Fountain Plays" by Dorothy L Sayers.
11.00 News; Travel.
11.05 Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker with records.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 It Makes Me Laugh. Terry Wogan presents his choice in humour.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News; Travel.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. "Golden Opportunities" by Jeremy Seabrook.
3.50 South Invades the Capital
4.00 The Countryside in Early Spring.
4.45 Story Time: "The Last Resort" by Pamela Hansford Johnson (8).
5.00 News magazine.
5.50 The Six O'Clock News including Financial Report.
6.30 Frank Muir Goes Into... (new series) Romance.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 A Good Night Out. Laurie Taylor tries his hand in the casino.
7.45 Flies. Impressions from the strange and cruel world of flies by Nesta Pain with music composed and conducted by Antony Hopkins.†
8.15 Charlie Button by David Nobbs. The story of the invention of the first inflatable time machine.
8.45 File on 4.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 *The World Tonight: News.*
10.30 Detective. Crime and detection in London (3). "A Meeting With Anna".
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Gorky Park".
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Waters Forecast.

ENGLAND: VHF with 1f above except as follows: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 10.30-10.45 Listen With Mother. 1.55 pm Programme News. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Sick or Sad? The first of four programmes about depression. 11.30-12.15 am Open University: 11.30 Cezanne's Bathers. 11.50 Behaviour Modification.

## Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Record requests: Arne, Bach, Villa-Lobos (mono).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice. (continued) Mussorgsky, Glazunov.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Walton: records, including mono.†
10.00 Haydn. "Creation" Mass (A recorded performance from the 1980 Kassel Festival).†
10.45 Haydn. Tributes in Music. A recital of works by: Debussy, Dukas, Hahn, Ravel, Widor, Mozart, Brahms.†
11.55 Northern Sinfonia of England. Concert: Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Haydn.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Hall. Concert from Broadcasting House, London: Lassus.†
2.00 Music Weekly. Sir William Walton: a portrait in words and music.†
2.50 Haydn. Chamber music recital.†
4.00 Choral Evensong. from Leeds Parish Church.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure †
7.00 The English Concert. Concert: Stanley, J. S. Bach.†
7.30 Haydn: The Creation. A special performance to mark the 250th anniversary of the composer's birth, direct from the Old University, Vienna.†
9.30 Rosenberg in the Trenches. A feature on the Great War poet Isaac Rosenberg, who was killed at the Western Front on 1 April 1918 at the age of 28.†
10.15 Orlando String Quartet. Recital: Bartok.†
10.45 Homage to Haydn. Piano recital: George Benjamin, Richard Rodney Bennett, Lennox Berkeley, Robert Sherlaw Johnson, John McCabe and Edmund Rubbra who wrote these six pieces this year.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Auric: on record.†

VHF ONLY — OPEN UNIVERSITY: 5.55 am Organic Chemistry: GMA41 6.15 Europe: Conflict and Stability 1789-1870 6.35-6.55 Television and Politics (4) 11.20 pm The Framework of Society 12.00 West Riding Discussion 12.20 am James Clerk Maxwell 12.40-1.00 18th Century: Political Prints.

## Radio 2

5.0 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.0 Jimmy Young.† 12.0 pm Gloria Hunniford including 1.45 Sports Desk.† 2.0 Ed Stewart including 2.45, 3.45 Sports Desk.† 4.0 David Hamilton including 4.45 Sports Desk.† 5.45 News; Sport. 6.0 John Dunn including 6.45 Sports Desk.† 8.0 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days. 8.30 The New Swingle Singers. Songs from stage screen.† 9.0 The Folk Entertainers. Harvey Andrews in concert.† 9.30 Sounds of the Sun with David Bellan.† 10.0 You've Got To Be Joking with Cardew Robinson. 10.30 Be My Guest says John Clements. 11.0 Brian Matthews with Round Midnight, including 12.0 Midnight Newsroom; Weather; Motoring Information (in *stereo from midnight*). *1.0 am* Truckers' Hour with Sheila Tracy.†

2.0-5.0 You And The Night And The Music with David Bellan.

## Radio 1

5.0 As Radio 2. 7.0 Mike Read. 9.0 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.0 pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.0 Peter Powell including 5.0-5.30 The Record Race 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.0 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone-in on 01-580 4411. 8.0 David Jensen. 10.0 John Peel.† 12.0-midnight Close.

VHF Radios 1 and 2 5.0 am with Radio 2. 10.0 pm With Radio 1. 12.0-5.0 am With Radio 2.

## World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT): [illegible] about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 My Word! 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94·9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

## CHOICE



George Cole as Arthur in Minder (ITV 9.00pm)

● The always-entertaining AFTER NOON PLUS (ITV 2.00 pm) breaks new and controversial ground this afternoon with A Secret in the Family. Mary Parkinson reports with sympathy and in a non-sensationalist way that taboo of subjects — incest. In a study to be published next month it is estimated that one-in-ten children are sexually abused at some time but in Britain only about 300 cases reach the notice of the police. Why is this? Conviction is difficult because the child victim is loathe to implicate a parent; thereby putting his liberty at risk with the added consequence of breaking up the family. Three victims of incestuous abuse recall their experiences. Surprisingly, two of them are from middle-class suburban backgrounds and not from deprived or rurally-located families which are generally thought to have greater incidence of the offence. Psychiatrists, social workers, solicitors and the police each give their stance on the problem and all agree that something must be done to help those involved, who really need someone to turn to for help

● In WHERE THERE'S LIFE (ITV 7.00 pm) Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman take a look at the role of the family when one of their number is in the heartbreaking position of being terminally ill. The case-book in question this evening is a Texan couple whose 11-year old daughter is a victim of Hodgkins' Disease. How they, their daughter and her sister stand up to the strain is painfully explained in interviews with those concerned.

● Devotees of Radio 3 would be hard put today to miss the fact that it is the 250th anniversary of Josef Haydn's birth with no fewer than seven programmes dedicated to his music. Beginning at 10.00 am with his Creation Mass recorded in 1980 at the Kassel Festival the celebrations reach a climax at 7.30 pm with a two-hour long live performance from the Old University, Vienna, of the same piece played by the Vienna Collegium Aureum conducted by Gustav Kuhn. At 9.30 pm on Radio 4 KALEIDOSCOPE celebrates the anniversary with an interview with H. C. Robbins Landon, Haydn's biographer and presenter of BBC 2's excellent biography of the composer which can be seen at 10.10 pm tonight.

## REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

### BBC1

CYMRU/WALES 11.17am-11.40 I Ysgolion: Ffenestri — Tren Bach Stinlog. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 2.00-2.18 Closedown. 2.18-2.40 I Ysgolion: Hyn O Fyd — Y Rhufeiniaid. 2.40-2.50 Interval. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.45 Whatever Happened To The Likely Lads? 7.45-8.10 Dr Who: 'Time-Flight'. 8.10-9.00 The Rockford Files. 12.10am News and weather. SCOTLAND 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 6.50-7.20 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. 10.20-11.10 Everyman: 'Woza Albert'. 11.10-11.35 Love Story: 'Love is Old, Love is New' (part 2). 11.35 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Make *Mine Country Special*. 12.10am News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazines 6.50-7.20 East — Changing places: 'Harlow — Nearly-New Town'. London and South East — Rolf Harris Cartoon Time, Midlands — Me and My Town. North — Lifelines. North East — Eureka! North West — Finding Out. South — *Don't Fence Me In.* South West — Country Scene. West — RPM. 12.15am Close.

### CENTRAL

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am 3-2-1 *Contact. 9.50 Venture.* 10.15 Portrait of Power: Churchill 10.40 Electric Theatre Show: Hayley Mills. 11.10-12.00 Big Shamus, Little Shamus. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Last of Summer. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 10.35 Midland Journalist of the Year. 11.10 Replay: Untouchables (Robert Stack) 1.00 am Closedown.

### GRANADA

As Thames except: 9.30 am Coral World. 10.15-12.00 Film: Magic Bow. (Stewart Granger, Phyllis Calvert). Paganini becomes as famous for his *love* of women and gambling as for his prowess as a musician 12.30 pm-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00 Crown Court. 2.30 Sound of Marian Montgomery. 2.45-3.45 The Great Depression. 5.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.05 News. 12.40 am Closedown.

### YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 9.30 am Sally and Jake. 9.40 Sesame Street. 10.40 New Accelerators. 11.05 Animated Classics. 11.55-12.00 Captain Nemo. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.35 am Closedown.

### SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 9.30 am Maharajahs. 10.20 Land of Birds. 10.50 History of the Car. 11.15-12.00 Story Hour. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Great Depression. 5.10 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30-7.00 Sounds Gaelic. 12.35 am Late Call. 12.40 Closedown.

### ANGLIA

As Thames except: 9.30 am Cartoon. 9.45 Clegg's People. 10.10 Drop In Your Hands. 10.35 New Fred and Barney Show. 11.00 Challenge: Canadian Rockies. 11.50-1200 Wattoo, Wattoo. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.35 am Big Question, Closedown.

### TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Coral World. 10.15 Cartoon. 10.30 Film: Brigand of Kandahar (Oliver Reed). *Half-caste British officer is falsely* accused of cowardice. 11.50-12.00 Sally and Jake. 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where The Jobs Are. 2.45-3.45 RTE Plays. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 12.35 am Life is Six to Four Against. 12.40 Closedown.

### HTV

As Thames except: Starts 9.40 Beachcombers. 10.05 Film: Deadly Game (Andy Griffith). Mystery over death of two bird-watchers. 11.35-12.00 International Bowls. 1.20-1.30 *News. 2.45 Fantasy Island.* 3.45-4.155 History Makers; Greeks. 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Give Us a Clue. 12.35 Closedown.

### HTV CYMRU/WALES

*As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10* Ty Bach Twt. 4.15 Mr Merlin. 4.45 Y Rheilffordd Gudd. 5.10-5.30 Dick Tracy. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales.

### TVS

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Kum Kum. 10.00 Film: World in His Arms (Gregory Peck). Wealthy seal poacher begins a whirlwind romance with a sultry countess. 11.45-12.00 Baggin the Dragon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Great Depression. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.35 am Company, Closedown.

### TSW

As Thames except: Starts 9.40 Sesame Street. 10.40 Film: Laxdale Hall* (Ronald Squire). Comedy about islanders who refuse to pay road tax. 11.55-12.00 Captain Nemo. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.34 Trapper John. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 5.45 News. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Scene South West. 12.35 Postscript. 12.41 Closedown.

### BORDER

*As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am* Sesame Street. 10.35-12.00 Film: Oliver Twist: cartoon film of Dickens' story. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 5.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.35 am News. 12.38 Closedown.

### CHANNEL

As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Windfalls. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.10-7.00 Bailey's Bird. 10.00-10.05 Lim in France. 12.35 Epilogue.

### ULSTER

As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Windfalls. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 Great Depression. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-6.35 Good Evening Ulster. 12.35 am News, Closedown.

### GRAMPIAN

*As Thames except: Starts 9.25 First Thing.* 9.30 Film: Story of Jacob and Joseph (Keith Michell). Bible story. 11.05-12.00 Golf. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Great Depression. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.35 News. 12.40 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ *BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT*

Court of Appeal

# Plea not vitiated by counsel's advice

**Regina v Wilcock**

*Before Lord Justice Dunn, Mr Justice Cantley, Mr Justice Sheldon*

[Judgment delivered March 25]

Where the trial judge had made it absolutely plain and the appellant knew that the judge had made it plain, that whether *the appellant pleaded guilty or not the judge would not pass a* custodial sentence, the appellant's plea of guilty was not vitiated by his reliance on counsel's view as to a penalty by way of a fine and a prison sentence in default.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal *Division) so held when refusing* the appeal against conviction of Alan Wilcock, an assistant bank manager who was charged with others of conspiracy to defraud. On April 22, 1980 at the Central Criminal Court before Judge Argyle, the appellant pleaded not guilty.

*When* the trial, at which the appellant gave evidence, was at the stage of the final prosecution speech, the judge sent a message through the court clerk to defence counsel that if the appellant *pleaded* guilty the restrictions placed on his bail would be removed. Thereafter, counsel *saw* the judge in his room and were told that the appellant would not be sent to prison in any event. That indication was communicated to the appellant by his counsel and the possibility of a change of plea was discussed.

Although the judge had not mentioned a fine, counsel expressed his own view that he thought it highly likely that if the appellant persisted in his plea of not guilty he would be fined about £20,000 with a prison sentence in default. The appellant said he could not possibly find that kind of money so that he would inevitably have to serve the alternative prison sentence in default and decided to plead guilty. In the event he received a suspended sentence.

Mr John Lloyd-Eley, QC and Mr Peter Martin for the appellant; Mr A.D. Green and Mr E.J. Bevan for the prosecution.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, delivering the reserved reasons for the judgment of the court, said that it had been submitted on the appellant's behalf that his plea of guilty had been vitiated by pressure from the judge.

It was said that the judge initiated the discussion about sentence, that the discussion was in private to the knowledge of the appellant who then reasonably thought the advice coming from his counsel as to the penalty by way of fine and a prison sentence in default came not from counsel but from the judge. Thereby it was submitted that the appellant lost the power to make a voluntary and deliberate choice as to his plea.

However the appellant's case did not fall into the category of cases such as *R v Llewellyn* ((1978) 67 Cr App R 149) where the judge made it clear expressly *or* by implication that in the event of a plea of not guilty or *persistence* in a plea of *not* guilty, the accused person would go to prison, whereas if he pleaded guilty he would not. That vital feature did not arise in the *present case.*

It was then submitted that the present facts were analagous with *R v Turner* ([1970] 2 QB 321) because Turner had the impression that views expressed by his counsel were the judge's views and accordingly he really had no free choice in the matter.

The appellant's case was quite different because the court was satisfied that he understood that the advice about the fine with a term of imprisonment in default came from counsel and not the judge and there was no ground for saying that he had no free choice in the matter.

It was finally submitted on behalf of the appellant that the judge should not have seen counsel in his private room, that if the judge wanted to say anything about sentence he should have said it in open court and moreover that the judge should have gone further than merely saying there would be no immediate custodial sentence in any event but should have given an indication as to what sentence he intended to pass. There was no substance in that submission.

The judge could quite well have said what he intended to say in open court and it would probably have been better if he had done so, but there was no secrecy about what was said in the judge's room and a shorthand writer was present.

It would have been wrong for the judge to indicate the actual sentence which he was minded to impose and what he said was exactly within the exception in *Turner*, namely that whatever happened the sentence would not take the form of a custodial sentence.

However, it was undesirable save in respect of purely routine matters, for the judge to send messages to counsel through the court clerk in the course of a trial. In particular he should not send any message relating to sentence even though it related to a sentence to be passed or not to be passed in any event.

Such messages could give rise to possible misunderstandings with the consequences which resulted in this case.

Solicitors: Lynn Relton & Co, Tooting; Director of Public Prosecutions.

Law Report March 31 1982

# Difficulty of discovering ratio in single speech

**Paal Wilson & Co A/S v Partenreederei Hannah Blumenthal**

*Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Kerr*

[Judgment delivered *March 26*]

Where, some 11 years after the occurrence of events which formed the subject matter of a reference to arbitration pursuant to an arbitration agreement, the *arbitration proceedings had still not proceeded* beyond preliminary stages, not owing to any fault on the part of the respondents to the arbitration, the respondents were *entitled to have the proceedings brought to* an end on the ground that the arbitration agreement had been frustrated by the *passage of time*, by reason whereof a fair trial would be impossible.

The Court of Appeal, so holding by a majority (Lord Justice Griffiths dissenting), and distinguishing the decision of the House of Lords in *Bremer Vulkan Schiffbau und Maschinenfabrik v South India Shipping Corporation Ltd* (*The Times* January 27, 1981; [1981] AC 909), dismissed an appeal by the claimants in the arbitration, Partenreederei Hannah Blumenthal, from a judgment of Mr Justice Staughton (*The Times* July 10, 1981; [1981] 3 WLR 823) granting the respondents, Paal Wilson & Co A/S, a declaration that the arbitration agreement, contained in an agreement dated September 23, 1969, for the purchase of a ship, had been discharged by reason of frustration.

Mr John Hobhouse, QC and Mr Timothy Wormington for the claimants; Mr David Johnson, QC and Mr Jonathan Sumption for the respondents.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the claimants bought the ship, the Pinto, from the respondents under an agreement in writing in September 1969. The claimants had extensive repairs done to her engines at great expense in 1970 and 1971, but they made no complaint that the respondents were at *fault* until January 1972.

Arbitrators were appointed by both sides at the end of 1972, and after that nothing was done by either side for a long time. Under the arbitration clause a third arbitrator should have been appointed, but that was never done, nor was any application ever made to the arbitrators for directions. So the arbitration never got under way.

The claimants in February 1974 alleged that certain representations, *all except one oral*, had been made before the contract of sale was entered into, that those representations were untrue, and that as a result they had suffered over DM1m damages.

In their defence, the respondents denied that the alleged representations had been made.

There followed fitful attempts at discovery and other matters, but in August 1980 the respondents started proceedings for a declaration and injunction to stop any further proceedings in the arbitration.

They filed an affidavit in support which showed that none of their witnesses could remember *the details of conversations* 11 years before. Mr Justice *Staughton said* that *in those* circumstances a fair trial would be impossible, and he held that the arbitration agreement was frustrated.

At the outset the court had to decide whether it was bound by *the decision in Bremer Vulkan in* the House of Lords. That was a very similar case, where an arbitration dragged on for 12 years before there was an application to stop it going any further.

The application succeeded before Mr Justice Donaldson and the Court of Appeal, but failed in the House of Lords by a three to two majority, the decision of the majority being given in a single judgment. The arbitration in that case was apparently still going on, though it was now 16 years old.

*His Lordship remembered* the rebuke given by the Lord Chancellor in *Broome v Cassell & Co* ([1972] AC 1027, 1054): "... in the hierarchical system of courts which exists in this country, it is necessary for each lower tier, including the Court of Appeal, to accept loyally the decisions of the higher tiers". But that raised the question: what was meant by the "decision" of the higher court?

Presumably it meant the reason which was necessary for the decision — the *ratio decidendi*. That was binding on *the lower courts*, as *distinct* from the *obiter dicta* — the reasons which were not necessary for the decision — which were not.

The task of distinguishing between them was formidable, especially when there were four or five speeches and each gave different reasons. *The ratio decidendi* of the case must then be somewhat speculative, and the lower court could choose which it liked.

To avoid embarrassment, there had been a marked tendency in recent years for one of their Lordships in the House of Lords to give a single speech and for the others to concur. The object no doubt was to avoid the difficulties caused by different reasons given by different judges. That object was laudable enough and was much to be commended in some cases, but it was apt to give rise to problems in others.

It might be presumptuous of his Lordship to criticize, but he made so bold as to indicate to their Lordships the problems to which a *single* judgment might give rise. It made it very difficult to discover what was the *ratio decidendi of a case*, as *distinct* from the *obiter dicta*. Lower courts often did not even attempt the task — they treated the words of the single judgment almost as if they were the words of a statute.

On the other hand, if there *were three or more judgments*, it was much easier to separate the wheat from the chaff and discover what was really the *ratio decidendi*. Where in the Court of Appeal a judgment was reversed, it was the custom for each member to give his own reasons in his own words.

His Lordship very much regretted that there was only one judgment of the majority in *Bremer Vulkan*, as against two fully reasoned dissenting judgments, three in the Court of Appeal, and one at first instance.

The task, then, was to find out *the ratio decidendi* of the single judgment in *Bremer Vulkan*. It was to be found in the concluding words of Lord Diplock, at p 987: "...the respondents were content to allow the claimant to carry out voluntarily the preparation of the detailed points of claim. They never made an *application for directions to* the arbitrator and none were made by him.

"For failure to apply for such directions before so much time had elapsed that there was a risk that a fair trial of the dispute would not be possible, [both claimant and respondent were in my view in breach of their contractual obligations to one another; and neither can rely upon the other's breach as giving him a right to treat the primary obligations of each to continue with the reference as brought to an end].

"Respondents in private arbitrations are not entitled to let sleeping dogs lie and then complain that they did not bark".

His Lordship had put brackets round the words which he *suggested* were *obiter dicta*, and placed an emphasis on breach by the respondents. It was they who failed to apply for directions, and were thus in breach of their contractual obligations.

By their own conduct, they were disentitled from asking for an injunction to stop the arbitration. That was the *ratio decidendi*. The observations about there being a "mutual obligation" on each party were *obiter* only.

The present *case* was quite distinguishable on the facts. There was no fault whatever in *the respondents or their solicitors*. There was no reason for them to try to awaken the sleeping dog, and apply for directions themselves. They therefore came within the principle stated in *Bremer Vulkan* by Lord Scarman at p 998, who, with Lord Fraser, dissented:

His Lordship preferred the reasoning of *the* dissenting two in the Lords to the *obiter dicta* of the majority one. The claimants were guilty of a repudiatory breach which had been accepted by the respondents.

In case that was wrong, his Lordship turned to frustration *proper*. In *Bremer Vulkan*, it was only argued in the House of Lords that *the* claimants had been guilty of repudiatory breach because of their frustrating delay. It was not submitted that the arbitration contract was brought to an end by frustration, which was entirely different. That question was therefore open for decision.

Delay in arbitrations did not always lead to frustration, but it did if it went on so long that a fair trial was no longer possible. When parties agreed to arbitration, it was implicit that the dispute would be determined by the arbitrators in a fair trial.

The respondents in the present case could justly say, in the words of Lord Radcliffe in *Davis Contractors v Fareham Urban District Council* ([1956] AC 696,729): "*Non haec in foedera veni.* It was not this that I promised to do." It would not be the arbitration to which they had agreed.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS, dissenting, said that *Bremer Vulkan* imposed mutual obligations on both parties to an arbitration to put an end to delay, and the respondents were not entitled to complain of the complainant's delay as a ground for repudiating. His Lordship's enthusiasm for that case was less than whole-hearted, but he did not think it possible to avoid its consequences by applying the *doctrine of frustration*.

If that was a good ground for stopping the arbitration in the present case, it would equally have been a good ground in *Bremer Vulkan*. Although, it was not argued in the House of Lords that the arbitration agreement was frustrated, it was clear from several passages that frustration was present to the minds of their Lordships.

In any event, his Lordship knew of no case in which delay arising solely because the parties had failed to carry out their contractual obligations had been held to frustrate a contract. The essence of frustration was that it was caused by some unforeseen supervening event over which the parties had no control and for which they were not responsible.

The *doctrine could not* be invoked by a contracting party when the frustrating event was at all times within his control, still less when the parties owed a contractual duty to each other to prevent the event occurring.

In the present case both parties were responsible for the delay, and the respondents could at any time have brought the delay to an end.

LORD JUSTICE KERR said that the stark issue was whether the parties were to be held to their agreement to arbitrate, where in *the same circumstances an action* based on the same dispute would unhesitatingly have been struck out.

Unless rigorously compelled by binding authority, his Lordship could not accept that such an extraordinary dichotomy must follow as a matter of law, when litigation and arbitration were both basically adversarial in nature and both were directed to the common end of doing justice.

Until *Bremer Vulkan*, it would not have occurred to any practitioner, arbitrator or businessman that the law was powerless in situations such as the present. His Lordship knew from his own knowledge that that decision had been viewed with the greatest concern, not only in the City and the Temple, but also abroad among institutions which looked to this country as an important venue for international commercial arbitations.

A close analysis of *Bremer Vulkan* did not compel the conclusion that arbitration agreements should be enforced when it was no longer possible to give effect to the parties' intentions. The *ratio* of the case, so far as material for present purposes, was that, *in the context of* negativing the possibility of unilateral repudiation by the claimants, both parties to an arbitration to which no other rules applied were under a duty of mutual cooperation.

Cooperation still required an initiative from one party or the other, such as suggesting or initiating an application to the tribunal. Without such initiative, cooperation could not be a duty which simply existed in the air.

The question must therefore always be: whose duty was it at any time to take the initiative and therefore bring the duty to cooperate into play? In the present case, it was the claimant's duty at all times.

His Lordship's conclusion was that the arbitration agreement was frustrated by the passage of time and by the impossibility which had now supervened of resolving the dispute fairly.

The delay was entirely the fault of the complainants. The respondents' duty to cooperate with the complainants never came into play so as to saddle them with responsibility for the delay.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Solicitors: Holman Fenwick & Willan; Sinclair, Roche & Temperley.

THE TIMES

7 ★★★★ First Published 1785







Stars acclaimed: (left to right) Colin Welland, David Puttnam, Hugh Hudson, Jane Fonda, her father Henry Fonda and his wife Shirlee.

# 'Chariots of Fire' wins four Oscars

From Ivor Davis, Hollywood, March 30

It was a glorious night for the absentee ancient warriors of Hollywood last night as Henry Fonda at 76 and Katharine Hepburn, who is 72, walked off with the best acting honours for their roles in *On Golden Pond*.

It was a triumphant night too, for the British film industry as the low budget drama *Chariots of Fire* claimed four Oscars including the stunning surprise of the evening - - - the award for the best picture.

Mr Fonda captured his first acting Oscar (last year he was given an honorary Oscar for his contribution to movies) in a remarkable career that has spanned more than 50 years and 80 or more pictures for his role as the irascible, retired college professor opposite Katharine Hepburn, who played his compassionate wife.

It was miss Hepburn's fourth Oscar, making her the first actress in Oscar history to capture four trophies. Mr Fonda, who was recovering from illness at home about 20 miles from where the Oscars were presented said afterwards: "I wasn't surprised — everyone said I would win". Miss Hepburn was in Washington, where she is playing in *The West Side Waltz* at the Kennedy Centre.

*Chariots of Fire* picked up four trophies including best film, best costume, best original score and best screenplay which went to actor-turned-writer Colin Welland. He jubilantly told the celebrity-studded audience and the millions watching the show, which was televised live around the world: "You may have started something... The British are coming." It was the first British film to win the highest award since the musical *Oliver* in 1968.

*Raiders of the Lost Ark*, which has taken in $200m (about £105m) at the box office, collected four Oscars as well as *Chariots*, *Reds*, the picture produced, directed, written and featuring Warren Beatty won three oscars including best Oscar for Warren Beatty for directing. Besides the Fonda and Hepburn wins *On Golden Pond* won a third trophy for screenplay from another medium.

Sir Hohn Gielgud, who was also absent, won best supporting actor Oscar for his role as the butler in the comedy film *Arthur* starring Dudley Moore, and Maureen Stapleton's portrayal of Emma Goldman in *Reds* brought her the best supporting Oscar.

When all was said and done it was the modestly budgeted *Chariots of Fire* that gave the evening its high drama and excitement. David Puttnam, the producer who picked up the best picture trophy, said the film had difficulty getting finance in England, where it was made.

The film chronicles a highly personal tale of young runners — Harold Abrhahams and Eric Liddell played by Ben Cross and Ian Charleson, who are virtually unknown outside Britain — who represented Britain in the 1924 Olympic Games. The film was considered very much a dark horse up against the $33m *Reds*, the lavish *Raiders of the Lost Ark* and the sentimental favourite *On Golden Pond*.

There were gasps and then great applause when the picture won. An emotional Mr Puttnam said: "You are the most extraordinary people on earth ... not just the Academy, but the whole of the country, to have taken what is absolutely a Cinderella picture and awarded it this ... and come to see it in droves ... It's absolutely extraordinary."

Mr Puttnam was one of a number of British Oscar winners. They included Vangelis for the score of *Chariots of Fire*, Kit West, one of the special effects artists on *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, Mr Welland, who wrote *Chariots* and Sir John Gielgud. Nigel Noble, who won an Oscar for his documentary short *Close Harmony* is a Briton who lives in the United States.

Warren Beatty, something of a maverick in Hollywood, graciously accepted his best director award for the film in which he starred as John Reed, the radical American journalist who organized the American Communist Labour Party and who wrote *Ten Days that Shook the World*, the story of the Russian Revolution.

In thanking a list of Paramount Studio executives he declared: "I want to tell you gentlemen that no matter how much we might have liked to strangle each other I think your decision taken in the great capitalistic tower of Gulf and Western (the corporation that owns Paramount Studios) to finance a three-and-a-half hour romance ... on the beginnings of American socialism and communism reflects credit not only upon you, but ... more particular on the freedom of expression we have in our American society and the lack of censorship we have in the Government".

☐ BBC Television has bought *Chariots of Fire* for a figure understood to be in excess of £1m (Kenneth Gosling writes). The film will become available for transmission early in 1984 — when the next Olympics are due.

☐ Pretoria: — South Africa today lifted its ban in the book on which the film *Reds* is based, *Ten Days that Shook the World* (Reuter reports). The book banned in 1962, and the film is due to be released here soon.

## The award winners

Best picture: Chariots of Fire; Best actress: Katharine Hepburn, for On Golden Pond; Best actor: Henry Fonda, for On Golden Pond; Best director: Warren Beatty, for Reds; Best supporting actress: Maureen Stapleton, for Reds; Best supporting actor: Sir John Gielgud, for Arthur; Original screenplay: Colin Welland, for Chariots of Fire; Adapted screenplay: Ernest Thompson, for On Golden Pond; Cinematography: Vittorio Storaro for Reds.

Art direction: Norman Reynolds and Leslie Dilley and set direction, Michael Ford, for Raiders of the Lost Ark, Visual effects: Richard Edlund, Kit West, Bruce Nicholson, Joe Johnson, for Raiders of the Lost Ark, Film editing: Michael Kahn, for Raiders of the Lost Ark; Original score: Vangelis Papathanassiou, for Chariots of Fire; Original song: Arthur's theme song (The Best That You Can Do), by Burt Bacharach, Carole Baker Sayer, Christopher Cross and Peter Allen.

Foreign language film: Mephisto, from Hungary; Sound: Bill Varney, Steve Maslow, Gregg Landaker, Roy Charman, for Raiders of the Lost Ark; Makeup: Rick Baker, for An American Werewolf in London; Costume design: Milena Canonero, for Chariots of Fire; Jean Hersholt humanitarian award: Danny Kaye; Irving Thalberg award for industry achievement: Albert Broccoli, producer of the James Bond series of films.

"An artist of impeccable grace and beauty" (honorary): Barbara Stanwyck; Documentary short: Close Harmony, by Nigel Noble; Documentary feature: Genocide, by A Schwartzman and Rabbi M Hier; Animated short film: Crac, a Canadian film by Frederic Back; Live action short film: Violet, by Paul Kemp and Shelley Levinson. — Reuter.

# Alliance to arbitrate on disputed seats

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A team of independent arbitrators is to be appointed by the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance to resolve insoluble differences between the two parties over the allocation of parliamentary seats.

The establishment of the arbitration panel, which is likely to be made up of public figures such as retired civil servants or judges, will be announced by the Alliance today, the original deadline for the shareout of constituencies.

So good has been the recent progress in the talks between the parties that the deadline has been relaxed and today, at a Westminster press conference, Mr William Rodgers and Mr David Steel will announce that three-quarters of Britain's parliamentary seats — about 470 — have been divided between them.

The parties are optimistic that the majority of the rest will be decided within a month — before the May local elections — but they have always accepted that there would be some individual seats where it would prove impossible for local negotiators to come to terms, even after the intervention of the national "firemen" appointed in January to sort out trouble spots.

One of the first tasks for the arbitration panel will be to determine which party fights which of two seats in both Oxford and Reading. Under the new boundaries both places will have two seats and the parties have agreed that they should fight one each.

Details of the remainder of the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire deal will also be announced today. It has been agreed that the Liberals will fight 10 of the 19 new seats and the SDP nine.

The area contains many attractive propositions for both parties but each appears to be satisfied with a deal that gives them two each of the four most sought-after seats. The Liberals will fight at Newbury and at a Henley, where they finished in second place at the last election, and the SDP will contest the new constituenciess of Bracknell and Milton Keynes.

☐ *Liberals and Social Democrats have finally decided on the division of seats in Devon and Cornwall after nearly four months of discussions at local level failed to produce agreement (Craig Seton writes from Exeter).*

"Firemen" from the parties' national headquarters were called in to resolve the local argument over the seats and they will announce today that the Liberals will produce the Alliance candidate for ten constituencies and the SDP for six.

It is expected that the SDP will lose one of the three Plymouth seats they wanted to fight, Tory-held Plymouth, Sutton, to the Liberals.

☐ The Labour Party last night greeted the return of Mr Roy Jenkins to the House of Commons with instant publication of a 34-page attack on the "soft centre" Social Democrats (Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, writes).

Parliamentary report, page 4
Letters, page 9

## Frank Johnson in the Commons

# The miraculous return of the golden age

Mr Roy Jenkins yesterday took the seat he won last Thursday. And by exchanging warm greetings over the course of the afternoon with a baronet (Sir Ian Gilmour), a Tory backbench knight (Sir Hugh Fraser) and the owner of part of Cumberland (Mr William Whitelaw), he demonstrated to us all that he was back among the simple folk from whence he had come.

Among them there was much quiet rejoicing. It is nigh on six years since he went away. His travels had taken him to Brussels, Warrington, Hillhead and Morgan Grenfell. But he had never forgotten his roots. Through all that exotic voyaging he had remained as insufferable as he was on the day he left the Commons in 1976.

Insufferable, that is, to those people who do not buy his act; such people include the entire Labour Party, the rougher half of the Conservative Party, and half the Gang of Four. This prejudice is not shared by this column. In common with most of the British people, we love a lord.

When Mr Jenkins strolled through those doors yesterday, positioned himself at the Bar of the House, put his hands behind his back, swayed on the balls of his feet, and pointed his nose in the direction of the rafters, we knew it was the miraculous return of the golden age.

Before being invited by the Speaker to take his seat, Mr Jenkins had to stand for more than half an hour through exchanges involving Mr Rossi, Minister for Social Security, on the subject of the death grant, the sum paid by the State to the relatives of the recently-deceased to help to defray funeral expenses.

Mr Rossi and his Labour critics — notably Mr Rooker, the permanently-hysterical social security spokesman — had a lengthy disagreement as to which party had over the years done more for the dead. Mr Rossi announced a "consultative document" on the subject of who should qualify for the grant. "Means test", shrieked Mr Rooker.

Mr Jenkins continued to rock serenely to and fro. Sir Hugh Fraser came up to him and clasped him warmly about the shoulders. Mr Jenkins inclined his head in greeting, and whispered something in Sir Hugh's ear. The knight laughed, patted Mr Jenkins on the shoulder and moved on.

Various Labour members continued to rave about the Tory intention of "discriminating" between people who receive the death grant (presumably they objected to the fact that you had to die in order to qualify).

Sir Ian Gilmour came by and paid his respects. Mr Jenkins beamed at him.

Sir Anthony Royle, another backbench Tory knight, exchanged a nod and a smile. The lower orders on both sides of the House kept their distance. Mr Whitehead, a Labour man with a beard, shook Mr Jenkins' hand. But he is a former television producer and, like nearly everyone in television, probably has a mistaken impression of where he stands in the the social order. Mr Enoch Powell streaked past, ignoring Mr Jenkins. Mr Jenkins ignored him back.

Eventually, at the Speaker's call, Mr Jenkins advanced down the chamber to take the oath flanked by the two Scottish SDP Members who were his sponsors: Mr Robert Molennan, and the man whose name resembles that of some African dictator, Dr Dickson Mahon.

*The combined SDP and Liberal resources on the backbenches managed to muster rather a good cheer.* "Another merchant banker," cried Mr Dennis Skinner from the Labour Left. This was understood to be a reference to the hobby, which Mr Jenkins took up to while away the time on leaving the Commons, of collecting currency.

On taking the oath, Mr Jenkins passed behind the Speaker's Chair to be greeted by Mr Whitelaw. Meanwhile, as a fortaste of all those terrible Scottish question times yet to come, both Labour and Tory members pursued him with such ories as "och aye" and "whisky, not claret."

It was a reminder that, as some mother says in a Noel Coward play on hearing that her son is taking up boxing, Roy is so dreadfully *un* that sort of thing.

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

### Royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opens new development in Chapter Mews, Windsor, 3.15.

Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother attends Conversazione, Royal Society, 9.

Princess Margaret, President of the English Folk Dance and Song Society, attends Society's Golden Jubilee Ball, Cecil Sharp House, Regent's Park Road, 7.30.

The Duchess of Kent, Patron, Yorkshire County Cricket Club, attends Members' Dinner, Queen's Hotel, Leeds, 6.50.

Princess Alexander attends reception given by the Ambassador of Thailand and the Chairman of the Anglo-Thai Society, Kensington Town Hall, W8, 6.20; and later attends dinner in aid of Special Olympics UK, Ironmongers' Hall, Aldersgate Street, EC2, 7.30.

### New exhibitions

Flower paintings, views and local scenes by Julie Reddell and Win Minett, Whitehall, 1 Malden Road, Cheam; Tues to Fri 2 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30; from today until April 18.

### Exhibitions in progress

Paintings by Mary Sumner, Banbury Museum; Mon to Sat, 10 to 4, closed Tues; until April 3.

Manchester Academy of Fine Art 123rd Annual Exhibition, Gallery of Modern Art, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; until April 17.

Pilkington's Lancastrian Lustreware, Town Hall, Albert Square, Manchester; Mon to Fri 8.45 to 4.45; until April 16.

Collages by Anthony Earnshaw and Frank Jennings and sculpture by Terry Hammill, St Paul's Gallery, 57 St Paul's Street, Leeds; Mon to Fri 10 to 5 (until April 16).

Harveys History of Wine Collection and work by the Guild of Glass Engravers and engraved glass from the Castle Museum collection, Castle Museum, Castle Road, Nottingham; Mon to Sun 10 to 4.45 (until May 3).

Scottish paintings from Stirling and Victorian paintings from the City collection, City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until April 24).

Late paintings by Sickert, Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, University Plain, Norwich; Tues to Sun 12 to 5 (until April 4).

Sculpture by Eric Griffiths, Stoke-on-Trent City Museum and Art Gallery, Bethesda Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5, Wed 10.30 to 8 (until May 1).

Antique maps and sea charts, Beales, 36 Old Christ Church Road, Bournemouth; Mon to Sat 9 to 5.30; (until April 6).

### Last chance to see

Paintings by William Conor, Armagh County Museum, The Mall East, Armagh, N Ireland; 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; (ends today).

All at Sea — objects, drawings and etchings by Peter Ellis, Second Space at Chapter, Market Road, Canton, Cardiff; 12 to 10; (ends today).

### Music

Concert by Northern Sinfonia of England, Civic Theatre, Darlington, 7.45.

ABC Prizewinners' Concert, De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, 7.30.

The Corries concert, City Hall, Glasgow, 8.

Concert by Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra, The Hexagon, Reading, 7.30.

Concert by Plymouth Symphony Orchestra, Guildhall, Plymouth, 7.30.

### General

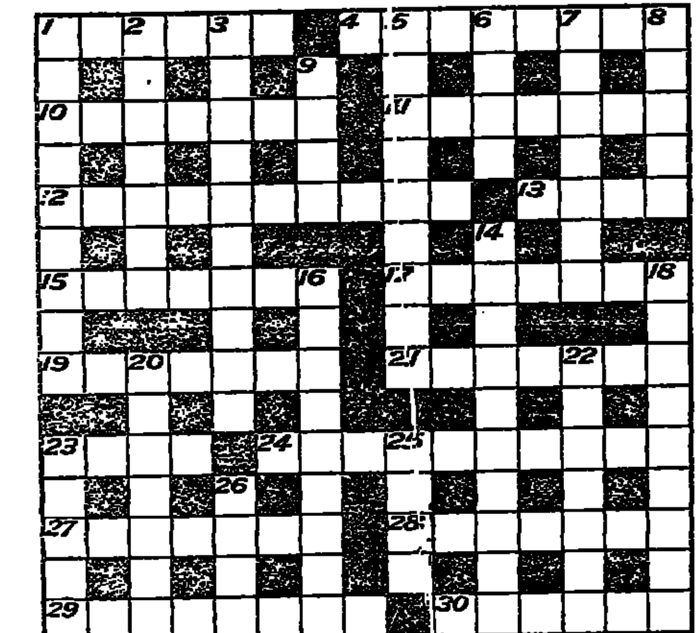
London Is ... Entertainment exhibition train highlighting the variety of London's West End theatre and tourist attractions of the capital, Hull station, 10 to 5.

## Auctions today

Sotheby's, Rainbow, Torquay: English, Continental and Provincial furniture, arms armour and militaria, mechanical music, scientific instruments, barometers, watches and clocks, 10. Sotheby's, Station Road, Pulborough: paintings, watercolours and prints, 10.30.

**Viewing**
Phillips, East Parade, Leeds: English and Continental ceramics and glass, 10 to 4; Oriental ceramics, ivories and works of art, 10 to 4. Phillips, Alphin, Brook Road, Alphington, Exeter: China and glass, 9 to 6.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,794



ACROSS
1 Bumptious at university — regrettable fact (6).
4 The last person to be taken in by (8).
10 One that causes or prevents smudges? (7).
11 Not the Coldstreams, this unit (7).
12 Selfish boy to leave coin inside (10).
13 Plate thrown next to us (4).
15 Some dead folk are said not to enjoy this siesta (3-4).
17 Acknowledge at the outset (7).
19 Overturn Green Bus reversing in front (7).
21 Pinning joints by banging heads (7).
23 Pupil dismissed — an uncouth fellow (4).
24 This mechanic can pass your car (10).
27 State rule based on precedent (4-3).
28 She gives sound advice on river crossing (7).
29 Power of numbers (8).
30 Physical education prize for a bit of skirt (6).

DOWN
1 They are held up when it comes down (9).
2 Encourage professional to overcome a little eye trouble (7).
3 Star parts in new production of Little Rose (5,5).
5 Wearing down process converts it into tar (9).
6 In which a friend proves his worth (4).
7 Disney film back in the Italian issue (7).
8 This time a musical blossom (5).
9 What horses do in retreat would be wrong (4).
14 Put in army form to raise limit drastically (10).
16 Intelligence shown in refusing the Walrus's invitation (6,3,1).
18 Power of number, basically, to facilitate calculation (9).
20 Initial upgrading in fighting weight of this pug (7).
22 That, Latin lass isn't allowed (7).
23 The ghost's looked gory to Macbeth (5).
25 Judges have room to do this (4).
26 In this case sweet fruit is visible (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,793

## The Times list of best-selling books

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hardback | | | |
| Michelin Guide to France 1982 | | Michelin | £5.85 |
| Within Whicker's World | Alan Whicker | Hamish Hamilton | £8.95 |
| Masquerade | Kit Williams | Cape | £4.50 |
| A Touch of the Memoirs | Donald Sinden | Hodder | £7.95 |
| Jane Fonda's Workout Book | Jane Fonda | Allen Lane | £7.95 |
| Clinging to the Wreckage | John Mortimer | Weidenfeld | £8.50 |
| The Beverly Hills Diet | Judy Mazel with Susan Shultz | Sidgwick & Jackson | £4.95 |
| French Leave 1982 | Richard Binns | Chiltern House | £3.95 |
| Hugh Johnson's Pocket Wine Book | | Mitchell Beazley | £3.95 |
| Last Waltz in Vienna | George Clare | Macmillan | £8.95 |

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others

## Sporting fixtures

Football: Second, third and fourth division fixtures plus Scottish matches, see page 18.

Racing: Flat meeting at Catterick Bridge (2.15). NH at Plumpton (2.0) and Huntingdon (2.30).

Rugby Union: 10 club matches.

Rugby League: First and second division games.

Squash Rackets: British Open championships, at Bromley.

Bowls: English Indoor championships, at Rugby.

Show jumping: Birmingham International championships, at National Exhibition Centre (7.0).

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, report.

Lords (2.30): Debates on regeneration of older cities; law relating to copyright, designs and performers' protection; and on the Queen's Flight.

## Anniversaries

Births: Rene Descartes, La Haye, Touraine, 1596; Franz Joseph Haydn, Rohrau, Lower Austria, 1732; Edward Fitzgerald, Bredfield, Suffolk, 1809. Deaths: John Donne, London, 1631; John Constable, London, 1837; Charlotte Bronte, Haworth, Yorks, 1855. The Eiffel Tower was inaugurated at the Universal Exhibition, Paris, 1889.

National Day: Malta: Independence Day, 1964 and 3rd anniversary of the last British troops leaving Malta.

## The Pound

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.76 | 1.68 |
| Austrian Sch | 31.65 | 29.65 |
| Belgium Fr | 95.00 | 90.00 |
| Canada $ | 2.26 | 2.17 |
| Denmark Kr | 15.30 | 14.50 |
| Finland Mkk | 8.60 | 8.15 |
| France Fr | 11.57 | 10.97 |
| Germany DM | 4.49 | 4.24 |
| Greece Dr | 115.00 | 108.00 |
| Hongkong $ | 10.80 | 10.20 |
| Ireland Pd | 1.27 | 1.22 |
| Italy Lir | 2410.00 | 2310.00 |
| Japan Yn | 462.00 | 436.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.95 | 4.69 |
| Norway Kr | 11.36 | 10.76 |
| Portugal Esc | 131.00 | 124.00 |
| Sth Africa Rd | 2.27 | 2.07 |
| Spain Pta | 192.00 | 183.00 |
| Sweden Kr | 11.02 | 10.44 |
| Switzerland Fr | 3.60 | 3.38 |
| USA $ | 1.84 | 1.77 |
| Yugoslav Dnr | 97.50 | 91.50 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 7.2 at 562.3.

## The papers

With all its leaders in Parliament, the SDP now needs some policies, says the Daily Mirror, but "that is going to be tricky: where the Alliance does have them it is split; where it doesn't it is potentially split".

Commenting on the El Salvador elections, the Washington Post said yesterday: "the United States gambled on the elections and won; now it must maintain adequate support and keep pressing the reform line".

The New York Times said: "Democracy may be a difficult vocation in Central America, but clearly not an impossible one".

The Stuttgarter Zeitung called the EEC summit in Brussels "a jubilee without any jubilation".

## Roads

*London and South-east:* A4: Cromwell Road reduced in width near junction with Earls Court.

*Midlands:* M1: Only hard shoulder open southbound between junction 26 (Nottingham) and Trowell service area. M6: Lane closures between M69 and A426 exits (junctions 1 and 2). A625 Closed at Mam Tor, Derbyshire, diversion. A49/A5: Roadworks in Shrewsbury, long delays.

North: A1: Roadworks near Ellingham and Berwick-upon-Tweed; alao at Barnsdale Bar and Redhouse. A693: Delays likely at High Handenhold, Co Durham. A56: Roadworks at Hoole roundabout, Chester.

Wales and West: M5: Northbound lane closures at junction 15 (Bristol/M4). M4/M5: Interchange slip roads reduced in width. A40: Lane closures at Carmarthen.

Scotland: M8: Single lane traffic East of junction 30 (Erskine Bridge). M90: Northbound single lane traffic at junction 3 (Cowdenbeath). M90: Closed northbound between juctions 5 (Glenrothes) and 6 (Kinross); diversions.

Information supplied by the AA.

## Caring for animals

A practical guide published last week describes how to cope with an ill or injured wild animal, and covers most British mammals, birds, snakes and fish, giving simple and clear advice. *Care of the Wild: family first aid for birds and other animals*, by W. J. Jordan and John Hughes, published by Macdonald.



# Weather

High pressure will cover Britain.

## 6am to midnight

London, East Anglia, E Midlands, Central S, E England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals, rather cloudy at times, wind NE to E, light to moderate; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F)

SE England, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, scattered showers at first; wind E to NE, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 8C (46F)

W Midlands, SW England, S Wales: Dry, variable cloud, sunny periods; wind E to NE, light to moderate; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F)

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy at times, some sunnier periods; wind variable, becoming SE, light; max temp 10C (50F)

Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Dry, sunny periods, rather cloudy later, wind variable, becoming SE light; max temp 9C (48F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy, mainly dry, some sunnier intervals; wind W backing S to SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny periods, rather cloudy at times, mainly dry; wind SW, backing S to SE, moderate; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mainly dry and rather warm, but there may be some outbreaks of rain in the S and W later

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, English Channel (E), Straits of Dover: Wind E or NE, fresh or strong, showers, sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NE, moderate locally, fresh, fair, sea slight

Sun rises: 6.30 am
Sun sets: 7.32 pm
Moon sets: 2.01 am
Moon rises: 10.28 pm
First Quarter Tomorrow

## Lighting-up time

London 6.02 pm to 6.07 am
Bristol 6.11 pm to 6.17 am
Edinburgh 6.13 pm to 6.10 am
Manchester 6.12 pm to 6.13 am
Penzance 6.22 pm to 6.30 am

## Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: b, bright; c, cloud.

[illegible]

## London

[illegible]

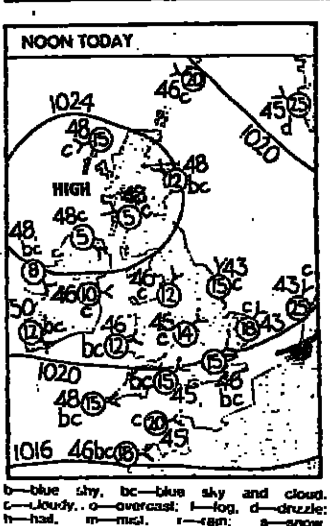
## Highest and lowest

[illegible]

## Satellite predictions

[illegible]

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY

b—blue sky, bc—blue sky and cloud, c—cloudy, o—overcast, f—fog, d—drizzle, h—hail, r—rain, s—snow, th—thunderstorm, p—showers, prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

## High tides

[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

## Around Britain

[illegible]

## Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

[illegible]

* denotes last night's figures are latest available